

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 282—77th Congress

Chapter 460—1st Session

U. R. 5788

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 282	1
Index and Summary of History on U. R. 5788	3

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 282

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1942. Appropriates \$5,985,000,000 additional for defense aid (lend-lease), of which \$1,875,000,000 is for agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles, and \$10,000,000 is for administrative expenses. Permits not to exceed 20 percent of any non-administrative expense item to be transferred to another such item if no item is increased more than 30 percent.

Makes the following appropriations for this Department:

Farm labor statistics (Sec. and FAE) \$250,000.

Diseases of animals (PAI), \$16,500.

Inspection and quarantine (PAI), \$16,500.

Meat inspection (PAI), \$375,000.

Drug and related plants (BPI), \$17,500.

Forest products (FS), \$175,000.

Agricultural chemical investigations (AC&E), \$20,000.

Insects affecting men and animals (E&PQ), \$5,000.

Insect-pest survey and identification (E&PQ), \$5,000.

Foreign plant quaranting (E&PQ), \$7,500.

Home economics investigations (BFE), \$20,000.

Administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act (FCIC), \$3,000,000.

Beltsville Research Center, \$10,000.

Water conservation and utilization projects, \$1,500,000 transfer from Interior Department.

Appropriates \$10,000,000 for Office of Scientific Research and Development, Office for Emergency Management.

Appropriates \$10,000 for Committee to Investigate Federal Expenditures, established by Public Law 250 - 77th Congress.

Makes the appropriation, "Cooperation with the American Republics," in the State Department Appropriation Act, 1942, available for payment of transportation and \$10 per-diem expense to citizens of other American republics.

Prohibits use of appropriations in this Act to pay persons who advocate, or who are members of an organization that advocates, overthrow of the U. S. Government by force.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 5788

July 15, 1941	Documents: The Budget estimates upon which the bill is based were submitted in the following House Documents: (Those pertaining to this Dept. only) 312, 361, 368, 373, 374, 375, 376, 384, 388, and 390.
September 23, 1941	Hearings: House, H. R. 5788, Pt. 1
September 30, 1941	Hearings: House, H. R. 5788, Pt. 2.
October 8, 1941	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 5788. House Report 1230. Committee print of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported. House debate began.
October 9, 1941	House debate continued.
October 10, 1941	House debate concluded. Passed House with amendments.
October 13, 1941	Print of the bill as referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.
October 14, 1941	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5788, Pt. 1.
October 16, 1941	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5788, Pt. 2.
October 21, 1941	Senate Committee reported H. R. 5788 with amendments. Senate Report 721. Committee prints of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported.
October 23, 1941	Senate debated H. R. 5788 and passed it with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
October 27, 1941	House Conferees appointed. House and Senate received the Conference Report. House Rept. 1315. House and Senate agreed to the Conference Report.
October 28, 1941	Approved. Public Law 282.

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION, UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY, FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY, 1942

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE DRAFT OF A PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF \$900,000 ADDITIONAL IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1942, OF FUNDS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY, FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY, FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, TOGETHER WITH A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION, FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1942, AMOUNTING TO \$6,500,000

JULY 15, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 14, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress draft of a proposed authorization for the expenditure of \$900,000 additional in the fiscal year 1942, of funds of the United States Housing Authority, Federal Works Agency, for administrative expenses, together with a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$6,500,000.

The details of the proposed provision and of the estimate of appropriation, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1941.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration draft of a proposed authorization for the expenditure of \$900,000 of funds of the United States Housing Authority, together with a supplemental estimate of appropriation amounting to \$6,500,000, for the fiscal year 1942, for the Federal Works Agency, as follows:

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$900,000 additional of the funds of the United States Housing Authority established by the United States Housing Act, 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for the fiscal year 1942 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority in carrying out the provisions of said act, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and expenses in connection with the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the act of Oct. 10, 1940 (Public, 839, 76th Cong.), and regulations promulgated thereunder..... \$900,000

The housing program which the United States Housing Authority has been carrying on until early this year contemplated the development of 518 separate projects at a cost of \$770,000,000. This program, for which the Congress has authorized the expenditure of not to exceed \$3,470,000 for administration during the fiscal year 1942, has passed through substantially the first two of the four main stages of development.

A reduction in the going Federal rate of interest has made it possible within the \$28,000,000 limitation for annual contributions to amplify this program by \$120,000,000 and since early this year the Authority has been engaged in the development of projects estimated to cost \$890,000,000.

The administrative work load is greatly increased beyond the 15.5 percent enlargement of program. The work load is related more closely to the number of projects which it is estimated will be increased by 224 or 43.2 percent above the original program. While the average cost of the projects in the added program will be about one-third of the average project cost in the original program, these smaller projects are more widely distributed and involve the same class of administrative difficulties in each new location. Furthermore, it should be noted that the introduction of this new program into the first of the four main stages of development involves the reestablishment of certain administrative divisions that were estimated to operate on a skeleton basis during the fiscal year 1942, with probable discontinuance thereafter.

In view of the foregoing, it is necessary to provide additional funds for administrative purposes.

See 1st. app. for. Nat. Def. - app. of Act, for use as 1942 - app. of.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Construction of office buildings: For the construction on Government-owned land in or near the District of Columbia, including Beltsville, Md., of office buildings for general use, including the construction of necessary laboratory facilities, heating plants, approaches, the installation or extension of sewers, water mains, and other utilities as may be necessary, and for administrative expenses in connection therewith, \$6,500,000: *Provided*, That the contract or contracts for such construction may be entered into without advertising----- \$6, 500, 000

As the defense program has advanced, office space requirements in the District of Columbia have become more acute, and it has been necessary to restudy the needs based upon present known requirements. A careful analysis of the situation indicates that at least 1,000,000 square feet of additional space will be required before June 30, 1942, to accommodate the known expansion of Federal activities.

In arriving at the estimate of additional space requirements consideration has been given to (1) the amount of space to become available through construction presently provided for; (2) the housing shortage in the District of Columbia caused in part by the conversion of apartment houses for office use; and (3) the possible reduction in requirements due to the decentralization of some activities.

Consideration has been given to the location of some of the buildings in or near the District of Columbia on Government-owned land for the purpose of alleviating traffic congestion and to avoid the purchase of additional land in the District of Columbia.

The estimate contemplates provision for approximately 850,000 square feet of space through the construction of additional temporary buildings in nearby Virginia to the extent of about 450,000 square feet and 400,000 additional square feet in buildings of a more permanent character on Government-owned sites, such as those at Beltsville, Suitland, and Bethesda, Md.

The foregoing items are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942 and their approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF FOREST SERVICE, DE-
PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR SALARIES
AND EXPENSES OF FOREST SERVICE (FOREST PRODUCTS),
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, IN THE SUM OF \$217,500

AUGUST 21, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 16, 1941.

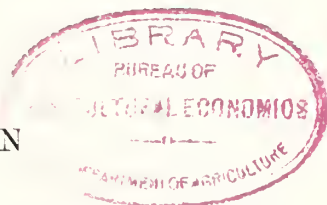
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for salaries and
expenses, Forest Service (forest products), Department of Agriculture,
for the fiscal year 1942, in the sum of \$217,500.

The details of this supplemental estimate of appropriation, the
necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time
are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D. C., August 12, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for salaries and expenses, Forest Service (forest products), Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year 1942, in the sum of \$217,500, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE

Forest products: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses,

Forest Service, forest products, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942 (16 U. S. C. 581q; 54 Stat. 548)-----

\$217, 500

The immediate purpose of this supplemental estimate of appropriation is to provide research and technical service urgently needed in connection with the selection, substitution, specifications, efficient use, preservative and protective treatment, and handling and conversion of forest products required in ever-increasing quantities for a multiplicity of defense needs. One special purpose is to facilitate the development and use of wood and plywood in aircraft to help relieve the demand for aluminum alloys. The Forest Products Laboratory is confronted with numerous and insistent demands for service in connection with such items as improved boxing and crating of ordnance materials and quartermaster supplies, the seasoning of pontoon lumber and of oak for ship construction, the bending of boat ribs, testing of skis, development of wood substitutes for cork, improved wood charcoal for gas masks, development of improved alpha cellulose for nitration into explosives, and various kindred problems.

The Forest Products Laboratory is closely akin to the four new great laboratories established under the agricultural conservation program and devoted to searching for new and better industrial uses of the products of the soil. Each of these laboratories has been designed and built to operate most effectively at an expenditure level of approximately \$1,000,000 per annum. It has long been planned to increase their appropriations gradually until that level is attained. In view of the urgency of defense needs with respect to the Forest Products Laboratory, and in further view of the definite promise that the fundamental research work of its chemists and engineers will play an important part in developing and sustaining a sound post-war economy, it is believed that the appropriation for this laboratory should immediately be raised to the \$1,000,000 level. The amount recommended herein for this purpose, \$217,500, in addition to the amount in the 1942 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, \$782,500, will accomplish this purpose.

The foregoing supplemental estimate of appropriation is made necessary by reason of a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942. I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,

Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

PROPOSED PROVISION MAKING AVAILABLE \$1,500,000 TO
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A PROPOSED PROVISION MAKING AVAILABLE \$1,500,000 TO THE
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FROM FUNDS APPROPRIATED
BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION ACT, 1942,
UNDER THE HEADING "WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILITY
PROJECTS"

SEPTEMBER 4, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed .

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 29, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of
Congress a proposed provision making available \$1,500,000 to the
Secretary of Agriculture from funds appropriated by the Interior
Department Appropriation Act, 1942, under the heading "Water
Conservation and Utility Projects."

The details of this proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and
the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of
the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with
whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration a proposed provision making available to the Secretary of Agriculture a portion of the appropriation "Water conservation and utility projects" contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, as follows:

Water conservation and utilization projects, Department of Agriculture: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through such agencies of the Department of Agriculture as he may designate, to carry out the functions vested in him or in said Department by the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119), there is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Water conservation and utility projects," contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,500,000, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That out of the funds made available herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may make allotments or transfers of funds to the Office of the Solicitor and to the other agencies of the Department which perform functions under the said Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119).

For the fiscal year 1942, \$5,000,000 was appropriated to the Department of the Interior for water conservation and utilization projects and it was contemplated that a portion of this fund would be made available to the Department of Agriculture. On December 19, 1940, the Comptroller ruled that these funds could not be made available to the Department of Agriculture for (1) carrying out its functions under the act of October 14, 1940, or (2) making investigations and surveys to determine the participation, if any, which it desires in connection with the proposed projects.

The proposed provision contained herein, with which the Department of the Interior concurs, would make \$1,500,000 of the \$5,000,000 appropriated to the Department of the Interior for water conservation and utilization projects for 1942 available to the Department of Agriculture.

The foregoing provision is made necessary by reason of a contingency which arose after the completion of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942, and I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

C

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR
STATE DEPARTMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1942

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SIX SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1942 AMOUNTING TO \$3,032,300; AND TWO DRAFTS
OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPRO-
PRIATIONS, FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEPTEMBER 16, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 15, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress six supplemental estimates of appropriations for the
fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$3,032,300; and two drafts of proposed
provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the Department
of State.

The details of these estimates and proposed provisions, the necessity
therefor, and the reason for their transmission at this time are set
forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, trans-
mitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I
concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration six supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$3,032,300; and two drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the Department of State, as follows:

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, 1942----- \$12, 800

For an additional amount for United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1942, as follows: (1) To meet the contribution of the United States to the Inter-American Indian Institute, under the convention providing for the creation of the Inter-American Indian Institute, signed November 29, 1940, \$4,800; and (2) to meet the contribution of the United States to the Inter-American Coffee Board, under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed at Washington, D. C., on November 28, 1940, \$8,000, to remain available until September 30, 1942 (55 Stat. 271).

The convention providing for the creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute was signed at Mexico City on November 29, 1940, by representatives of this Government and the governments of seven other American republics. With the advice and consent of the Senate, this convention was ratified by the President on June 6, 1941.

The principal purposes of the institute are to study Indian problems and legislation concerning Indians; to conduct scientific investigations with respect to the solution of Indian problems; to promote and coordinate the training of experts devoted to the problems of the Indian; to disseminate data and reports with respect to the foregoing; and to engage in a program designed generally for improving the welfare of the Indian throughout the hemisphere.

Article V, paragraph 2, of the convention fixes the annual budget of the institute at \$30,600. This is made up of 102 units of \$300 each. The formula for determining the quota of each country party to the convention is outlined in detail in paragraph 2 above cited. Under this formula 16 of such units are assigned to the United States, thereby fixing its total annual quota at \$4,800.

Paragraph 2c of article V provides:

The quota of each country corresponding to the first year shall be paid within the 6 months following the date of ratification of this convention.

The foregoing estimate covers the quota of this country for the fiscal year 1942, which under the above-quoted provision of the convention is to be paid within 6 months from the date of ratification.

In reference to the contribution for the Inter-American Coffee Board, the United States and 14 other American Republics have signed an Inter-American Coffee Agreement, which is an attempt to solve the coffee-marketing problem. The agreement has been ratified by the Senate and proclaimed by the President. Article IX of the agreement provides it shall be administered by an Inter-American Coffee Board composed of delegates from the participating countries. Articles X and XIII provide that the amount of the annual budget for administering the agreement shall be determined by the Board; that this

budget shall be met by annual contributions from the participating countries, amounts of the respective contributions being determined by the Board; and that the United States will accept as its contribution an amount equal to one-third of the total required contribution.

The Board has now determined that \$24,000 is the amount of the budget for the portion of the quota year beginning October 1, 1941, and continuing through September 30, 1942, which is the end of the quota year. Under the terms of the agreement the United States is required to contribute one-third of the total budget, or \$8,000.

Conference of inter-American meteorological experts, 1942..... \$14,500

For the expenses of organizing and holding in the United States meetings of the national directors of the meteorological services of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, and of Regional Commissions III and IV of the International Meteorological Organization, fiscal year 1942, as authorized by and in accordance with Public Law No. 125, approved June 24, 1941, \$14,500, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

Public Law No. 125, approved June 24, 1941, authorizes the President to invite the governments of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to participate in a meeting of the national directors of the meteorological services of those countries, to be held in the United States as soon as practicable, in 1941 or 1942, and to invite Regional Commissions III and IV of the International Meteorological Organization to meet concurrently therewith. It also authorizes an appropriation in the sum of \$14,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the expenses of organizing and holding such meeting in the United States.

The purpose of the conference is to discuss methods for the prompt collection and dissemination of accurate weather information among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Regular weather reports from air and surface vessels operating in the North and South Atlantic have been seriously curtailed, and in some areas completely eliminated, as a result of the extension of European hostilities.

This estimate is for the expenses of the United States in acting as host for the conference.

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1942. \$1,000,000

For an additional amount to enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this heading in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942, \$1,000,000 (31 U. S. C. 107; 55 Stat. 271).

Recent developments in the international situation indicate much greater responsibility on the part of this Government in the protection of American nationals than will be possible with the funds at present available for such purposes. In fact, the appropriation for this purpose for the current fiscal year is almost entirely obligated.

Salaries, Department of State, 1942..... \$835,000

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$835,000 (5 U. S. C. 661-673; 55 Stat. 265).

The purpose of this supplemental estimate is to provide for the employment of 590 additional employees through the fiscal year 1942. The war in Europe has so increased the work in the Department of State that it has become necessary to increase the personnel in order that the work may be kept current. Five hundred and six of these

employees are now on the rolls, and it is anticipated that the remaining 84 will have been appointed by the 1st of November.

The funds available for "Salaries, Department of State, 1942" now total \$3,024,440. In order to carry the above personnel through the fiscal year 1942 it is estimated that, with due allowances for reasonable lapses, an appropriation of \$3,859,440 will be required, making necessary a supplemental appropriation of \$835,000.

Contingent expenses, Department of State, 1942----- \$170, 000

For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State, fiscal year 1942, including, in addition to the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile, \$170,000, of which there may be expended not to exceed \$28,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange, and repair thereof (22 U. S. C. 214, 214 a, 55 Stat. 266).

The appropriation for contingent expenses, Department of State, for the fiscal year 1942 amounts to \$166,600. Because of the increased volume of work in the Department incident to the war in Europe, it is estimated that annual obligations for these purposes for the fiscal year will amount to \$336,600, leaving a deficiency of \$170,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1942----- \$1, 000, 000

For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,000,000 (55 Stat. 269-270).

Unprecedented expenditures for foreign communication services, which could not possibly be foreseen with accuracy at the time the Budget for the fiscal year 1942 was presented to Congress, continue to be necessary. For the fiscal year 1941 \$1,077,879 was expended for this purpose, although the annual Budget for that year provided only \$259,316 therefor. This same amount was included in the 1942 Budget. For the past 8 months expenditures for telegraphic communication with our foreign establishments have averaged \$105,000 per month. Minimum requirements for the remainder of the year, as nearly as can be estimated, necessitate a supplemental appropriation at this time of \$1,000,000.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS

SALARIES, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS, 1942

The appropriation for salaries of ambassadors and ministers contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, shall be available for the salary of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Iceland, at the rate of \$10,000 per annum (55 Stat. 267).

Through messages between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Iceland, it has been agreed that the two Governments will exchange diplomatic representatives. On August 7, 1941, the Senate confirmed the nomination of a Minister to Iceland at a salary of \$10,000 per annum, and the purpose of this proposed provision is to make available during the fiscal year 1942 so much of this appropriation as may be necessary for the salary of such Minister.

COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, 1942

The appropriation "Cooperation with the American Republics," contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of actual transportation expenses in the United States and abroad

and not to exceed \$10 per diem, in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, to citizens of the other American republics as specified in said appropriation under such regulations as may be promulgated by the Secretary of State (55 Stat. 276-277).

This appropriation is now available for traveling expenses in the United States and abroad, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, and interns, who are citizens of the United States or the other American republics. After the experience of 1 year it has been proven that if the complete success of the program is to be insured, increases in the per diem allowances to citizens of foreign countries must be provided.

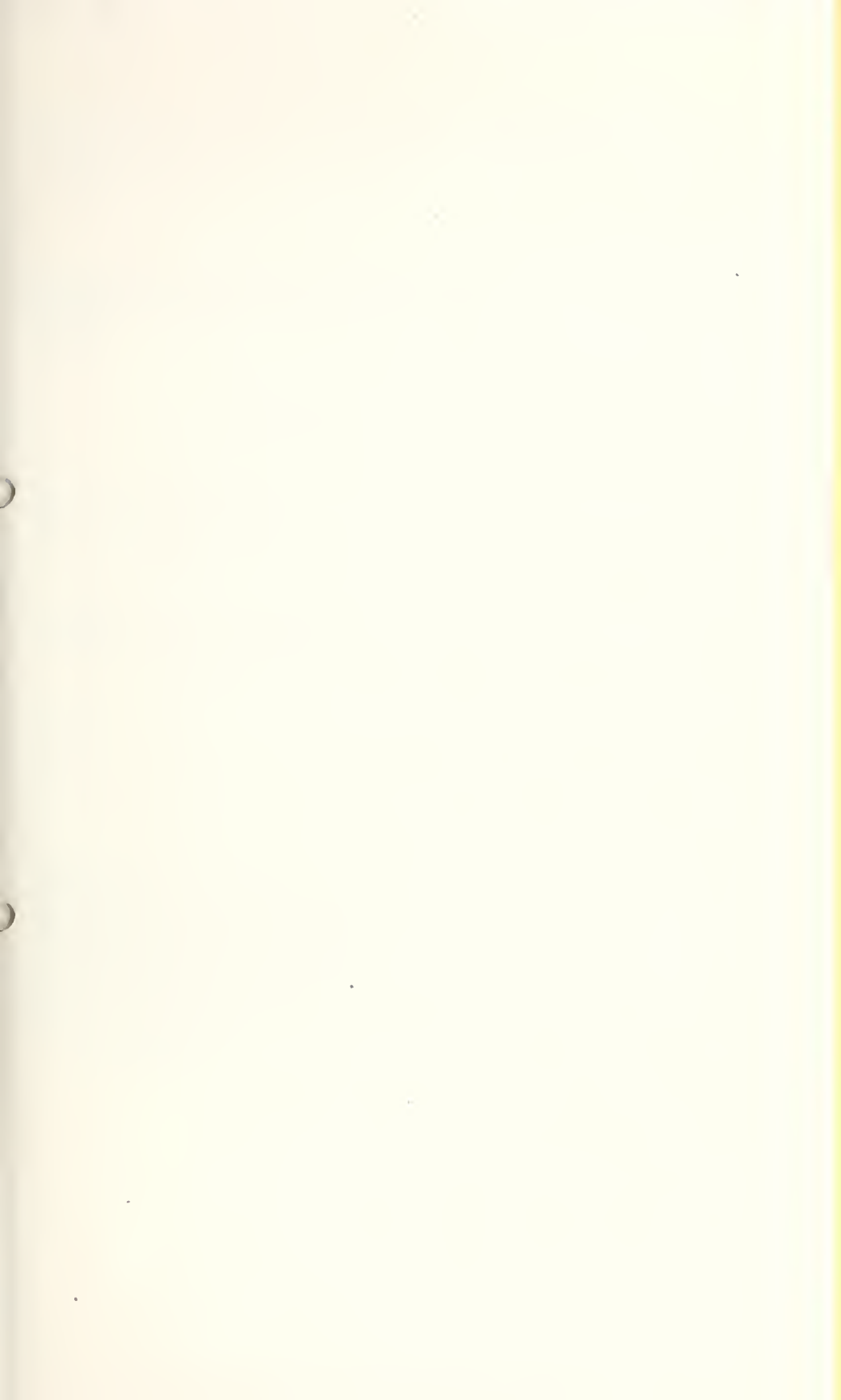
The foregoing supplemental estimates and proposed provisions are to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year involved. I recommend that they be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○







SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR
1942

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE TEN-
NESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1942 IN
THE AMOUNT OF \$40,000,000

SEPTEMBER 16, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 15, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Tennessee
Valley Authority for the fiscal year 1942 in the amount of \$40,000,000.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons
for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the
Director of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted herewith, with
whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C. September 13, 1941.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Tennessee Valley Authority for the fiscal year 1942 amounting to \$40,000,000, as follows:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Tennessee Valley Authority fund: For an additional amount for the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, fiscal year 1942, for (1) beginning construction of hydroelectric projects on the Little Tennessee River near Fontana, N. C., and on the French Broad River near Dandridge, Tenn., (2) installing additional electric generating units with a total rated capacity of approximately 324,000 kilowatts in existing hydroelectric projects owned by the Authority, (3) installing an additional steam electric generating unit with a rated capacity of approximately 60,000 kilowatts in the Watts Bar steam plant, (4) purchase or building of transmission facilities needed to connect these projects and units to the existing transmission system of the Authority, to interconnect the Authority's system with neighboring systems, and to deliver the power produced by these projects and units to the market, and (5) the acquisition of land necessary for and the relocation of highways in connection with the accomplishment of the above projects; to be available for the administrative objects of expenditure and subject to the conditions specified under this heading in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942 ----- \$40,000,000

This amount is required to enable the Tennessee Valley Authority to provide additional electric generating capacity in the area served by the Authority so as to meet the rapidly increasing demands for power from plants engaged in the manufacture of materials and supplies needed for national-defense purposes.

The expansion of facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority as contemplated by this estimate has the approval of and is urged by the Office of Production Management and is approved by the Federal Power Commission.

The foregoing estimate of appropriation is required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942, and its approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, FISCAL YEAR 1942

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE CIVIL
SERVICE COMMISSION, AMOUNTING TO \$54,255, FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1942

SEPTEMBER 18, 1941.— Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 17, 1941.

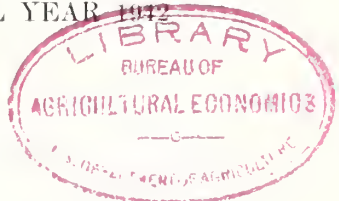
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Civil
Service Commission, amounting to \$54,255, for the fiscal year 1942.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason
for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director
of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose
comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, amounting to \$54,255, for the fiscal year 1942, as follows:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and including payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses to members of the Board of Legal Examiners (appointed under authority of Executive Order No. 8743, dated April 23, 1941) serving as such while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, \$54,255, of which not to exceed \$1,500 shall be for the employment of expert legal examiners on special subjects for which examiners within the Federal service are not available.

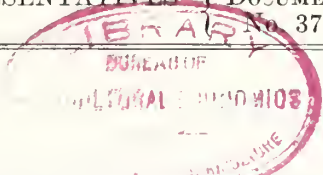
The supplemental item of \$54,255 for salaries and expenses will enable the Board of Legal Examiners, created in the Civil Service Commission pursuant to section 3 (b) of Executive Order No. 8743, dated April 23, 1941, to carry out its duties in the promotion and development of a merit system for the recruitment, selection, appointment, promotion, and transfer of attorneys in the classified civil service in accordance with the general procedures outlined in plan A of the report of the President's Committee on Civil Service Improvement (House Doc. 118, 77th Cong., 1st sess.), appointed by Executive Order No. 8044 of January 31, 1939.

The foregoing supplemental estimate of appropriation is made necessary by reason of a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942, and I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
OPERATIONS UNDER THE LEND-LEASE ACT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$5,985,000,000 FOR OPERATIONS UNDER THE LEND-LEASE
ACT

SEPTEMBER 18, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and
ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 18, 1941.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have transmitted to the Congress the Second Report of operations under the Lend-Lease Act. This report indicates the increasing amount of material aid we are rendering to the democracies. Of the \$7,000,000,000 appropriated 6 months ago, aid in the amount of \$6,280,000,000 is now moving through the successive stages of allocation, obligation, production, and delivery. Additional funds are now needed in order that there be no interruption in the flow of aid to those countries whose defense is vital to our own. I am, therefore, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$5,985,000,000, the details of which are set forth in the accompanying letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. I recommend its speedy enactment.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D. C., September 13, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States," approved March 11, 1941, in the amount of \$5,985,000,000, as follows:

DEFENSE AID

To enable the President, through such departments or agencies of the Government as he may designate, further to carry out the provisions of An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor, there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the sums appropriated by the "Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941," the following sums for the following respective purposes, namely:

(a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise, of defense articles, information and services, for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, and the disposition thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection therewith, as follows:

(1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof, \$1,190,000,000.

(2) Aircraft and aeronautical material, including engines, spare parts, and accessories, \$685,000,000.

(3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories, \$385,000,000.

(4) Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, including the hire or other temporary use thereof, and equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories, \$850,000,000.

(5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, supplies, and materials, \$155,000,000.

(6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, production, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941, including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and operation of such facilities and equipment, \$375,000,000.

(7) Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles, \$1,875,000,000.

(b) For testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfitting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working order any defense articles for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, including services and expenses in connection therewith, \$175,000,000.

(c) For necessary services and expenses for carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, not specified or included in the foregoing, \$285,000,000.

(d) For administrative expenses, \$10,000,000.

(e) In all, \$5,985,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

(f) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be additional to, and consolidated with, the appropriation for the same purpose contained in sections 1 (a), 1 (b), 1 (d), and 1 (e), respectively, of the "Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941": *Provided*, That, with the exception of the appropriation for administrative expenses, not to exceed 20 per centum of any such consolidated appropriations may be transferred by the President to any other of such consolidated appropriations, but no such consolidated appropriation shall be increased more than 30 per centum thereby.

SEC. 2. The President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the head of any department or agency of the Government, to enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles, information, or services for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, to the extent that such government agrees to pay the United States for such defense articles, information, or services prior to the receipt thereof and to make such payments from time to time as the President may require to protect the interests of the United States; and,

upon payment of the full cost, the President may dispose of such articles, information, or services to such government.

SEC. 3. Any defense article procured pursuant to this Act shall be retained by or transferred to and for the use of such department or agency of the United States as the President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of to a foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the President the defense of the United States will be best served thereby.

SEC. 4. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 5. This Act may be cited as "Title II of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941."

I recommend that the estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

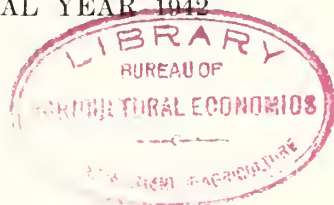
○



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION, OFFICE
FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1942

COMMUNICATION

FROM



THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE OFFICE
FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, AMOUNTING TO \$16,917,125,
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1942

SEPTEMBER 22, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 20, 1941.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Office for Emergency Management, amounting to \$16,917,125, for the fiscal year 1942.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., September 19, 1941.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Office of Emergency Management, amounting to \$16,917,125, for the fiscal year 1942, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency Management, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which the appropriation under this heading in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941 (Public Law 150), is available and subject to the provisions and limitations thereof----- \$16, 917, 125

The supplemental estimate requested will permit the Office of Scientific Research and Development in the Office for Emergency Management to expand its activities in the field of scientific research and development, and to provide the necessary facilities required to meet the demands of the Army, Navy, and other defense agencies in providing for the national security and defense.

On July 3, 1941, the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, made a total of \$36,500,000 available to the Office for Emergency Management. Of this amount, \$10,175,100 has been tentatively allocated to the Office of Scientific Research and Development. This tentative amount is divided, \$600,000 for administrative expenses and \$9,575,100 for special projects. The latter amount includes \$1,175,100 for medical research.

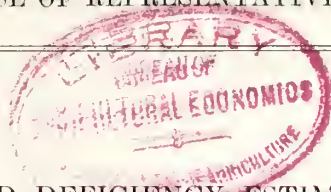
The amount requested herein would provide a total of \$27,092,225 for use by the Office of Scientific Research and Development, which is divided—\$1,108,470 for administrative expenses and \$25,983,755 for special projects, including \$5,000,000 for medical research.

In view of the great value which can be secured from such a program as is contemplated by the additional funds requested herein, it is felt the amount appropriated to the Office for Emergency Management for the fiscal year 1942 should be supplemented by the \$16,917,125.

This supplemental estimate of appropriation is required to meet a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL AND DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF AP-
PROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE IN-
TERIOR, FISCAL YEAR 1942 AND PRIOR YEARS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL AND DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIA-
TIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1942 AND PRIOR YEARS, AMOUNTING TO \$12,285,749.39

SEPTEMBER 22, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 20, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations for the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, amounting to \$12,285,749.39.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., September 19, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations for the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, amounting to \$12,285,749.39, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Department of the Interior, fiscal year 1942 (Public, No. 136, 77th Cong., approved June 28, 1941)----- \$10, 000

This estimate is to provide additional funds for the printing of new forms and of larger quantities of existing forms required for use in connection with a cost-accounting system which is being installed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the cost of which cannot be absorbed within available appropriations.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND

Minidoka project, Idaho: For continuation of construction, \$75,000, from the reclamation fund, special fund, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until expended (Public, No. 136, 77th Cong., approved June 28, 1941)----- \$75, 000

This item is to provide for the completion of the seventh unit at the Minidoka Power Plant. In the regular appropriation for 1942, \$50,000 was provided, which was thought would complete the installation of this unit. When excavation had progressed through the downstream face of the dam to the concrete-core wall, considerable repairs were found necessary, including the installation of a steel-penstock pipe and additional forebay construction. The forebay must be constructed this winter so that the resulting delay in storage of irrigation water will be as short as possible.

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner and for the same objects as specified for projects in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation," fiscal year 1942, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law (Public, No. 136, 77th Cong., approved June 28, 1941):

Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington-----	\$6, 000, 000
Central Valley project, California-----	3, 000, 000
Tucumcari project, New Mexico-----	750, 000

In all-----	9, 750, 000
-------------	-------------

The growing demand for power in the Pacific Northwest makes it necessary to provide for additional generating units in the Grand Coulee Dam, and this estimate will permit the placing of orders for the remaining three units to be installed in the west powerhouse.

With all stalls filled in this powerhouse, it is necessary that the east powerhouse, the foundations for which are now in, be completed so that if a further demand for power develops there will be no delays. Moreover, it would be economical to complete this structure now while the contractor still has his equipment on the site.

The estimate for the Central Valley project is to begin the construction of transmission lines necessary to carry power from Shasta and Keswick Dams to Antioch, so that transmission facilities will be available when these plants are ready to generate electric energy. These transmission lines are needed regardless of whether or not a steam plant is installed at Antioch.

The current appropriation of \$450,000 for the Tucumcari project has been found to be insufficient to complete contracts now in force. In view of the need for this project to stabilize agriculture and industry in that area and to take care of a large relief load it is desirable that construction be not retarded.

COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Advances to Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project:

For an additional amount for the construction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, fiscal year 1942, \$1,750,000, to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam fund (U. S. C. ch. 12A; Public No. 136, 77th Cong., approved June 28, 1941) - \$1, 750, 000

This estimate is to permit the installation of an additional generating unit at Boulder Dam, together with transformer, switchyard, and other facilities, to provide electric energy for the magnesium plant to be constructed near Las Vegas, Nev.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Strategic and critical minerals: For an additional amount for scientific and economic investigations of strategic and critical minerals in the United States or its Territories or insular possessions, fiscal year 1942, \$100,000, including the purchase of office equipment for use in the District of Columbia; and the limitation of \$35,000 on the amount which may be expended for services in the District of Columbia under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby increased to \$55,000 (43 U. S. C. 31; Public No. 136, 77th Cong., approved June 28, 1941)..... \$100, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide an additional amount to expedite and expand the program now being carried on by the Geological Survey under the provisions of section 7 of the Strategic Materials Act of June 7, 1939, in connection with the discovery within the United States of adequate supplies of strategic and critical minerals essential in the defense industries.

BUREAU OF MINES

Investigation of bauxitic deposits: For all necessary expenses for investigations, including laboratory research and procurement of materials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of occurrence, and quality of bauxite ores in order to determine domestic sources of supply; to explore and develop on public lands and, with the consent of owners, on private lands, deposits of such ores, including geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and mining structures and appurtenances; including not to exceed \$50,000 for personal services in the District

of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), exchange as part payment for, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled vehicles; professional and scientific books and publications; printing and binding; purchase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be required for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, fiscal year 1942," to remain available until June 30, 1943, \$600,000, of which amount \$100,000 (including not to exceed \$28,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia) shall be made available to the Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropriation-- \$600, 000

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Directors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States and State agencies, and other organizations: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation.

The purpose of this item is to provide funds to explore for deposits of bauxite ores in the United States. Known reserves in this country of bauxite suitable for aluminum metal and abrasive manufacture total 10,000,000 tons, or approximately 3 years' supply if it were possible to step up output from domestic mines to that rate. In addition to measured reserves, there are other domestic deposits that have not been explored beyond their known limits. Surface indications point to larger tonnages than those already developed but for the most part below acceptable grades because of impurities. Preliminary studies have shown these reserves to be large but their extent and grade can be determined only by systematic exploration, which might be expected to yield substantial increases to the high-grade reserves. It is, therefore, considered essential that steps be taken without further delay to obtain exact information regarding the extent and grade of bauxite deposits in the United States, through a coordinated campaign of exploration, by geological study, drilling, and other means.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska: For an additional amount for legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1941 (48 U. S. C. 67-69, 72, 87, 89; 54 Stat. 457)----- \$749. 39

and the limitations in the appropriation contained under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"For salaries of members, \$21,600; mileage of members, \$9,081.60; salaries of employees, \$5,140; printing, indexing, and binding journals, stationery, supplies, printing of bills, reports, and so forth, \$14,927. 79; in all, \$50,749. 39."

This estimate is submitted to cover the additional cost of printing and binding of the House and Senate Journals and Session Laws and other printing and supplies expenditures of the 1941 session of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, the total cost of which was \$14,927.79. The Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, appropriated \$50,000 to defray all the expenses of the 1941 Legislature,

from which there was available \$13,600 to cover the cost of printing, binding, and stationery. Savings in other items, totaling \$578.40, have been effected, leaving a net balance of \$749.39 due for printing and binding for the payment of which additional funds are required. It is also necessary to revise the existing limitations to make appropriate adjustments.

The foregoing estimates of appropriations are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the budgets for the fiscal years involved, and their approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

FIFTEEN SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION, TOTAL-
ING \$5,241,500, FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1942

OCTOBER 2, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 25, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for consideration of
Congress 15 supplemental estimates of appropriation, totaling \$5,-
241,500, for the Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year 1942.

The details of these supplemental estimates of appropriation, the
necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time
are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon
I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., September 25, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration 15 estimates of appropriations, aggregating \$5,241,500, for the Department of Agriculture, fiscal year 1942, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FARM LABOR STATISTICS

For all necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government, State, municipal, or other appropriate agencies, to collect, compile, analyze, summarize, interpret, and publish farm labor statistics, including not to exceed a total of \$18,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$250,000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics," not to exceed \$37,000, of which sum, so transferred, not to exceed \$7,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, which sum of \$37,000 shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512)----- \$250, 000

For some time past there has been a recognized need for more comprehensive information regarding farm labor, such as demand, wage rate, and employment data. This information is of value not only to the Department of Agriculture but to the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Security Agency, the Federal Works Agency, the Defense Housing Coordinator, the Special Committee on Migratory Labor of the House of Representatives, and the various States.

In recognition of this need, the entire subject has been studied for the past 8 months by an interdepartmental committee, and the funds included in this estimate will enable the Department of Agriculture to initiate work under this program on a reasonable basis during the fiscal year 1942. It is believed this information will be of great value during the present emergency, as well as in the post-war adjustment period.

EMERGENCY DEHYDRATION INVESTIGATIONS

For all necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct investigations for the improvement of production, distribution, quality, and nutritive value of dehydrated foods (5 U. S. C. 511, 512)----- \$144, 000

The present world situation has emphasized the importance of food and food products. While it is recognized that fresh food products are most desirable, an overtaxed transportation situation places a premium on space to an extent where fresh food products are often not transported because of the bulk involved. Dehydrated foods possessing the necessary nutritive content are valuable in such a situation.

The funds provided in this estimate will be used for the purpose of initiating an energetic, scientific, and technologic investigation of the dehydrated-food problem immediately, in order that the Department

will be in a position to be ready to solve or ameliorate crises when they arise. The problem falls into two distinct phases: First, emergency preparation for rapid expansion of commercial dehydration facilities, using the knowledge we already possess; and second, the necessarily slower phase of developing new processes which will improve the palatability, appearance, and vitamin content of commercial dehydrated foodstuffs.

The Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering will plan and supervise the work on commercial manufacturing, packing, storing, and marketing, for which \$70,000 of the total amount \$144,000, is provided. The Bureau of Home Economics will receive the balance of the total, or \$74,000, for work incident to the standardization of the vitamin content of the finished product, the effect of storage upon vitamin content of the finished product, the effect of storage upon vitamins, the effect of subsequent treatment of cooking upon vitamins, and the use of dehydrated foods in special feeding situations.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Diseases of animals: For an additional amount for diseases of animals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 416)----- \$16, 500

The purpose of this estimate is to reduce the losses in swine occasioned by swine erysipelas through the further extension of vaccination procedures employing the culture-serum method. This disease has become a serious problem in certain sections of the country, particularly the Corn Belt. The intensification and extension of this work at this time is highly important, in view of the present efforts to increase the production of pork and pork products in the interest of defense.

Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount for inspection and quarantine, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942 (21 U. S. C. 101-105; 45 U. S. C. 71-76; 55 Stat. 417)----- \$16, 500

Dourine, an insidious disease of horses communicated by breeding, had been virtually eradicated from the United States until the disease was found to exist in Arizona in July 1940 and in California in March 1941. Unless this epidemic is brought under control and the disease eradicated, the outbreak may present a serious problem of national proportion.

Eradication work is now being conducted within the limits of existing appropriations in cooperation with State livestock sanitary officials and the Office of Indian Affairs, of the Department of the Interior, but funds for the current fiscal year are entirely inadequate to cope with the present epidemic.

Meat inspection: For an additional amount for meat inspection, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942 (21 U. S. C. 71-96; 31 U. S. C. 725a; 55 Stat. 417)----- \$375, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds for the expansion of meat-inspection operations at packing plants under the Federal Meat Inspection Service, due to the work load added to this activity

which has resulted from the increased slaughter of livestock and processing of livestock products incident to the demands of the defense program.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Drug and related plants: For an additional amount for drug and related plants, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 419) ----- \$17, 000

The funds recommended are for the purpose of expanding present activities to produce selected types of castor beans and plants which are sources of belladonna, quinine, and other drugs.

Tung-oil importations from the Orient have been practically eliminated. Domestic tung-oil production does not begin to meet our requirements. This essential high-grade drying oil has been listed by the Navy as a critical and strategic material. Dehydrated castor oil is the only known drying oil which can be substituted for any considerable part of the present tung-oil requirement. The sum of \$10,000 of the above estimate is for obtaining, in the 1942 crop season, additional information to be used as a basis for increasing domestic production.

The United States depends on imports for certain plant drugs essential to public health and of considerable importance to military forces. These drug plants, due to the world crisis, are not being imported in the amounts normally required. Some of these plants which supply these drugs can be grown in the United States, but under normal conditions domestic production cannot compete with foreign materials. The balance of the above estimate, \$7,000, is for making a survey in various areas of the country to locate existing commercial plantings and to direct the utilization of these plantings so as to obtain from them sufficient seed for planting purposes in the 1942 crop season.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Agricultural chemical investigations: For an additional amount for agricultural chemical investigations, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512; 55 Stat. 425, 426) ----- \$22, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds for extending present investigations concerned with the chemical and physical properties of soybean meal and protein in relation to their industrial utilization for essential purposes. Specifically, the proposed research would be directed toward the development of plastic materials, adhesives, sizes, coating finishes, and textile fabrics.

Two phases of the problem would be involved: (1) The intensification of present studies to pilot plant scale to give results that can more materially extend industrial utilization of soybean meal products, and (2) a study of selective action of possible solvents and of the design and operation of pilot plant equipment. The sum of \$14,000 of the total estimate is for the former purpose, while \$8,000 is for the latter

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Insects affecting man and animals: For an additional amount for insects affecting man and animals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 428)----- \$5, 000

This estimate is to provide the Bureau funds to cooperate with defense agencies in making field surveys on which to base control operations to be used in military reservations and adjacent areas against a wide variety of insects inimical to the welfare of military personnel.

Insect-pest survey and identification: For an additional amount for insect-pest survey and identification, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$6,000, of which not to exceed \$5,100 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia (55 Stat. 428)----- \$6, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide identifications of insects which are pests or which carry diseases and affect personnel in the military camps and bases in the Tropics and on the mainland of the United States. In order to combat insect pests and disease-carrying insects, it is essential that accurate information be available on the particular kind of insect involved. This estimate is necessary because of the increased work load occasioned by numerous requests received from the military agencies and the Public Health Service for identifications of disease carriers and pests. Prompt identification of insects is desirable, but the present resources available to the Bureau are inadequate to provide such service.

Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount for foreign plant quarantines, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942 (7 U. S. C. 141-145, 151-167, 281, 282; 55 Stat. 429)----- \$11, 500

The sum of \$5,000 of the above total is required to provide for the inspection of parcel post offered for shipment to the mainland from Hawaii and for plant-quarantine inspection of Army transports and naval vessels entering and leaving harbors in Hawaii. The increase in the work load which necessitates the strengthening of presently available personnel has been brought about by the increased defense activities in Hawaii.

The balance of the above estimate, \$6,500, is to provide for needed plant-quarantine inspection of Army and naval planes arriving from foreign countries. This work is essentially that performed by the Bureau in the enforcement of plant-quarantine regulations aimed to prevent the entry into the United States of injurious plant pests. The additional services required have been brought about by the great increase in air traffic incident to the national-defense program.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Home-economics investigations: For an additional amount for home-economics investigations, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$23,000, of which not to exceed \$22,300 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia (5 U. S. C. 511, 512; 55 Stat. 433)----- \$23, 000

The purpose of this estimate of appropriation is to permit the Bureau of Home Economics to intensify its nutrition research program by focusing accumulated findings upon immediate problems of feeding armed forces and civilians and of promoting the work of organizations concerned with improving national nutrition.

The importance of improved nutrition as a defense measure has been recognized, and there is in progress a national campaign for better diets. This effort is creating an unprecedented demand for information that will help families translate scientific knowledge of food values and human requirements into satisfying meals that are within their economic resources. The purpose of this project is to rearrange research data on food needs and consumption habits so as to assist in solving dietary problems as they arise and to interpret the results to administrators, educational groups, and the public.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATION

ENFORCEMENT OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

For an additional amount for enforcement of the Commodity Exchange

Act, fiscal year 1942 (7 U. S. C. 1-17a; 54 Stat. 1059; 55 Stat. 433)-- \$45, 000

This estimate is for the purpose of strengthening this agency in order that it may investigate special situations in the commodity futures markets to determine whether unusual speculative activity is present and if such speculation has, or is likely to have, a price-disturbing influence. The increased importance of the commodities under the purview of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, in relation to present defense activities, requires that legitimate futures traders be afforded more adequate protection under the act.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For an additional amount for administrative and operating expenses, Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended by the act entitled, "An act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act," approved June 21, 1941, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropriation for the office of the Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, the sum of \$19,460, which shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942: *Provided further*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics," not to exceed \$21,380, which shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942 (7 U. S. C. 1501-1518; 55 Stat. 438)----- \$4, 000, 000

The Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a wheat-insurance program. By act approved June 21, 1941, the scope of this legislation was extended to include cotton. In order to carry out this cotton-insurance program, it is estimated that \$4,000,000 will be necessary for the balance of the fiscal year 1942, including general administration; educational work on cotton-crop insurance; development of actuarial data required to establish yield and premium rates; analysis

of yield and rate data and approval of yield and premium rates; determination of prices for each equivalent; acceptance of applications; receiving of premiums and conversion into cotton reserves as required; storage and care of cotton reserves; and approval of loss claims and conversion of cotton to cash and collections of notes to pay such claims.

COOPERATIVE FARM FORESTRY

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for cooperative farm forestry, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$300,000: *Provided*, That the requirement for contributions by States, Territories, local subdivisions thereof, individuals, or associations equal to Federal allotments shall not apply to this additional amount (16 U. S. C. 567-568, 568b; 55 Stat. 444) ----- \$300, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide additional funds with which to extend, cooperatively insofar as possible with the States, technical assistance to farmers in areas of heavy timber demand in order to assist them to obtain a fair price for farm-woods products sold and to assure that cuttings made leave farm woodlands in a productive condition. The present increased demand for forest products has increased the pressure on farmers to sell all of their standing timber, thereby resulting in distressing and unnecessary overcutting in farm woodlands. Furnishing forestry information and advice to farmers in order that they will be in possession of the necessary facts relative to the inherent value of their woodlands and to assure them of receiving the true value of products involved, and at the same time maintaining the woodlands in continuous production, will make a substantial contribution to the establishment of a sound rural economy.

BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

For an additional amount for general administrative purposes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942 (5 U. S. C. 511-512; 55 Stat. 442) ----- \$10, 000

This estimate is to provide additional fire protection and guard service at the most vulnerable points at the Beltsville Research Center. The present protection afforded this establishment is grossly inadequate. With the funds recommended, it will be possible to provide reasonable protective facilities.

The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriation are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942. I recommend that they be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.





[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

77TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. 122

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942—DEFENSE AID (LEND-LEASE) APPROPRIATIONS INCLUDED

OCTOBER 8, 1941.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5788]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes."

The Budget estimates upon which the bill is based were submitted in House documents of the present session numbered 310 (in part), 313, 316, 360, 361, 368, 370, 371, 373, 374 (lend-lease), 375, 376, 377, 378, 384, 385, 387, 388 (in part), 395, 396, and 399.

The bill presented is divided into two appropriating titles. Title I carries the appropriations for defense aid (lend-lease) and Title II provides general appropriations relating to the operation of agencies of the United States. The following tabulation shows the division between titles according to the Budget estimates and the amounts recommended. A more detailed tabulation giving each item of Budget estimate and appropriation is found at the end of this report.

Title	Budget estimates	Amounts recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), amounts recommended compared with the Budget estimates
Title I—Defense aid (Lend-Lease).....	\$5,985,000,000.00	\$5,985,000,000.00
Title II—General appropriations.....	227,470,774.39	174,416,229.39	—\$53,054,545.00
Grand total.....	6,212,470,774.39	6,159,416,229.39	—53,054,545.00

The amount recommended in Title II, \$174,416,229.39, consists of \$167,383,495 which is directly related to the national-defense program and \$7,032,734.59 in general appropriations not so attributable.

The total in this bill, including the amounts in Title I, traceable to national defense, is \$6,152,383,495.

An explanation of the appropriations in each title is set forth in the following pages under the appropriate title headings.

TITLE I. DEFENSE AID (LEND-LEASE)

Title I of the bill contains an appropriation of \$5,985,000,000 for the purpose of enabling the President further to furnish aid to those countries whose defense he may deem vital to the defense of the United States pursuant to An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11). The first appropriation to carry out this act was contained in the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, approved March 27, 1941 (Public Law 23), in the sum of \$7,000,000,000.

The committee in reporting the additional appropriation at this time takes the position that the policy underlying "lend-lease" is not at issue. That policy was definitely adopted by Congress, after 2 months of debate and consideration, by the passage of the Lend-Lease Act. The policy was based upon the premise that it was good national defense for the United States to furnish aid to those countries whose defense is vital to the defense of the United States. The wisdom of the policy has been justified by the events which have occurred since the passage of the act and an energetic continuation is essential if the domination of the Axis is to be broken. The United States has definitely committed its resources toward that end.

In any consideration of the magnitude of the conflict raging in the world, one significant fact stands out. The forces of production will determine the outcome. Munitions superiority must be achieved to insure the defeat of the Axis. Production in the countries opposed to the Axis has not reached the point at this time to achieve this. Germany has for several years been devoting the effort of approximately one worker out of every two to her war effort and is now aided by the subjugated labor of many millions in the nations she has overrun. The battle of production must intensify and increase until the torrent of war supplies pouring from this country and the aided nations completely overwhelms the productive efforts of the Axis. Our first line of defense lies in the lend-lease operations. We must move forward to the limit in our production to meet these and our other defense needs.

The committee has made an extensive inquiry in connection with the appropriations recommended and the testimony is printed as part I of the hearings on this bill. The witnesses were the officials of the agencies of our Government administering the program of lend-lease. With the exception of those who testified on collateral matters, they represented agencies which are concerned with the particular necessities of the nations to be aided. Those appearing in behalf of the estimated appropriation included the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Under Secretary of War, the Director General of the Office of Production Management, the lend-lease Administrator, the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, the Director of Procurement of the Treasury Department, and other representatives of the various interested agencies. The committee also made inquiry into collateral

questions including discussion with Federal Loan Administrator Jones and Under Secretary of the Treasury Bell in connection with the status of funds and assets in this country of aided nations and Assistant Secretary of State Acheson in connection with agreements with foreign governments involving lend-lease material. Each of the witnesses concerned with primary responsibility for the administration of lend-lease has stressed its importance and the urgency of providing these additional funds at this time.

The estimates upon which the \$5,985,000,000 is predicated have been prepared by the agencies of the Government entrusted with that duty by the President, have been passed upon by the Office of Production Management as to manufactured articles, and have been reviewed by the Division of Defense Aid Reports and the Bureau of the Budget and by the President. They were prepared after consultation with the representatives of the nations proposed to be aided. The committee has been given as complete a list of necessary defense articles as it is possible to furnish in connection with an operation of this magnitude and character. It should be remembered that defense aid is the furnishing of material aid to nations that are engaged in fighting a crucial war. No one has the vision or imagination to foresee to a nicety what the specific requirements will be. The theaters of action shift and as they change the specific requirements are altered. One of the outstanding characteristics of this war is the element of surprise. The territorial extent is vast and the moves are not published in advance. It is not possible to bring to the House the same kind of a statement as to the minute purposes of the appropriations for lend-lease as it is in connection with our regular governmental appropriations. It would be misleading to do so because those who are charged with the administration of these funds would be denied the flexibility in administration which is so highly essential if the purposes for which the funds are granted are to be achieved within the time limits of prompt action and to meet the constantly recurring emergencies that arise from day to day due to changes in the direction and character of the combat. The committee has gone over the requirements in as great detail as it is possible for them to be presented. Most of the data supplied are of a highly confidential nature and they must be kept so. The public discussion of them will not contribute to the success of the nations we are aiding in our own defense, and the divulgence of them may contribute unwittingly to the plans of those whom we are seeking to defeat.

The committee has inquired from the Director General of the Office of Production Management as to the possibility of producing the defense articles contemplated by the \$5,985,000,000 within the time limits proposed. He has advised that of the total sum recommended there is approximately \$4,000,000,000—\$3,500,000,000 in factory-produced articles and \$500,000,000 in raw material—that falls within the purview of the Office of Production Management. As to that part of the program, he is of the opinion that it can be carried forward as planned. At the present time between 15 and 20 percent of the factory capacity of the United States is devoted to war material and it is his estimate that by June 30, 1943, under the funds that have been provided for our own defense and under the two lend-lease appropriations, the United States will be devoting approximately one-half of its factory production to war material. Mr. Knudsen has a great responsibility in the battle of production. His eminence in the manufacturing field is undisputed and the Nation is fortunate to have him

in charge at this critical time. He is not satisfied with the current speed of production. He told the committee that he is of such a temperament that he is never satisfied until greater speed and still greater speed is attained. That is the spirit that is impelling the production program and Mr. Knudsen stresses the importance of providing the new appropriation as soon as possible so that the enlarged program may get under way promptly.

The estimated distribution of the funds among the agencies designated by the President to carry out the program under the \$5,985,000,000 is as follows:

Department of Agriculture.....	\$1, 000, 000, 000
Navy Department.....	1, 498, 129, 333
War Department.....	2, 255, 575, 667
Maritime Commission.....	374, 225, 000
Treasury Department.....	562, 070, 000
Necessary services and expenses.....	285, 000, 000
Administrative expenses (all United States agencies).....	10, 000, 000
	<hr/> 5, 985, 000, 000

The committee is informed that substantially all of the \$5,985,000,000 can be placed under obligation by March 1, 1942, and that delivery of the material will be completed on or prior to June 30, 1943. That part which is represented by food, supplies, materials, and commercial articles of relatively simple manufacture will begin to move as soon as the funds are available. The remainder of the defense articles will be on a longer schedule depending upon the time required for their planning and production.

Broadly speaking the funds will provide defense articles of every description which a nation at war needs to sustain its military effort. The list is comprehensive, comprising food, tanks, airplanes, boats, guns, ammunition, motor vehicles, raw material for manufacture of defense articles, gasoline and oil, other supplies, and equipment, including agricultural machinery, road-building machinery, and railway equipment. In addition to these defense articles, provision is made for other aid as follows: (1) Maintenance, repair, and operation of merchant vessels, including payment of charter hire, for transportation of lend-lease cargoes; (2) overhaul and repair of combatant vessels of aided nations; (3) new facilities for manufacture of ammunition and its components and facilities in Government navy yards and private ship yards for the building of escort vessels and mine sweepers; (4) the construction of docks, piers, warehouses, switching facilities, etc., and the procurement of handling machinery incident to the storage, loading, and transportation of lend-lease material; (5) transportation charges within the United States and other incidental expenses; (6) provision for naval bases for aided nations; (7) pilot training for the air forces of aided nations; and (8) necessary administrative expenses for all United States agencies engaged in the program.

The amount recommended is provided in substantially the same form as the appropriation for lend-lease carried in the Defense Aid Supplemental Act, 1941. The 10 categories of appropriation into which the \$5,985,000,000 is divided consist of the following:

- (1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof, \$1,190,000,000.
- (2) Aircraft and aeronautical material, including engines, spare parts, and accessories, \$685,000,000.

(3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories, \$385,000,000.

(4) Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, including the hire or other temporary use thereof, and equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories, \$850,000,000.

(5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, supplies, and materials, \$155,000,000.

(6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, production, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and operation of such facilities and equipment, \$375,000,000.

(7) Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles, \$1,875,000,000.

(8) Testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfitting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working order any defense articles for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, including services and expenses in connection therewith, \$175,000,000.

(9) Necessary services and expenses for carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, not specified or included in the foregoing, \$285,000,000.

(10) Administrative expenses (United States agencies), \$10,000,000.

The form followed in granting this appropriation is substantially the same as the pattern set by the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941. A few changes have been made in the interest of general clarification. No difficulty has been encountered in the interpretation and administration of the provisions of those appropriations and the committee deems it advisable to continue these funds in the form that has proved efficacious in the administration of a program as broad and comprehensive and urgent as this.

One new section has been added, section 102, not appearing in the previous appropriation for lend-lease. This section makes it more practicable for the Government to procure defense articles, information, or services for countries desiring to pay in cash rather than seek lend-lease aid. For example, the Dutch East Indies have adequate resources in this country to purchase the supplies needed for their defense. But if they are required, as they are now, to deposit the entire amount of cash before the articles can be ordered their funds will be immobilized for many months while the goods are being manufactured. Under this section they will be required only to make progress payments during production, but will be obliged to make full payment prior to the delivery of the goods. This will make possible the financing of their defense effort with their own dollars and without recourse to lend-lease funds. The committee felt that this authority should not be as broad as that contained in the Budget estimate and has added a proviso stipulating that the total amount of the outstanding contracts under this section, less the amounts paid to the United States under such contracts, should at no time exceed \$600,000,000.

Provision is also made in connection with the new appropriation for the consolidation of the amounts in each of the appropriation accounts with the amount previously appropriated under the \$7,000,000,000 for similar purposes. This consolidation will greatly

simplify administrative procedure, accounting, and auditing in connection with the entire program. Both the appropriation in this bill and the previous appropriation have the same termination date, June 30, 1943, and the consolidation is in the interest of simplified procedure without losing any of the controls which Congress has placed upon the use of the funds.

The committee has included in the bill the provision carried in connection with the \$7,000,000,000 previously appropriated permitting transfers between the appropriations with the limitation that no appropriation be increased by more than 30 percent by such transfers. This has proved to be a prudent authority in connection with the administration of the funds. A definite programming far in advance can be upset by any number of unforeseen factors. The bombing of a factory in the British Isles or the sinking of a convoy may greatly alter the situation. A hard-and-fast commitment of the appropriation by categories would not permit such and other emergencies to be met. These possibilities are numerous and provision must be made for suitable and prompt emergency action.

The sum of \$5,985,000,000 in this bill plus the \$7,000,000,000 heretofore appropriated for lend-lease makes a total of \$12,985,000,000. This is a large amount and to many it may seem it should be sufficient. The committee wishes to be frank with the House and the country. The hearings disclosed that so long as the present conflict goes on it will be necessary to provide additional funds. The amount allowed in this bill is estimated to be obligated by March of 1942 at which time it is now contemplated that additional funds will be requested. The program is one of continuous planning, continuous production, and continuous delivery to implement fighting forces with everything at our command in the form of defense articles. The flow must be steady, increasing, and effective. In this connection the committee desires to quote from the very pertinent testimony of the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Marshall:

The War Department has foreseen the necessity for additional appropriations for defense-aid purposes from the time the original requirements for defense aid were presented to the Department. The allocations made to the War Department from the amounts appropriated under the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, were inadequate to meet the demands upon the Department by those countries approved for aid under the act. The amounts proposed in these estimates are still inadequate to meet those requirements of the countries requesting aid which have been recommended after careful consideration by the War Department agencies concerned. The items included in these estimates represent in money value less than half of the outstanding requirements reported at this time by the countries to be aided. From the War Department viewpoint, there is an immediate and pressing need for the funds in these estimates if the Department is to meet the responsibilities placed upon it under the policy established by the Congress in the enactment of H. R. 1776, and thus furnish its maximum contribution under the act toward aiding those countries which are assisting in the defense of the United States.

The Budget estimate of \$5,985,000,000 has been in process of formation for some time and consists in part of requirements for Great Britain which were considered in conjunction with the estimate for the first lend-lease appropriation and could not be met with the \$7,000,000,000 provided at that time. The sum in the bill was programmed on the basis of aid to Britain, China, and the South and Central American republics. The Lend Lease Act places no restriction upon the President as to the nations he may find it necessary to aid in our defense. His is the responsibility for making that determination and that is as it should be. The ruthlessness of the aggress-

sors in this war and the conscienceless tactics they have resorted to will not permit of the delay incident to legislative sanction before aid can be extended to any particular nation. Since the passage of the Lend Lease Act and the first appropriation to implement it, the Axis has attacked Russia. The committee has been advised that the accompanying appropriation was not programmed to include aid to Russia. If the President, in the exercise of his powers under the Lend Lease Act and under the scope of the authority vested in him in the allocation of the appropriation now recommended, should find that assistance to Russia should be made in the interest of shortening the war and thereby rendering our defense more secure, the committee feels that such action would be no breach of the use of the funds even though they had been premised upon a use for other nations. Nothing would be more discouraging to the morale of the Russian Government and the Russian people in their heroic and surprising resistance to Axis conquest than to hear that the President of the United States was precluded from rendering aid to them should he find it possible and expedient to do so with these funds. Once again, the committee quotes from the testimony of General Marshall, Chief of Staff, whose good judgment and sound advice have been of the greatest value to the committee in connection with the discharge of its duties in relation to national defense:

The CHAIRMAN. General Marshall, what is the military aspect of the lend-lease program presented in this estimate; that is, to what extent will it serve the purposes and objectives from the military point of view?

General MARSHALL. Wherever we can furnish matériel without detriment to our own military requirements, against the possible collapse of the powers fighting the Axis countries, it is definitely to our advantage to do so. For example, with reference to the present tremendous battle going on in Russia—the estimates now before you make no specific provision for aid to Russia and while we have not a great deal we could provide at this time, and what little we do have would take a long time to ship, all must realize that whatever we do to keep the Russian Army in the field aggressively resisting the Germans is to our great advantage. It would increase the chances of a successful end to the war, it would hasten the early conclusion. Our assistance will not only contribute directly to the safety of the Western Hemisphere but will shorten the period of tremendous expenditures for defense. If the present conflict drags on through a period of years you will certainly have a constantly mounting bill of expenses.

The Lend-Lease Act also provides that defense articles provided to any nation shall not be transferred to any other nation without the consent of the President. The committee is advised that up to the date of the hearing no such permission had been given to any nation to make transfers to Russia. If the President finds that any nation to which such defense articles have been transferred can furnish such articles to aid Russia in resisting the Axis he has authority under the law to grant such permission.

The Lend-Lease Act requires the President to transmit to Congress every 90 days a report of operations under that law. Two such reports have been made, the last one giving the status of operations to August 31 last under the \$7,000,000,000 appropriation. This report was transmitted on September 15 and is printed as Senate Document No. 112. It is a very informative document of operations, replete with as much detail as should be made public. The committee commends the study of it to those who have not had an opportunity to examine it. The report discloses that as of the end of August, \$6,281,000,000 had been allocated, or approximately 90 percent; that \$3,555,000,000, or approximately 50 percent, had been obligated, and that \$389,000,000

had been paid out. Some critical comment has been leveled at the slowness of obligation and expenditure. It should be remembered that the \$7,000,000,000 constituted a program to be executed prior to June 30, 1943, with the bulk of it to be executed by June 30, 1942. A very large proportion—approximately 90 percent—of the total amount is for defense articles which take a long time to manufacture, such as tanks, airplanes, guns and other ordnance, ships, etc. The facilities did not exist in which to manufacture or produce a large part of these defense articles. Indeed, the \$7,000,000,000 included approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars for facilities in which to manufacture much of the material provided under the seven billion.

Obviously in the 6 months that have elapsed since the seven billion became available it is not reasonable to expect that these materials could be produced by the magic of rubbing "Aladdin's lamp." Everything considered, good progress has been made. The United States started from scratch on March 27, 1941, when the appropriation was approved. The machinery of administration had to be set up, consultations had to be held with the governments to be aided, requisitions had to be approved, allocations of funds followed the approval of requisitions, and the stage of making contracts and commitments reached as the final step toward procurement. Those in charge of the program are not satisfied with the speed attained. They should not be because there should be no resting on the oars. Constant effort should be exerted to better previous records. There is good reason to be proud of what has been accomplished. Steps have been taken and are currently being taken to reduce the time involved in the various stages of operation. It is anticipated that all of the \$7,000,000,000 will be under obligation early in the calendar year 1942. With facilities completed and capacity for production stepped up, an enlarged flow of finished articles will rapidly ensue. The month of September has shown a gratifying acceleration in obligations placed. The total rose from \$3,555,000,000 at the end of August to between \$4,100,000,000 and \$4,200,000,000 at the end of September, or an increase of between \$545,000,000 and \$645,000,000. There will be an accelerating ratio from month to month and that acceleration will be aided by the making of these new funds available as some amounts in the current appropriation have been held back from obligation to meet current "spot" emergency needs that were of a highly pressing nature.

In connection with the discussion of the progress thus far made in the \$7,000,000,000 program the committee desires to quote from the testimony of the Secretary of War:

Some comment has been made on the relatively small amount of defense articles which thus far have been transferred under the Lease-Lend Act. I think this comment loses sight of the primary purpose of the act and some of its greatest benefits to the countries concerned. The great contribution of the Lease-Lend Act and of the appropriations made under it lies in the opportunity which these have afforded the resisting countries, particularly Great Britain, to plan ahead for the continuation of their resistance. The measure of our contribution is not the amount thus far transferred but the amount of the production which is now in train, for it is on the basis of this production that Britain is enabled to plan her effort on an expanding rather than a shrinking program. The limitation of her finances and of her industrial production has been alleviated by the cash afforded under this act and by the potentialities of American production which have thus been made available to her. Her position as to reserves and resources has been thus lifted into sharp contrast with that of Germany whose reserves and resources, great as they are, are nevertheless necessarily limited and shrinking. The very raids which Britain is making today on the invasion ports which confront her are

greater and more powerful by reason of the knowledge which she has that great reserves are building up for her in America. She can make attacks and take losses by reason of that knowledge which otherwise it would be imprudent for her to risk. The items covered by the pending bill constitute a continuation which thus enables British defense not only to continue but to grow stronger. They insure that there will be no interruption in the flow of material.

In pointing this out, I do not wish to minimize the value of the transfers which even thus far have been made. While the amount of the weapons transferred has been relatively small due to the fact that no general reserve of weapons was available, and to the time required to produce new weapons, nevertheless substantial quantities of critical weapons have been transferred and have been sent directly to sectors where their presence has been an important factor in the military situation.

There should not be any confusion leading to the belief that the amount of lend-lease aid thus far is all the assistance that Great Britain has received from the production of the United States. Since the beginning of the war over \$4,500,000,000 of exports have been shipped to the British Empire and Egypt. These goods were bought and paid for by the British. The commodity flow and tonnage of lend-lease material is larger than the dollar figure of expenditures would indicate. The committee is advised that in the month of August 1941 the records of the British indicate that 65 percent of the dry cargo shipped from the United States to the United Kingdom and the Middle East was lend-lease material. The delivery of the material under British orders with their own funds is freeing factory capacity in the United States for the production of lend-lease material. This capacity will contribute greatly to the acceleration of the production of lend-lease goods in the months to come.

There has been considerable discussion in the hearings that because not all of the \$7,000,000,000 has been obligated as of this date there is no need to appropriate now a further large sum. The committee is advised that there is need for this appropriation to be available considerably prior to November 1. Administrative officials cannot take an initial step toward the use of these funds until they are appropriated. The making of an appropriation is the first and most important step. No official can make a commitment of any character in the use of the funds, not even an allocation or the approval of a requisition, until the money is available. That is the democratic process of government. Hitler does not have to go through this procedure. He first spends the money and perhaps tells the German people about it later. If the program is to be a continuous one of the democratic process of appropriation by Congress, and planning, execution, and delivery by the Executive, it is of the utmost importance that appropriations be made far in advance and that the funds in this bill be granted promptly.

During the discussion of this appropriation and the prior sum of \$7,000,000,000 suggestions were made that instead of providing all of the amount in direct appropriation there should be a combination of contract authority and direct appropriation. The committee considered this proposal thoroughly in connection with the \$7,000,000,000 fund and in the report on that bill gave the following reasons for adhering to direct appropriations for the full amount:

The committee has likewise canvassed the practicability of providing part of the \$7,000,000,000 in direct appropriation and part in contract authorization. So far as the obligation of the Government to pay is concerned a definite commitment through a contract made by an administrative officer against legislative authority to enter into contracts is as binding upon the United States as though the contract were made under a direct appropriation sufficient for its fulfillment. The Congress would have to appropriate to discharge the contract authority

granted when the need for cash arose or repudiate obligations lawfully entered into. In effect contract authorizations granted by Congress to permit administrative officials to initiate procurement programs are deferred appropriations and the only point in giving a contract authorization is to defer the appropriation to the end that the appropriations and the cash withdrawals from the Treasury may more nearly harmonize on a fiscal-year basis. In the present instance if part of this money is given in cash and part in contract authorization it will advertise to those seeking information with respect to the military characteristics of the program what part of it is long range and what part is relatively short range. So far as a division between cash and contract is concerned there is no particular advantage to the United States in providing the funds in that fashion, but there would be circumlocution in our bookkeeping. There is a particular disadvantage to those we are seeking to aid.

The committee further desires to call attention to the great confusion and additional administrative cost that would ensue from the use of contractual authority without obtaining any advantage whatever for the Government or give any greater security in the use of the funds. The appropriations, according to the Lend-Lease Act, are administered by the President through regular Government agencies. Allotments are made by him and expended by the different agencies through their respective organizational subdivisions. Every time an allocation was made there would arise the question of the use of cash or contract authorization. There would have to be a constant shifting from one type of authority to another and each type of authority would have to be accounted for separately although each might be dealing with the same procurement order. It is a procedure that would cause delay and confusion without any compensating factor.

The committee desires to call attention to the procedure being followed in connection with lend-lease appropriations. The funds are provided in 10 separate appropriations. Each appropriation is for a specific category of procurements, the purposes of which are set forth in the appropriation paragraph. The allocations of the funds are made by the President to the procuring agencies concerned. When these allocations are made they are handled by the procuring agency in the same manner as to administration, accounting, and contracting as the funds which are appropriated for normal governmental purposes. Contracts for lend-lease follow the procedure of contracts for other governmental purposes. The accounts for expenditures under lend-lease are audited by the General Accounting Office and pass through the normal channels.

The largest single appropriation under the \$5,985,000,000 is the sum of \$1,875,000,000 for agricultural, industrial, and other commodities, of which the sum of \$1,000,000,000 is for agricultural commodities. This is a large sum for a single category, but in one appropriation bill for one category of appropriation there has been carried for the War Department for this fiscal year for our own national defense needs the sum of \$2,889,000,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores. In no sense can the appropriation in this bill be termed a "blank check." The amounts are specified, the purposes of the appropriations are set forth, and the procedure follows normal courses. A blank check is an authority for the payee to write in his own amount and to expend the money for any purposes that please his fancy. There is nothing about the present or the past appropriation for lend-lease that would warrant in the slightest degree an appellation of this character.

Under the provisions of the Lend Lease Act (Public Law 11), approved March 11, 1941, the President was authorized to furnish to nations to be aided, materials and equipment procured for the

United States forces under appropriations made prior to March 11, 1941, to a value of not to exceed \$1,300,000,000. This limitation was placed in the law as a precautionary measure to prevent the depletion of war material procured for our own defense by transfer away of material bought with those funds. The second report on lend-lease operations reveals that up to the present time materials of a value of less than \$100,000,000 in the aggregate have so been transferred to other nations under this authority and demonstrates that it has been used sparingly and with due regard to the needs of our own armed forces.

From time to time rumors as to the abuse of lend-lease appropriations have gained currency. Such of these as have come to the attention of the committee have been inquired into specifically and found to be without foundation of fact. Every item entering into lend-lease requisitions is scrutinized first by the agency of the United States Government primarily concerned with the furnishing of the material and again passed upon by the Division of Defense Aid Reports. The committee is assured by those administering the funds that this procedure will be kept up and no items allowed that are not proper and fully justified as bona fide war aid expenditures.

The responsibilities of lend-lease policy and the furnishing of aid to the nations fighting the Axis is a serious and important one for the people of the United States. The Axis has not attacked any group of countries simultaneously. It has carefully refrained from assaulting mass resistance. It has suddenly and ruthlessly picked off its victims one by one. The attitude and intentions of the Axis with respect to democracies and its opinion of the democratic ways of life are well known to be contemptuous and derisive. The policy of the Axis in knocking down nations singly is to be continued to the very limit of Axis power and ingenuity. There will be no let-up in their plans and hopes until the Western Hemisphere remains the sole unconquered and undominated sphere of Axis influence. With the rest of the world at its economic and military disposal the predicament of the United States and the other nations of this hemisphere can readily be visualized. Every citizen of our land should think this matter through clearly and realize that to the end we furnish assistance to these nations that are now holding the Axis back we are protecting our own interests and gaining valuable time for completing our own defenses. There should be the utmost effort exerted by everyone concerned in the battle of production and the furnishing of aid to step up the quantity of production, the time of production, and the delivery of production. Such efforts will shorten the present war, lessen the cost to the United States, and bring relief to the millions who are already enslaved and the other millions who are under the constant shadow of disaster and despair.

TITLE II. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

The amount recommended in Title II is \$174,416,229.39, which sum is \$53,054,545 less than the Budget estimates considered in connection with the title.

The amount recommended is divided and classified as follows:

Other than national defense:

Deficiencies, fiscal 1941.....	\$28, 049. 39
Emergencies unforeseen.....	894, 385. 00
New laws enacted this session.....	3, 062, 500. 00

Other than national defense—Continued.

New treaties and conventions, international.....	\$12, 800. 00	
State Department, salaries and expenses, due to war emergencies abroad.....	2, 975, 000. 00	
Miscellaneous supplementals.....	60, 000. 00	
		\$7, 032, 734. 39
National defense, direct and related:		
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, aeronautical research.....	1, 424, 000. 00	
Office of Emergency Management, Division of Scientific Research and Development.....	10, 000, 000. 00	
Department of Agriculture, statistics on farm labor, emergency dehydration investigations, forest products laboratory, etc.....	1, 041, 500. 00	
Department of Commerce, Bureau of Standards, research and operation.....	98, 410. 00	
Department of the Interior, Boulder Canyon and Grand Coulee power projects and search for strategic and critical materials.....	8, 215, 000. 00	
Navy Department, ordnance and ordnance stores.....	120, 996, 000. 00	
Treasury Department, Coast Guard, operating expenses and additional boats and vessels.....	25, 608, 585. 00	
		167, 383, 495. 00
		174, 416, 229. 39

The reduction of \$53,054,545 in the Budget estimates includes \$40,000,000 submitted for the Tennessee Valley Authority. This sum contemplated a program to cost \$126,800,000 to provide two new dams with powerhouses and generating equipment, additional hydroelectric units for existing powerhouses, an additional unit for the Watts Bar steam electric plant, and the necessary transmission lines and substations for the furnishing of electric current to essential defense industries in the Tennessee Valley Authority area. The committee has postponed consideration of the proposed appropriation for 2 weeks.

The largest single item included in title II is the sum of \$120,996,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores for the Navy Department. This sum provides \$2,780,000 for proof, experiments, and tests of ordnance material and \$118,216,000 for guns and ammunition for vessels and airplanes.

The sum of \$25,608,585 for the Coast Guard comprises the following: \$118,000 for salaries of personnel in the Commandant's office consisting of \$42,000 for overtime pay as provided by law, \$14,060 for reallocation of positions as provided by law, and \$61,940 for 48 additional positions for 8 months of the current fiscal year; \$6,000,000 for pay and allowances to provide 505 additional commissioned officers and 5,914 additional enlisted men; \$432,600 for general expenses, including \$63,370 for reimbursement to the War Department for maintaining aids to navigation in the St. Louis district, \$119,270 for the rental of a vessel for ice breaking in the Great Lakes to facilitate the shipment of iron ore, and \$250,000 for operation of 200 small boats (provided in this bill) for harbor patrol work. The sum of \$436,200 is carried for the establishment of aids to navigation in connection with the naval base in the Bahamas and shore activities of the United States in Greenland waters. For construction of vessels, a total of \$18,621,745 is allowed. This item consists of \$1,376,745 for 2 tenders and 6 cutters, heretofore

authorized, which cannot be built within the funds allowed due to increased costs, \$2,995,000 for 1 cutter and 3 tugs for duty in Greenland waters, \$10,000,000 for 1 cutter of the ice-breaker class, and \$4,250,000 for the construction or purchase of 200 patrol boats for the harbors of the United States.

The sum of \$3,002,300 is recommended for the Department of State of which amount \$2,975,000 is for departmental salaries and expenses and salaries and expenses in foreign offices incident to the tremendous burden the department is carrying because of disrupted foreign relations and the difficulties of communication and transportation. Included in the above figure is \$1,000,000 for emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service primarily for expenses in returning home American citizens from Europe and the Far East. Provision is made also for the United States contribution to the Inter-American Indian Institute and the Inter-American Coffee Board as provided by convention agreement and for the meeting of the national directors of the meteorological services of the Western Hemisphere as provided by the act approved June 24, 1941.

The amount allowed the Department of the Interior is \$9,040,749.39. The Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington, is provided \$6,000,000 of which \$3,000,000 is toward the purchase of three 108,000-kilowatt generators (the final three) for installation in the west powerhouse and \$3,000,000 toward the construction of the east powerhouse. The committee was advised that the additional power to be provided by these units will be needed for defense manufacturing purposes when ready to be delivered. The sum of \$3,000,000 for transmission lines for the Central Valley project, California, has been eliminated, the committee being of the opinion that the appropriation is not now urgent; the sum of \$750,000 is provided for the Tucumcari project, New Mexico, for continuation of construction. This project is under way and existing funds soon will be exhausted necessitating a closing down of construction and disbanding of the organization now employed. The sum allowed will continue construction until the end of the fiscal year. The sum of \$1,750,000 is also provided for the purchase of an additional 80,000-kilowatt generating unit for the Boulder Canyon project to provide power needed for national-defense industry. The Geological Survey is allowed \$50,000 (out of a Budget estimate of \$100,000) for further investigation of critical and strategic materials; this sum will raise the amount for 1942 to \$250,000—the same as for 1941—and will continue the existing organization in this important work. The Budget estimate of \$600,000 for bauxite investigations by the Bureau of Mines is reduced to \$415,000 to provide for that work on an 8 months' basis as against a 12 months' basis in the Budget estimate. Alumina is extracted from bauxite ore. The defense requirements for aluminum greatly exceed the quantity of aluminum that can be produced from domestic bauxite and importations have been and are being brought in. The purpose of the appropriation is to determine the extent and the grade of domestic bauxite to increase the domestic supply.

The Department of Agriculture is provided \$4,041,500. The largest item is \$3,000,000 for commencing administration of the act of June 21, 1941, providing for cotton-crop insurance, as against a Budget estimate of \$4,000,000. An additional sum of \$375,000 is allowed for the meat-inspection service, Bureau of Animal Industry, to provide the additional inspections for meat processed for shipment

under the lend-lease program. A new item of \$250,000 is provided for the collection and publication of farm-labor statistics; the migration of farm labor to defense industry and the necessity at the same time of increasing production of many agricultural commodities makes it advisable for the Department to obtain data respecting the farm-labor situation. Another item related to the defense program is that of \$144,000 for emergency dehydration investigations. The shipment of large quantities of foodstuffs under the lend-lease program and the shortage of commercial cargo vessels render it necessary for as much of the exported food as possible to be reduced to concentrated form. The studies contemplated will be centered on reduction of weight without loss of vitamin content.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is granted \$1,424,000. This sum consists of \$1,162,575 for additional personnel and other operating expenses for the Washington office and three field laboratories to provide for a two- and three-shift basis of operation in order to meet the pressing problems submitted by the Army and Navy in connection with the aircraft-production program and \$261,425 for two additional buildings and fencing at the laboratory at Langley Field, Va. Provision is also made for increasing the cost of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at Moffett Field, Calif., by \$6,207,500 to provide \$3,800,000 for completion of the construction of the original project due in part to change in design and in part to increased cost of construction and \$2,407,500 for the construction of a low turbulence wind tunnel. The National Advisory Committee has rendered valuable assistance to the Army and Navy through its fundamental research. Many exceedingly helpful improvements have been made in military aircraft as the result of their tests and suggestions. The present aircraft production program of approximately \$12,000,000,000 has brought to the Committee an increasing number of problems which need solution promptly if our military aircraft are to exceed or keep apace in speed and performance. The Committee is in arrears in its tests for the military and naval services.

An appropriation of \$10,000,000 under a Budget estimate of \$16,917,125 is recommended for the Office of Scientific Research and Development of the Office of Emergency Management. The functions of the Office comprise research as related to national defense comprising medical research, chemical research, armor and ordnance problems, and detection and controls. The work is accomplished through contract with educational institutions, research institutions, industrial research laboratories, hospitals, etc. An allocation of \$8,400,000 for such research has been made available for the current year and with the additional \$10,000,000 allowed in the bill the committee feel that adequate provision will have been made for such problems as can be undertaken during the current fiscal year. As the funds provide research primarily for military and naval purposes of a highly important nature in connection with instrumentalities of war the committee have not published the list of studies but have been furnished with an itemized statement of what is proposed.

A Budget estimate of \$140,000 for the Administrative Division of the Department of Justice is reduced to \$50,000. The committee have eliminated all provision for salaries and expenses for a proposed new Division of Personnel and the amount included in the bill is granted for the purpose of coping with arrearage of work in other divisions.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any general appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 4:

Sec. 102. The President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the head of any department or agency of the Government, to enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles, information, or services for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, to the extent that such government agrees to pay the United States for such defense articles, information, or services prior to the receipt thereof and to make such payments from time to time as the President may require to protect the interests of the United States; and, upon payment of the full cost, the President may dispose of such articles, information, or services to such government: Provided, That the total amount of the outstanding contracts under this section, less the amounts which have been paid to the United States under such contracts, shall at no time exceed \$600,000,000.

On page 7, in connection with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

The limitation of \$10,000,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment for the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, specified in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1939, is hereby increased to \$16,207,500.

On page 13, in connection with the Bureau of Standards:

Provided, That not to exceed \$50,000 of all funds available to the National Bureau of Standards by appropriation and transfer may be expended for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

On page 17, in connection with the appropriation to the Bureau of Mines for bauxite investigations:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Directors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States and State agencies, and other organizations: Provided further, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation.

On page 18, in connection with the Navy Department:

The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of two additional employees in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, at salaries per annum in excess of \$5,000, but not in excess of the appropriate rates established in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous Expenses" in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows: "That no part of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be available for the employment of a greater number than twelve thousand civilian officers and employees in the Navy Department proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of specific appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided."

On page 21:

The appropriation "Cooperation with the American Republics," contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of actual transportation expenses in the United States and abroad and not to exceed \$10 per diem, in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, to citizens of the other American republics as specified in said appropriation under such regulations as may be promulgated by the Secretary of State.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1942

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill

[All items are for fiscal year 1942 except as otherwise indicated]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I—DEFENSE AID (LEND-LEASE)			
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
374	Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	\$1, 190, 000, 000. 00	\$1, 190, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	Aircraft and aeronautical material.....	685, 000, 000. 00	685, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles.....	385, 000, 000. 00	385, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, including the hire or other temporary use thereof.....	850, 000, 000. 00	850, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, supplies, and materials.....	155, 000, 000. 00	155, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	Facilities and equipment.....	375, 000, 000. 00	375, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities.....	1, 875, 000, 000. 00	1, 875, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	For testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfitting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working order any defense articles.....	175, 000, 000. 00	175, 000, 000. 00	-----

374	For necessary services and expenses not specified or included in the foregoing-----	285, 000, 000. 00	285, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	Administrative expenses-----	10, 000, 000. 00	10, 00, 0000. 00	-----
	Total, title I, to be available until June 30, 1943-----	5, 985, 000, 000. 00	5, 985, 000, 000. 00	-----
TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS				
LEGISLATIVE				
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
-----	Beneficiaries of deceased members-----	-----	10, 000. 00	+10, 000
385	Reporting committee hearings, fiscal year 1941-----	1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00	-----
385	Telegraph and telephone, fiscal year 1941-----	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	-----
385	Stationery, fiscal year 1941-----	800. 00	800. 00	-----
	Total, legislative-----	27, 300. 00	37, 300. 00	-----
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
384	Office for Emergency Management-----	16, 917, 125. 00	10, 000, 000. 00	-6, 917, 125
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES				
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
373	Salaries and expenses-----	54, 255. 00	-----	-54, 255
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
313	U. S. Housing Authority, salaries and expenses-----	(1)	(2)	-----

¹ Authorization to use \$900,000 of the funds of the Authority for salaries and expenses.

² Authorization to use \$500,000 of the funds of the Authority for salaries and expenses.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—
Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued				
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS				
395	Scientific research, etc.-----	\$1, 162, 575. 00	\$1, 162, 575. 00	-----
395	Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va.-----	261, 425. 00	261, 425. 00	-----
	Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics-----	1, 424, 000. 00	1, 424, 000. 00	-----
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD				
371	Salaries and expenses-----	14, 385. 00	14, 385. 00	-----
396	Arbitration and emergency boards-----	55, 000. 00	55, 000. 00	-----
	Total, National Mediation Board-----	69, 385. 00	69, 385. 00	-----
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY				
376	Tennessee Valley Authority fund (additional facilities)-----	40, 000, 000. 00		—\$40, 000, 000
	Total, independent executive agencies-----	41, 547, 640. 00	1, 493, 385. 00	—40, 054, 255

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
399	Farm labor statistics-----	250,000.00	250,000.00
399	Emergency dehydration investigations-----	144,000.00	144,000.00
	Total, office of the Secretary-----	394,000.00	394,000.00
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY			
399	Diseases of animals-----	16,500.00	16,500.00
399	Inspection and quarantine-----	16,500.00	16,500.00
399	Meat inspection-----	375,000.00	375,000.00
	Total, Bureau of Animal Industry-----	408,000.00	408,000.00
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY			
399	Drug and related plants-----	17,000.00	17,000.00
FOREST SERVICE			
361	Forest products-----	217,500.00	150,000.00
			--67,500
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING			
399	Agricultural chemical investigations-----	22,000.00	20,000.00
			--2,000

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—
Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued				
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE				
399	Insects affecting man and animals.....	\$5, 000. 00	\$5, 000. 00	-----
399	Insect-pest survey and identification.....	6, 000. 00	6, 000. 00	-----
399	Foreign plant quarantines.....	11, 500. 00	11, 500. 00	-----
	Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	22, 500. 00	22, 500. 00	-----
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS				
399	Home economics investigations.....	23, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	----- —\$3, 000
COMMODITY EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATION				
399	Enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act.....	45, 000. 00	-----	----- —45, 000
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT				
399	Administrative and operating expenses.....	4, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00	----- —1, 000, 000

399	COOPERATIVE FARM FORESTRY			
	Cooperative farm forestry-----	300,000.00	-----	---300,000
399	BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER			
	Administrative expenses-----	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----
368	WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS			
	To carry out functions vested in Department by act of Oct. 14, 1940-----	(^{2a})	(^{2a})	-----
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	5,459,000.00	4,041,500.00	---1,417,500
378	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	PATENT OFFICE			
	Salaries-----	54,320.00	48,000.00	---6,320
378	NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS			
	Operation and administration-----	10,420.00	10,420.00	-----
378	Testing, inspection, and information service-----	53,500.00	53,500.00	-----
378	Research and development-----	15,950.00	15,950.00	-----
378	Standards for commerce-----	18,540.00	18,540.00	-----
378	Personal services, District of Columbia-----	(²)	(³)	-----
	Total, Bureau of Standards-----	98,410.00	98,410.00	-----
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	152,730.00	146,410.00	---6,320

^{2a} Transfers \$1,500,000 from appropriations available for this purpose to the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

³ Limitation on amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia increased from \$1,905,000 to \$1,961,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—
Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
388	Minidoka project, Idaho-----	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	
388	Grand Coulee project, \$6,000,000-----	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	
	Central Valley project, \$3,000,000-----	3,000,000.00		—\$3,000,000
	Tuolumeari project, \$750,000-----	750,000.00	750,000.00	
388	Advances to Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project-----	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00	
	Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	11,575,000.00	8,575,000.00	—3,000,000
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
388	Strategic and critical minerals investigations-----	100,000.00	50,000.00	—50,000
BUREAU OF MINES				
388	Investigation of bauxitie deposits-----	600,000.00	415,000.00	—185,000
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES				
388	Legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1941-----	749.39	749.39	
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	12,275,749.39	9,040,749.39	—3,235,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL			
316	Salaries, Criminal Division	75,000.00	—75,000
360	Salaries, Administrative Division	140,000.00	—90,000
	Total, Department of Justice	215,000.00	—165,000
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
WOMEN'S BUREAU			
370	Salaries and expenses (national defense)	40,600.00	—40,600
NAVY DEPARTMENT			
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
310	Plant protection force, Navy	1,125,000.00	—1,125,000
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE			
387	Ordnance and ordnance stores	120,996,000.00	
NAVY DEPARTMENT			
	Salaries in the District of Columbia	(4)	(6)
	Total, Navy Department	122,121,000.00	—1,125,000

⁴ Authorizes the employment of 2 additional employees at salaries in excess of \$5,000 and increases the authorized number of civilian employees of the Navy Department in the District of Columbia from 10,500 to 13,000

⁵ Authorizes employment of 2 additional employees at salaries in excess of \$5,000 and increases the authorized number of civilian employees of the Navy Department in the District of Columbia from 10,500 to 12,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—
Continued

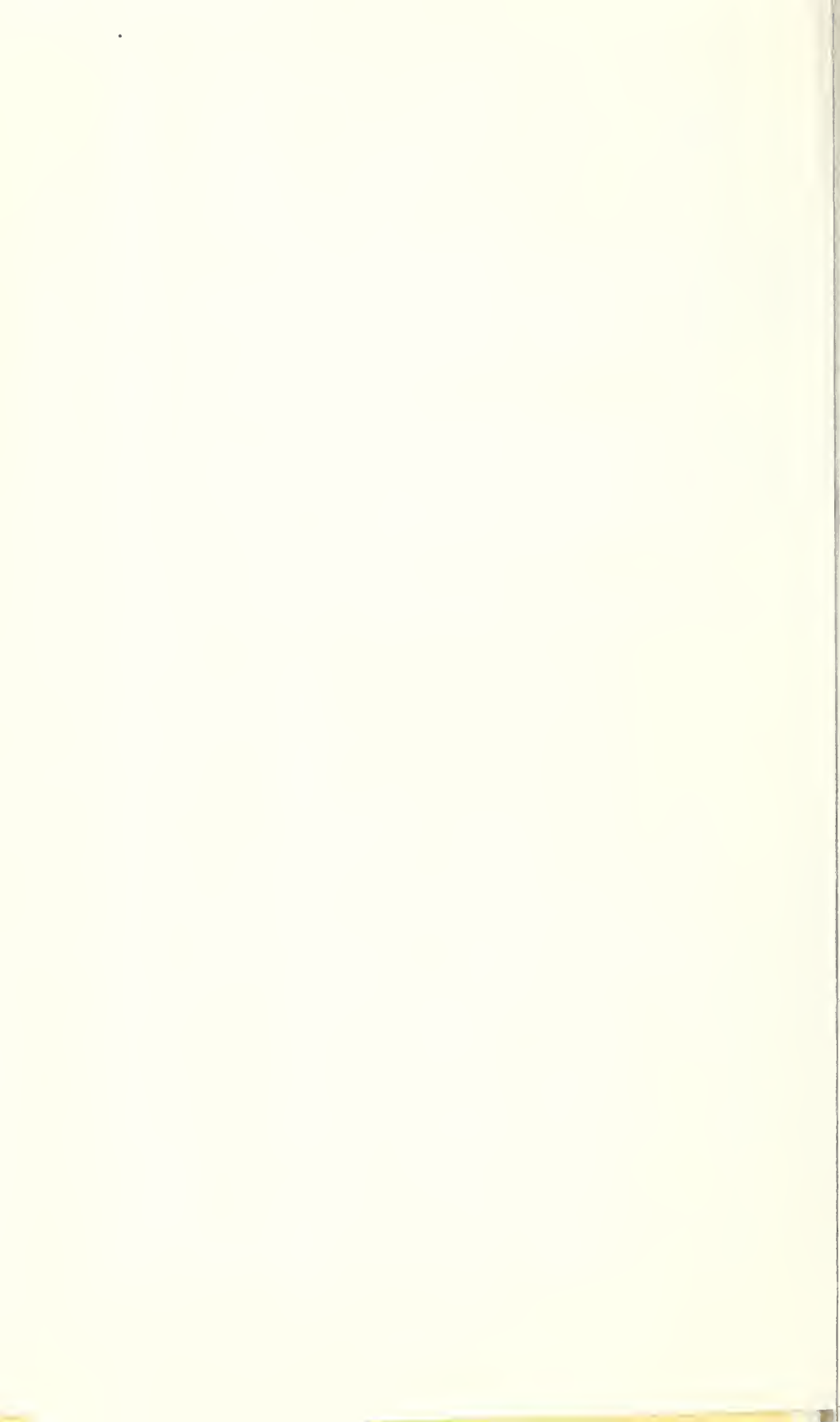
House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
375	Salaries-----	\$835, 000. 00	\$835, 000. 00	
	Contingent expenses (Departmental)-----	170, 000. 00	140, 000. 00	—\$30, 000
375	Total, Secretary's office-----	1, 005, 000. 00	975, 000. 00	—30, 000
	FOREIGN INTERCOURSE			
375	Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers-----	(6)	(6)	
375	Contingent expenses, Foreign Service-----	1, 000, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	
375	Emergencies arising in Diplomatic and Consular Service-----	1, 000, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	
	Total, foreign intercourse-----	2, 000, 000. 00	2, 000, 000. 00	
	CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, ETC.			
375	Inter-American Indian Institute-----	4, 800. 00	4, 800. 00	
375	Inter-American Coffee Board-----	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	

375	International Meteorological Organization.....	14, 500. 00	14, 500. 00	-----
	Total, contributions, quotas, etc.....	27, 300. 00	27, 300. 00	-----
375	Cooperation with the American republics.....	(7)	(7)	-----
	Total, Department of State.....	3, 032, 300. 00	3, 002, 300. 00	-----
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			-----
	COAST GUARD			-----
377	Office of the Commandant (salaries).....	126, 560. 00	118, 000. 00	-----
377	Pay and allowances.....	6, 065, 185. 00	6, 000, 000. 00	-----
377	General expenses.....	432, 640. 00	432, 640. 00	-----
377	Construction of vessels and shore facilities.....	18, 621, 745. 00	18, 621, 745. 00	-----
377	Establishing and improving aids to navigation.....	436, 200. 00	436, 200. 00	-----
	Total, Coast Guard.....	25, 682, 330. 00	25, 608, 585. 00	-----
	Total, title II.....	227, 470, 774. 39	174, 416, 229. 39	-----
	Grand total, titles I and II.....	6, 212, 470, 774. 39	6, 159, 416, 229. 39	-----

⁶ Makes this appropriation available to pay salary of \$10,000 per annum of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Iceland.

⁷ Makes this appropriation available for payment of travel and subsistence expenses of citizens of the other American republics.

○



SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942—DEFENSE AID (LEND-LEASE) APPROPRIATIONS INCLUDED

OCTOBER 8, 1941.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5788]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes."

The Budget estimates upon which the bill is based were submitted in House documents of the present session numbered 310 (in part), 313, 316, 360, 361, 368, 370, 371, 373, 374 (lend-lease), 375, 376, 377, 378, 384, 385, 387, 388 (in part), 395, 396, and 399.

The bill presented is divided into two appropriating titles. Title I carries the appropriations for defense aid (lend-lease) and Title II provides general appropriations relating to the operation of agencies of the United States. The following tabulation shows the division between titles according to the Budget estimates and the amounts recommended. A more detailed tabulation giving each item of Budget estimate and appropriation is found at the end of this report.

Title	Budget estimates	Amounts recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), amounts recommended compared with the Budget estimates
Title I—Defense aid (Lend-Lease)	\$5,985,000,000.00	\$5,985,000,000.00
Title II—General appropriations.....	227,470,774.39	174,416,229.39	—\$53,054,545.00
Grand total.....	6,212,470,774.39	6,159,416,229.39	—53,054,545.00

The amount recommended in Title II, \$174,416,229.39, consists of \$167,383,495 which is directly related to the national-defense program and \$7,032,734.59 in general appropriations not so attributable.

The total in this bill, including the amounts in Title I, traceable to national defense, is \$6,152,383,495.

An explanation of the appropriations in each title is set forth in the following pages under the appropriate title headings.

TITLE I. DEFENSE AID (LEND-LEASE)

Title I of the bill contains an appropriation of \$5,985,000,000 for the purpose of enabling the President further to furnish aid to those countries whose defense he may deem vital to the defense of the United States pursuant to An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11). The first appropriation to carry out this act was contained in the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, approved March 27, 1941 (Public Law 23), in the sum of \$7,000,000,000.

The committee in reporting the additional appropriation at this time takes the position that the policy underlying "lend-lease" is not at issue. That policy was definitely adopted by Congress, after 2 months of debate and consideration, by the passage of the Lend-Lease Act. The policy was based upon the premise that it was good national defense for the United States to furnish aid to those countries whose defense is vital to the defense of the United States. The wisdom of the policy has been justified by the events which have occurred since the passage of the act and an energetic continuation is essential if the domination of the Axis is to be broken. The United States has definitely committed its resources toward that end.

In any consideration of the magnitude of the conflict raging in the world, one significant fact stands out. The forces of production will determine the outcome. Munitions superiority must be achieved to insure the defeat of the Axis. Production in the countries opposed to the Axis has not reached the point at this time to achieve this. Germany has for several years been devoting the effort of approximately one worker out of every two to her war effort and is now aided by the subjugated labor of many millions in the nations she has overrun. The battle of production must intensify and increase until the torrent of war supplies pouring from this country and the aided nations completely overwhelms the productive efforts of the Axis. Our first line of defense lies in the lend-lease operations. We must move forward to the limit in our production to meet these and our other defense needs.

The committee has made an extensive inquiry in connection with the appropriations recommended and the testimony is printed as part I of the hearings on this bill. The witnesses were the officials of the agencies of our Government administering the program of lend-lease. With the exception of those who testified on collateral matters, they represented agencies which are concerned with the particular necessities of the nations to be aided. Those appearing in behalf of the estimated appropriation included the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Under Secretary of War, the Director General of the Office of Production Management, the lend-lease Administrator, the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, the Director of Procurement of the Treasury Department, and other representatives of the various interested agencies. The committee also made inquiry into collateral

questions including discussion with Federal Loan Administrator Jones and Under Secretary of the Treasury Bell in connection with the status of funds and assets in this country of aided nations and Assistant Secretary of State Acheson in connection with agreements with foreign governments involving lend-lease material. Each of the witnesses concerned with primary responsibility for the administration of lend-lease has stressed its importance and the urgency of providing these additional funds at this time.

The estimates upon which the \$5,985,000,000 is predicated have been prepared by the agencies of the Government entrusted with that duty by the President, have been passed upon by the Office of Production Management as to manufactured articles, and have been reviewed by the Division of Defense Aid Reports and the Bureau of the Budget and by the President. They were prepared after consultation with the representatives of the nations proposed to be aided. The committee has been given as complete a list of necessary defense articles as it is possible to furnish in connection with an operation of this magnitude and character. It should be remembered that defense aid is the furnishing of material aid to nations that are engaged in fighting a crucial war. No one has the vision or imagination to foresee to a nicety what the specific requirements will be. The theaters of action shift and as they change the specific requirements are altered. One of the outstanding characteristics of this war is the element of surprise. The territorial extent is vast and the moves are not published in advance. It is not possible to bring to the House the same kind of a statement as to the minute purposes of the appropriations for lend-lease as it is in connection with our regular governmental appropriations. It would be misleading to do so because those who are charged with the administration of these funds would be denied the flexibility in administration which is so highly essential if the purposes for which the funds are granted are to be achieved within the time limits of prompt action and to meet the constantly recurring emergencies that arise from day to day due to changes in the direction and character of the combat. The committee has gone over the requirements in as great detail as it is possible for them to be presented. Most of the data supplied are of a highly confidential nature and they must be kept so. The public discussion of them will not contribute to the success of the nations we are aiding in our own defense, and the divulgence of them may contribute unwittingly to the plans of those whom we are seeking to defeat.

The committee has inquired from the Director General of the Office of Production Management as to the possibility of producing the defense articles contemplated by the \$5,985,000,000 within the time limits proposed. He has advised that of the total sum recommended there is approximately \$4,000,000,000—\$3,500,000,000 in factory-produced articles and \$500,000,000 in raw material—that falls within the purview of the Office of Production Management. As to that part of the program, he is of the opinion that it can be carried forward as planned. At the present time between 15 and 20 percent of the factory capacity of the United States is devoted to war material and it is his estimate that by June 30, 1943, under the funds that have been provided for our own defense and under the two lend-lease appropriations, the United States will be devoting approximately one-half of its factory production to war material. Mr. Knudsen has a great responsibility in the battle of production. His eminence in the manufacturing field is undisputed and the Nation is fortunate to have him

in charge at this critical time. He is not satisfied with the current speed of production. He told the committee that he is of such a temperament that he is never satisfied until greater speed and still greater speed is attained. That is the spirit that is impelling the production program and Mr. Knudsen stresses the importance of providing the new appropriation as soon as possible so that the enlarged program may get under way promptly.

The estimated distribution of the funds among the agencies designated by the President to carry out the program under the \$5,985,000,000 is as follows:

Department of Agriculture.....	\$1, 000, 000, 000
Navy Department.....	1, 498, 129, 333
War Department.....	2, 255, 575, 667
Maritime Commission.....	374, 225, 000
Treasury Department.....	562, 070, 000
Necessary services and expenses.....	285, 000, 000
Administrative expenses (all United States agencies).....	10, 000, 000
	<hr/>
	5, 985, 000, 000

The committee is informed that substantially all of the \$5,985,000,000 can be placed under obligation by March 1, 1942, and that delivery of the material will be completed on or prior to June 30, 1943. That part which is represented by food, supplies, materials, and commercial articles of relatively simple manufacture will begin to move as soon as the funds are available. The remainder of the defense articles will be on a longer schedule depending upon the time required for their planning and production.

Broadly speaking the funds will provide defense articles of every description which a nation at war needs to sustain its military effort. The list is comprehensive, comprising food, tanks, airplanes, boats, guns, ammunition, motor vehicles, raw material for manufacture of defense articles, gasoline and oil, other supplies, and equipment, including agricultural machinery, road-building machinery, and railway equipment. In addition to these defense articles, provision is made for other aid as follows: (1) Maintenance, repair, and operation of merchant vessels, including payment of charter hire, for transportation of lend-lease cargoes; (2) overhaul and repair of combatant vessels of aided nations; (3) new facilities for manufacture of ammunition and its components and facilities in Government navy yards and private ship yards for the building of escort vessels and mine sweepers; (4) the construction of docks, piers, warehouses, switching facilities, etc., and the procurement of handling machinery incident to the storage, loading, and transportation of lend-lease material; (5) transportation charges within the United States and other incidental expenses; (6) provision for naval bases for aided nations; (7) pilot training for the air forces of aided nations; and (8) necessary administrative expenses for all United States agencies engaged in the program.

The amount recommended is provided in substantially the same form as the appropriation for lend-lease carried in the Defense Aid Supplemental Act, 1941. The 10 categories of appropriation into which the \$5,985,000,000 is divided consist of the following:

(1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof, \$1,190,000,000.

(2) Aircraft and aeronautical material, including engines, spare parts, and accessories, \$685,000,000.

(3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories, \$385,000,000.

(4) Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, including the hire or other temporary use thereof, and equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories, \$850,000,000.

(5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, supplies, and materials, \$155,000,000.

(6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, production, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and operation of such facilities and equipment, \$375,000,000.

(7) Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles, \$1,875,000,000.

(8) Testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfitting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working order any defense articles for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, including services and expenses in connection therewith, \$175,000,000.

(9) Necessary services and expenses for carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, not specified or included in the foregoing, \$285,000,000.

(10) Administrative expenses (United States agencies), \$10,000,000.

The form followed in granting this appropriation is substantially the same as the pattern set by the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941. A few changes have been made in the interest of general clarification. No difficulty has been encountered in the interpretation and administration of the provisions of those appropriations and the committee deems it advisable to continue these funds in the form that has proved efficacious in the administration of a program as broad and comprehensive and urgent as this.

One new section has been added, section 102, not appearing in the previous appropriation for lend-lease. This section makes it more practicable for the Government to procure defense articles, information, or services for countries desiring to pay in cash rather than seek lend-lease aid. For example, the Dutch East Indies have adequate resources in this country to purchase the supplies needed for their defense. But if they are required, as they are now, to deposit the entire amount of cash before the articles can be ordered their funds will be immobilized for many months while the goods are being manufactured. Under this section they will be required only to make progress payments during production, but will be obliged to make full payment prior to the delivery of the goods. This will make possible the financing of their defense effort with their own dollars and without recourse to lend-lease funds. The committee felt that this authority should not be as broad as that contained in the Budget estimate and has added a proviso stipulating that the total amount of the outstanding contracts under this section, less the amounts paid to the United States under such contracts, should at no time exceed \$600,000,000.

Provision is also made in connection with the new appropriation for the consolidation of the amounts in each of the appropriation accounts with the amount previously appropriated under the \$7,000,000,000 for similar purposes. This consolidation will greatly

simplify administrative procedure, accounting, and auditing in connection with the entire program. Both the appropriation in this bill and the previous appropriation have the same termination date, June 30, 1943, and the consolidation is in the interest of simplified procedure without losing any of the controls which Congress has placed upon the use of the funds.

The committee has included in the bill the provision carried in connection with the \$7,000,000,000 previously appropriated permitting transfers between the appropriations with the limitation that no appropriation be increased by more than 30 percent by such transfers. This has proved to be a prudent authority in connection with the administration of the funds. A definite programming far in advance can be upset by any number of unforeseen factors. The bombing of a factory in the British Isles or the sinking of a convoy may greatly alter the situation. A hard-and-fast commitment of the appropriation by categories would not permit such and other emergencies to be met. These possibilities are numerous and provision must be made for suitable and prompt emergency action.

The sum of \$5,985,000,000 in this bill plus the \$7,000,000,000 heretofore appropriated for lend-lease makes a total of \$12,985,000,000. This is a large amount and to many it may seem it should be sufficient. The committee wishes to be frank with the House and the country. The hearings disclosed that so long as the present conflict goes on it will be necessary to provide additional funds. The amount allowed in this bill is estimated to be obligated by March of 1942 at which time it is now contemplated that additional funds will be requested. The program is one of continuous planning, continuous production, and continuous delivery to implement fighting forces with everything at our command in the form of defense articles. The flow must be steady, increasing, and effective. In this connection the committee desires to quote from the very pertinent testimony of the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Marshall:

The War Department has foreseen the necessity for additional appropriations for defense-aid purposes from the time the original requirements for defense aid were presented to the Department. The allocations made to the War Department from the amounts appropriated under the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, were inadequate to meet the demands upon the Department by those countries approved for aid under the act. The amounts proposed in these estimates are still inadequate to meet those requirements of the countries requesting aid which have been recommended after careful consideration by the War Department agencies concerned. The items included in these estimates represent in money value less than half of the outstanding requirements reported at this time by the countries to be aided. From the War Department viewpoint, there is an immediate and pressing need for the funds in these estimates if the Department is to meet the responsibilities placed upon it under the policy established by the Congress in the enactment of H. R. 1776, and thus furnish its maximum contribution under the act toward aiding those countries which are assisting in the defense of the United States.

The Budget estimate of \$5,985,000,000 has been in process of formation for some time and consists in part of requirements for Great Britain which were considered in conjunction with the estimate for the first lend-lease appropriation and could not be met with the \$7,000,000,000 provided at that time. The sum in the bill was programmed on the basis of aid to Britain, China, and the South and Central American republics. The Lend Lease Act places no restriction upon the President as to the nations he may find it necessary to aid in our defense. His is the responsibility for making that determination and that is as it should be. The ruthlessness of the aggress-

sors in this war and the conscienceless tactics they have resorted to will not permit of the delay incident to legislative sanction before aid can be extended to any particular nation. Since the passage of the Lend Lease Act and the first appropriation to implement it, the Axis has attacked Russia. The committee has been advised that the accompanying appropriation was not programmed to include aid to Russia. If the President, in the exercise of his powers under the Lend Lease Act and under the scope of the authority vested in him in the allocation of the appropriation now recommended, should find that assistance to Russia should be made in the interest of shortening the war and thereby rendering our defense more secure, the committee feels that such action would be no breach of the use of the funds even though they had been premised upon a use for other nations. Nothing would be more discouraging to the morale of the Russian Government and the Russian people in their heroic and surprising resistance to Axis conquest than to hear that the President of the United States was precluded from rendering aid to them should he find it possible and expedient to do so with these funds. Once again, the committee quotes from the testimony of General Marshall, Chief of Staff, whose good judgment and sound advice have been of the greatest value to the committee in connection with the discharge of its duties in relation to national defense:

The CHAIRMAN. General Marshall, what is the military aspect of the lend-lease program presented in this estimate; that is, to what extent will it serve the purposes and objectives from the military point of view?

General MARSHALL. Wherever we can furnish matériel without detriment to our own military requirements, against the possible collapse of the powers fighting the Axis countries, it is definitely to our advantage to do so. For example, with reference to the present tremendous battle going on in Russia—the estimates now before you make no specific provision for aid to Russia and while we have not a great deal we could provide at this time, and what little we do have would take a long time to ship, all must realize that whatever we do to keep the Russian Army in the field aggressively resisting the Germans is to our great advantage. It would increase the chances of a successful end to the war, it would hasten the early conclusion. Our assistance will not only contribute directly to the safety of the Western Hemisphere but will shorten the period of tremendous expenditures for defense. If the present conflict drags on through a period of years you will certainly have a constantly mounting bill of expenses.

The Lend-Lease Act also provides that defense articles provided to any nation shall not be transferred to any other nation without the consent of the President. The committee is advised that up to the date of the hearing no such permission had been given to any nation to make transfers to Russia. If the President finds that any nation to which such defense articles have been transferred can furnish such articles to aid Russia in resisting the Axis he has authority under the law to grant such permission.

The Lend-Lease Act requires the President to transmit to Congress every 90 days a report of operations under that law. Two such reports have been made, the last one giving the status of operations to August 31 last under the \$7,000,000,000 appropriation. This report was transmitted on September 15 and is printed as Senate Document No. 112. It is a very informative document of operations, replete with as much detail as should be made public. The committee commends the study of it to those who have not had an opportunity to examine it. The report discloses that as of the end of August, \$6,281,000,000 had been allocated, or approximately 90 percent; that \$3,555,000,000, or approximately 50 percent, had been obligated, and that \$389,000,000

had been paid out. Some critical comment has been leveled at the slowness of obligation and expenditure. It should be remembered that the \$7,000,000,000 constituted a program to be executed prior to June 30, 1943, with the bulk of it to be executed by June 30, 1942. A very large proportion—approximately 90 percent—of the total amount is for defense articles which take a long time to manufacture, such as tanks, airplanes, guns and other ordnance, ships, etc. The facilities did not exist in which to manufacture or produce a large part of these defense articles. Indeed, the \$7,000,000,000 included approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars for facilities in which to manufacture much of the material provided under the seven billion.

Obviously in the 6 months that have elapsed since the seven billion became available it is not reasonable to expect that these materials could be produced by the magic of rubbing "Aladdin's lamp." Everything considered, good progress has been made. The United States started from scratch on March 27, 1941, when the appropriation was approved. The machinery of administration had to be set up, consultations had to be held with the governments to be aided, requisitions had to be approved, allocations of funds followed the approval of requisitions, and the stage of making contracts and commitments reached as the final step toward procurement. Those in charge of the program are not satisfied with the speed attained. They should not be because there should be no resting on the oars. Constant effort should be exerted to better previous records. There is good reason to be proud of what has been accomplished. Steps have been taken and are currently being taken to reduce the time involved in the various stages of operation. It is anticipated that all of the \$7,000,000,000 will be under obligation early in the calendar year 1942. With facilities completed and capacity for production stepped up, an enlarged flow of finished articles will rapidly ensue. The month of September has shown a gratifying acceleration in obligations placed. The total rose from \$3,555,000,000 at the end of August to between \$4,100,000,000 and \$4,200,000,000 at the end of September, or an increase of between \$545,000,000 and \$645,000,000. There will be an accelerating ratio from month to month and that acceleration will be aided by the making of these new funds available as some amounts in the current appropriation have been held back from obligation to meet current "spot" emergency needs that were of a highly pressing nature.

In connection with the discussion of the progress thus far made in the \$7,000,000,000 program the committee desires to quote from the testimony of the Secretary of War:

Some comment has been made on the relatively small amount of defense articles which thus far have been transferred under the Lease-Lend Act. I think this comment loses sight of the primary purpose of the act and some of its greatest benefits to the countries concerned. The great contribution of the Lease-Lend Act and of the appropriations made under it lies in the opportunity which these have afforded the resisting countries, particularly Great Britain, to plan ahead for the continuation of their resistance. The measure of our contribution is not the amount thus far transferred but the amount of the production which is now in train, for it is on the basis of this production that Britain is enabled to plan her effort on an expanding rather than a shrinking program. The limitation of her finances and of her industrial production has been alleviated by the cash afforded under this act and by the potentialities of American production which have thus been made available to her. Her position as to reserves and resources has been thus lifted into sharp contrast with that of Germany whose reserves and resources great as they are, are nevertheless necessarily limited and shrinking. The very raids which Britain is making today on the invasion ports which confront her are

greater and more powerful by reason of the knowledge which she has that great reserves are building up for her in America. She can make attacks and take losses by reason of that knowledge which otherwise it would be imprudent for her to risk. The items covered by the pending bill constitute a continuation which thus enables British defense not only to continue but to grow stronger. They insure that there will be no interruption in the flow of material.

In pointing this out, I do not wish to minimize the value of the transfers which even thus far have been made. While the amount of the weapons transferred has been relatively small due to the fact that no general reserve of weapons was available, and to the time required to produce new weapons, nevertheless substantial quantities of critical weapons have been transferred and have been sent directly to sectors where their presence has been an important factor in the military situation.

There should not be any confusion leading to the belief that the amount of lend-lease aid thus far is all the assistance that Great Britain has received from the production of the United States. Since the beginning of the war over \$4,500,000,000 of exports have been shipped to the British Empire and Egypt. These goods were bought and paid for by the British. The commodity flow and tonnage of lend-lease material is larger than the dollar figure of expenditures would indicate. The committee is advised that in the month of August 1941 the records of the British indicate that 65 percent of the dry cargo shipped from the United States to the United Kingdom and the Middle East was lend-lease material. The delivery of the material under British orders with their own funds is freeing factory capacity in the United States for the production of lend-lease material. This capacity will contribute greatly to the acceleration of the production of lend-lease goods in the months to come.

There has been considerable discussion in the hearings that because not all of the \$7,000,000,000 has been obligated as of this date there is no need to appropriate now a further large sum. The committee is advised that there is need for this appropriation to be available considerably prior to November 1. Administrative officials cannot take an initial step toward the use of these funds until they are appropriated. The making of an appropriation is the first and most important step. No official can make a commitment of any character in the use of the funds, not even an allocation or the approval of a requisition, until the money is available. That is the democratic process of government. Hitler does not have to go through this procedure. He first spends the money and perhaps tells the German people about it later. If the program is to be a continuous one of the democratic process of appropriation by Congress, and planning, execution, and delivery by the Executive, it is of the utmost importance that appropriations be made far in advance and that the funds in this bill be granted promptly.

During the discussion of this appropriation and the prior sum of \$7,000,000,000 suggestions were made that instead of providing all of the amount in direct appropriation there should be a combination of contract authority and direct appropriation. The committee considered this proposal thoroughly in connection with the \$7,000,000,000 fund and in the report on that bill gave the following reasons for adhering to direct appropriations for the full amount:

The committee has likewise canvassed the practicability of providing part of the \$7,000,000,000 in direct appropriation and part in contract authorization. So far as the obligation of the Government to pay is concerned a definite commitment through a contract made by an administrative officer against legislative authority to enter into contracts is as binding upon the United States as though the contract were made under a direct appropriation sufficient for its fulfillment. The Congress would have to appropriate to discharge the contract authority

granted when the need for cash arose or repudiate obligations lawfully entered into. In effect contract authorizations granted by Congress to permit administrative officials to initiate procurement programs are deferred appropriations and the only point in giving a contract authorization is to defer the appropriation to the end that the appropriations and the cash withdrawals from the Treasury may more nearly harmonize on a fiscal-year basis. In the present instance if part of this money is given in cash and part in contract authorization it will advertise to those seeking information with respect to the military characteristics of the program what part of it is long range and what part is relatively short range. So far as a division between cash and contract is concerned there is no particular advantage to the United States in providing the funds in that fashion, but there would be circumlocution in our bookkeeping. There is a particular disadvantage to those we are seeking to aid.

The committee further desires to call attention to the great confusion and additional administrative cost that would ensue from the use of contractual authority without obtaining any advantage whatever for the Government or give any greater security in the use of the funds. The appropriations, according to the Lend-Lease Act, are administered by the President through regular Government agencies. Allotments are made by him and expended by the different agencies through their respective organizational subdivisions. Every time an allocation was made there would arise the question of the use of cash or contract authorization. There would have to be a constant shifting from one type of authority to another and each type of authority would have to be accounted for separately although each might be dealing with the same procurement order. It is a procedure that would cause delay and confusion without any compensating factor.

The committee desires to call attention to the procedure being followed in connection with lend-lease appropriations. The funds are provided in 10 separate appropriations. Each appropriation is for a specific category of procurements, the purposes of which are set forth in the appropriation paragraph. The allocations of the funds are made by the President to the procuring agencies concerned. When these allocations are made they are handled by the procuring agency in the same manner as to administration, accounting, and contracting as the funds which are appropriated for normal governmental purposes. Contracts for lend-lease follow the procedure of contracts for other governmental purposes. The accounts for expenditures under lend-lease are audited by the General Accounting Office and pass through the normal channels.

The largest single appropriation under the \$5,985,000,000 is the sum of \$1,875,000,000 for agricultural, industrial, and other commodities, of which the sum of \$1,000,000,000 is for agricultural commodities. This is a large sum for a single category, but in one appropriation bill for one category of appropriation there has been carried for the War Department for this fiscal year for our own national defense needs the sum of \$2,889,000,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores. In no sense can the appropriation in this bill be termed a "blank check." The amounts are specified, the purposes of the appropriations are set forth, and the procedure follows normal courses. A blank check is an authority for the payee to write in his own amount and to expend the money for any purposes that please his fancy. There is nothing about the present or the past appropriation for lend-lease that would warrant in the slightest degree an appellation of this character.

Under the provisions of the Lend Lease Act (Public Law 11), approved March 11, 1941, the President was authorized to furnish to nations to be aided, materials and equipment procured for the

United States forces under appropriations made prior to March 11, 1941, to a value of not to exceed \$1,300,000,000. This limitation was placed in the law as a precautionary measure to prevent the depletion of war material procured for our own defense by transfer away of material bought with those funds. The second report on lend-lease operations reveals that up to the present time materials of a value of less than \$100,000,000 in the aggregate have so been transferred to other nations under this authority and demonstrates that it has been used sparingly and with due regard to the needs of our own armed forces.

From time to time rumors as to the abuse of lend-lease appropriations have gained currency. Such of these as have come to the attention of the committee have been inquired into specifically and found to be without foundation of fact. Every item entering into lend-lease requisitions is scrutinized first by the agency of the United States Government primarily concerned with the furnishing of the material and again passed upon by the Division of Defense Aid Reports. The committee is assured by those administering the funds that this procedure will be kept up and no items allowed that are not proper and fully justified as bona fide war aid expenditures.

The responsibilities of lend-lease policy and the furnishing of aid to the nations fighting the Axis is a serious and important one for the people of the United States. The Axis has not attacked any group of countries simultaneously. It has carefully refrained from assaulting mass resistance. It has suddenly and ruthlessly picked off its victims one by one. The attitude and intentions of the Axis with respect to democracies and its opinion of the democratic ways of life are well known to be contemptuous and derisive. The policy of the Axis in knocking down nations singly is to be continued to the very limit of Axis power and ingenuity. There will be no let-up in their plans and hopes until the Western Hemisphere remains the sole unconquered and undominated sphere of Axis influence. With the rest of the world at its economic and military disposal the predicament of the United States and the other nations of this hemisphere can readily be visualized. Every citizen of our land should think this matter through clearly and realize that to the end we furnish assistance to these nations that are now holding the Axis back we are protecting our own interests and gaining valuable time for completing our own defenses. There should be the utmost effort exerted by everyone concerned in the battle of production and the furnishing of aid to step up the quantity of production, the time of production, and the delivery of production. Such efforts will shorten the present war, lessen the cost to the United States, and bring relief to the millions who are already enslaved and the other millions who are under the constant shadow of disaster and despair.

TITLE II. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

The amount recommended in Title II is \$174,416,229.39, which sum is \$53,054,545 less than the Budget estimates considered in connection with the title.

The amount recommended is divided and classified as follows:

Other than national defense:	
Deficiencies, fiscal 1941.....	\$28, 049. 39
Emergencies unforeseen.....	894, 385. 00
New laws enacted this session.....	3, 062, 500. 00

Other than national defense—Continued.

New treaties and conventions, international.....	\$12,800.00	
State Department, salaries and expenses, due to war emergencies abroad.....	2,975,000.00	
Miscellaneous supplementals.....	60,000.00	
		\$7,032,734.39
National defense, direct and related:		
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, aeronautical research.....	1,424,000.00	
Office of Emergency Management, Division of Scientific Research and Development.....	10,000,000.00	
Department of Agriculture, statistics on farm labor, emergency dehydration investigations, forest products laboratory, etc.....	1,041,500.00	
Department of Commerce, Bureau of Standards, research and operation.....	98,410.00	
Department of the Interior, Boulder Canyon and Grand Coulee power projects and search for strategic and critical materials.....	8,215,000.00	
Navy Department, ordnance and ordnance stores.....	120,996,000.00	
Treasury Department, Coast Guard, operating expenses and additional boats and vessels.....	25,608,585.00	
		167,383,495.00
		174,416,229.39

The reduction of \$53,054,545 in the Budget estimates includes \$40,000,000 submitted for the Tennessee Valley Authority. This sum contemplated a program to cost \$126,800,000 to provide two new dams with powerhouses and generating equipment, additional hydroelectric units for existing powerhouses, an additional unit for the Watts Bar steam electric plant, and the necessary transmission lines and substations for the furnishing of electric current to essential defense industries in the Tennessee Valley Authority area. The committee has postponed consideration of the proposed appropriation for 2 weeks.

The largest single item included in title II is the sum of \$120,996,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores for the Navy Department. This sum provides \$2,780,000 for proof, experiments, and tests of ordnance material and \$118,216,000 for guns and ammunition for vessels and airplanes.

The sum of \$25,608,585 for the Coast Guard comprises the following: \$118,000 for salaries of personnel in the Commandant's office consisting of \$42,000 for overtime pay as provided by law, \$14,060 for reallocation of positions as provided by law, and \$61,940 for 48 additional positions for 8 months of the current fiscal year; \$6,000,000 for pay and allowances to provide 505 additional commissioned officers and 5,914 additional enlisted men; \$432,600 for general expenses, including \$63,370 for reimbursement to the War Department for maintaining aids to navigation in the St. Louis district, \$119,270 for the rental of a vessel for ice breaking in the Great Lakes to facilitate the shipment of iron ore, and \$250,000 for operation of 200 small boats (provided in this bill) for harbor patrol work. The sum of \$436,200 is carried for the establishment of aids to navigation in connection with the naval base in the Bahamas and shore activities of the United States in Greenland waters. For construction of vessels, a total of \$18,621,745 is allowed. This item consists of \$1,376,745 for 2 tenders and 6 cutters, heretofore

authorized, which cannot be built within the funds allowed due to increased costs, \$2,995,000 for 1 cutter and 3 tugs for duty in Greenland waters, \$10,000,000 for 1 cutter of the ice-breaker class, and \$4,250,000 for the construction or purchase of 200 patrol boats for the harbors of the United States.

The sum of \$3,002,300 is recommended for the Department of State of which amount \$2,975,000 is for departmental salaries and expenses and salaries and expenses in foreign offices incident to the tremendous burden the department is carrying because of disrupted foreign relations and the difficulties of communication and transportation. Included in the above figure is \$1,000,000 for emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service primarily for expenses in returning home American citizens from Europe and the Far East. Provision is made also for the United States contribution to the Inter-American Indian Institute and the Inter-American Coffee Board as provided by convention agreement and for the meeting of the national directors of the meteorological services of the Western Hemisphere as provided by the act approved June 24, 1941.

The amount allowed the Department of the Interior is \$9,040,749.39. The Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington, is provided \$6,000,000 of which \$3,000,000 is toward the purchase of three 108,000-kilowatt generators (the final three) for installation in the west powerhouse and \$3,000,000 toward the construction of the east powerhouse. The committee was advised that the additional power to be provided by these units will be needed for defense manufacturing purposes when ready to be delivered. The sum of \$3,000,000 for transmission lines for the Central Valley project, California, has been eliminated, the committee being of the opinion that the appropriation is not now urgent; the sum of \$750,000 is provided for the Tucumcari project, New Mexico, for continuation of construction. This project is under way and existing funds soon will be exhausted necessitating a closing down of construction and disbanding of the organization now employed. The sum allowed will continue construction until the end of the fiscal year. The sum of \$1,750,000 is also provided for the purchase of an additional 80,000-kilowatt generating unit for the Boulder Canyon project to provide power needed for national-defense industry. The Geological Survey is allowed \$50,000 (out of a Budget estimate of \$100,000) for further investigation of critical and strategic materials; this sum will raise the amount for 1942 to \$250,000—the same as for 1941—and will continue the existing organization in this important work. The Budget estimate of \$600,000 for bauxite investigations by the Bureau of Mines is reduced to \$415,000 to provide for that work on an 8 months' basis as against a 12 months' basis in the Budget estimate. Alumina is extracted from bauxite ore. The defense requirements for aluminum greatly exceed the quantity of aluminum that can be produced from domestic bauxite and importations have been and are being brought in. The purpose of the appropriation is to determine the extent and the grade of domestic bauxite to increase the domestic supply.

The Department of Agriculture is provided \$4,041,500. The largest item is \$3,000,000 for commencing administration of the act of June 21, 1941, providing for cotton-crop insurance, as against a Budget estimate of \$4,000,000. An additional sum of \$375,000 is allowed for the meat-inspection service, Bureau of Animal Industry, to provide the additional inspections for meat processed for shipment

under the lend-lease program. A new item of \$250,000 is provided for the collection and publication of farm-labor statistics; the migration of farm labor to defense industry and the necessity at the same time of increasing production of many agricultural commodities makes it advisable for the Department to obtain data respecting the farm-labor situation. Another item related to the defense program is that of \$144,000 for emergency dehydration investigations. The shipment of large quantities of foodstuffs under the lend-lease program and the shortage of commercial cargo vessels render it necessary for as much of the exported food as possible to be reduced to concentrated form. The studies contemplated will be centered on reduction of weight without loss of vitamin content.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is granted \$1,424,000. This sum consists of \$1,162,575 for additional personnel and other operating expenses for the Washington office and three field laboratories to provide for a two- and three-shift basis of operation in order to meet the pressing problems submitted by the Army and Navy in connection with the aircraft-production program and \$261,425 for two additional buildings and fencing at the laboratory at Langley Field, Va. Provision is also made for increasing the cost of the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory at Moffett Field, Calif., by \$6,207,500 to provide \$3,800,000 for completion of the construction of the original project due in part to change in design and in part to increased cost of construction and \$2,407,500 for the construction of a low turbulence wind tunnel. The National Advisory Committee has rendered valuable assistance to the Army and Navy through its fundamental research. Many exceedingly helpful improvements have been made in military aircraft as the result of their tests and suggestions. The present aircraft production program of approximately \$12,000,000,000 has brought to the Committee an increasing number of problems which need solution promptly if our military aircraft are to exceed or keep apace in speed and performance. The Committee is in arrears in its tests for the military and naval services.

An appropriation of \$10,000,000 under a Budget estimate of \$16,917,125 is recommended for the Office of Scientific Research and Development of the Office of Emergency Management. The functions of the Office comprise research as related to national defense comprising medical research, chemical research, armor and ordnance problems, and detection and controls. The work is accomplished through contract with educational institutions, research institutions, industrial research laboratories, hospitals, etc. An allocation of \$8,400,000 for such research has been made available for the current year and with the additional \$10,000,000 allowed in the bill the committee feel that adequate provision will have been made for such problems as can be undertaken during the current fiscal year. As the funds provide research primarily for military and naval purposes of a highly important nature in connection with instrumentalities of war the committee have not published the list of studies but have been furnished with an itemized statement of what is proposed.

A Budget estimate of \$140,000 for the Administrative Division of the Department of Justice is reduced to \$50,000. The committee have eliminated all provision for salaries and expenses for a proposed new Division of Personnel and the amount included in the bill is granted for the purpose of coping with arrearage of work in other divisions.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any general appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 4:

SEC. 102. The President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the head of any department or agency of the Government, to enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles, information, or services for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, to the extent that such government agrees to pay the United States for such defense articles, information, or services prior to the receipt thereof and to make such payments from time to time as the President may require to protect the interests of the United States; and, upon payment of the full cost, the President may dispose of such articles, information, or services to such government: Provided, That the total amount of the outstanding contracts under this section, less the amounts which have been paid to the United States under such contracts, shall at no time exceed \$600,000,000.

On page 7, in connection with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

The limitation of \$10,000,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment for the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, specified in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1939, is hereby increased to \$16,207,500.

On page 13, in connection with the Bureau of Standards:

Provided, That not to exceed \$50,000 of all funds available to the National Bureau of Standards by appropriation and transfer may be expended for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

On page 17, in connection with the appropriation to the Bureau of Mines for bauxite investigations:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Directors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States and State agencies, and other organizations: Provided further, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation.

On page 18, in connection with the Navy Department:

The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of two additional employees in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, at salaries per annum in excess of \$5,000, but not in excess of the appropriate rates established in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous Expenses" in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows: "That no part of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be available for the employment of a greater number than twelve thousand civilian officers and employees in the Navy Department proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of specific appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided."

On page 21:

The appropriation "Cooperation with the American Republics," contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of actual transportation expenses in the United States and abroad and not to exceed \$10 per diem, in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, to citizens of the other American republics as specified in said appropriation under such regulations as may be promulgated by the Secretary of State.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1942

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill

[All items are for fiscal year 1942 except as otherwise indicated]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—DEFENSE AID (LEND-LEASE)				
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
374	Ordnance and ordnance stores-----	\$1, 190, 000, 000. 00	\$1, 190, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	Aircraft and aeronautical material-----	685, 000, 000. 00	685, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles-----	385, 000, 000. 00	385, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, including the hire or other temporary use thereof-----	850, 000, 000. 00	850, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, supplies, and materials-----	155, 000, 000. 00	155, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	Facilities and equipment-----	375, 000, 000. 00	375, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities-----	1, 875, 000, 000. 00	1, 875, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	For testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfitting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working order any defense articles-----	175, 000, 000. 00	175, 000, 000. 00	-----

374	For necessary services and expenses not specified or included in the foregoing-----	285, 000, 000. 00	285, 000, 000. 00	-----
374	Administrative expenses-----	10, 000, 000. 00	10, 00, 0000. 00	-----
	Total, title I, to be available until June 30, 1943-----	5, 985, 000, 000. 00	5, 985, 000, 000. 00	-----
TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS				
LEGISLATIVE				
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
-----	Beneficiaries of deceased members-----		10, 000. 00	+10, 000
385	Reporting committee hearings, fiscal year 1941-----	1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00	-----
385	Telegraph and telephone, fiscal year 1941-----	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	-----
385	Stationery, fiscal year 1941-----	800. 00	800. 00	-----
	Total, legislative-----	27, 300. 00	37, 300. 00	-----
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
384	Office for Emergency Management-----	16, 917, 125. 00	10, 000, 000. 00	-6, 917, 125
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES				
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
373	Salaries and expenses-----	54, 255. 00	-----	-54, 255
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
313	U. S. Housing Authority, salaries and expenses-----	(1)	(2)	-----

¹ Authorization to use \$900,000 of the funds of the Authority for salaries and expenses.
² Authorization to use \$500,000 of the funds of the Authority for salaries and expenses.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—
Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued				
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS				
395	Scientific research, etc.	\$1, 162, 575. 00	\$1, 162, 575. 00	-----
395	Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va.	261, 425. 00	261, 425. 00	-----
	Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	1, 424, 000. 00	1, 424, 000. 00	-----
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD				
371	Salaries and expenses	14, 385. 00	14, 385. 00	-----
396	Arbitration and emergency boards	55, 000. 00	55, 000. 00	-----
	Total, National Mediation Board	69, 385. 00	69, 385. 00	-----
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY				
376	Tennessee Valley Authority fund (additional facilities)	40, 000, 000. 00	-----	—\$40, 000, 000
	Total, independent executive agencies	41, 547, 640. 00	1, 493, 385. 00	—40, 054, 255

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
399	Farm labor statistics-----	250,000.00	250,000.00	-----
399	Emergency dehydration investigations-----	144,000.00	144,000.00	-----
	Total, office of the Secretary-----	394,000.00	394,000.00	-----
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY				
399	Diseases of animals-----	16,500.00	16,500.00	-----
399	Inspection and quarantine-----	16,500.00	16,500.00	-----
399	Meat inspection-----	375,000.00	375,000.00	-----
	Total, Bureau of Animal Industry-----	408,000.00	408,000.00	-----
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY				
399	Drug and related plants-----	17,000.00	17,000.00	-----
FOREST SERVICE				
361	Forest products-----	217,500.00	150,000.00	-67,500
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING				
399	Agricultural chemical investigations-----	22,000.00	20,000.00	-2,000

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—
Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued			
	BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE			
399	Insects affecting man and animals-----	\$5, 000. 00	\$5, 000. 00	-----
399	Insect-pest survey and identification-----	6, 000. 00	6, 000. 00	-----
399	Foreign plant quarantines-----	11, 500. 00	11, 500. 00	-----
	Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine-----	22, 500. 00	22, 500. 00	-----
	BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS			
399	Home economics investigations-----	23, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	—\$3, 000
	COMMODITY EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATION			
399	Enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act-----	45, 000. 00	-----	—45, 000
	FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT			
399	Administrative and operating expenses-----	4, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00	—1, 000, 000

399	COOPERATIVE FARM FORESTRY			
	Cooperative farm forestry-----	300,000.00		-300,000
399	BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER			
	Administrative expenses-----	10,000.00	10,000.00	
368	WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS			
	To carry out functions vested in Department by act of Oct. 14, 1940-----	(^{2a})	(^{2a})	
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	5,459,000.00	4,041,500.00	-1,417,500
378	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	PATENT OFFICE			
	Salaries-----	54,320.00	48,000.00	-6,320
378	NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS			
	Operation and administration-----	10,420.00	10,420.00	
378	Testing, inspection, and information service-----	53,500.00	53,500.00	
378	Research and development-----	15,950.00	15,950.00	
378	Standards for commerce-----	18,540.00	18,540.00	
378	Personal services, District of Columbia-----	(³)	(³)	
	Total, Bureau of Standards-----	98,410.00	98,410.00	
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	152,730.00	146,410.00	-6,320

^{2a} Transfers \$1,500,000 from appropriations available for this purpose to the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

³ Limitation on amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia increased from \$1,995,000 to \$1,961,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—
Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
388	Minidoka project, Idaho-----	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	-----
388	Grand Coulee project, \$6,000,000-----	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	-----
	Central Valley project, \$3,000,000-----	3,000,000.00	-----	—\$3,000,000
	Tueumcari project, \$750,000-----	750,000.00	750,000.00	-----
388	Advances to Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project-----	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00	-----
	Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	11,575,000.00	8,575,000.00	—3,000,000
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
388	Strategic and critical minerals investigations-----	100,000.00	50,000.00	—50,000
BUREAU OF MINES				
388	Investigation of bauxitic deposits-----	600,000.00	415,000.00	—185,000
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES				
388	Legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1941-----	749.39	749.39	-----
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	12,275,749.39	9,040,749.39	—3,235,000

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—
Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
375	Salaries.....	\$835, 000. 00	\$835, 000. 00	-----
	Contingent expenses (Departmental).....	170, 000. 00	140, 000. 00	-----
375	Total, Secretary's office.....	1, 005, 000. 00	975, 000. 00	----- —\$30, 000
	FOREIGN INTERCOURSE			
375	Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	-----
375	Contingent expenses, Foreign Service.....	1, 000, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	-----
375	Emergencies arising in Diplomatic and Consular Service.....	1, 000, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	-----
	Total, foreign intercourse.....	2, 000, 000. 00	2, 000, 000. 00	-----
	CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, ETC.			
375	Inter-American Indian Institute.....	4, 800. 00	4, 800. 00	-----
375	Inter-American Coffee Board.....	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	-----

375	International Meteorological Organization-----	14, 500. 00	14, 500. 00	-----
	Total, contributions, quotas, etc-----	27, 300. 00	27, 300. 00	-----
375	Cooperation with the American republics-----	(7)	(7)	-----
	Total, Department of State-----	3, 032, 300. 00	3, 002, 300. 00	-----30, 000
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	COAST GUARD			
377	Office of the Commandant (salaries)-----	126, 560. 00	118, 000. 00	-----8, 560
377	Pay and allowances-----	6, 065, 185. 00	6, 000, 000. 00	-----65, 185
377	General expenses-----	432, 640. 00	432, 640. 00	-----
377	Construction of vessels and shore facilities-----	18, 621, 745. 00	18, 621, 745. 00	-----
377	Establishing and improving aids to navigation-----	436, 200. 00	436, 200. 00	-----
	Total, Coast Guard-----	25, 682, 330. 00	25, 608, 585. 00	-----73, 745
	Total, title II-----	227, 470, 774. 39	174, 416, 229. 39	-----53, 054, 545
	Grand total, titles I and II-----	6, 212, 470, 774. 39	6, 159, 416, 229. 39	-----53, 054, 545

⁶ Makes this appropriation available to pay salary of \$10,000 per annum of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Iceland.

⁷ Makes this appropriation available for payment of travel and subsistence expenses of citizens of the other American republics.

○



NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 8, 1941

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
- 5 defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and
- 6 June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEFENSE AID

SEC. 101. To enable the President, through such departments or agencies of the Government as he may designate, further to carry out the provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor, the following sums for the following respective purposes, namely:

(a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise, of defense articles, information and services, for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, and the disposition thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection therewith, as follows:

(1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof, \$1,190,000,000.

(2) Aircraft and aeronautical material, including engines, spare parts, and accessories, \$685,000,000.

(3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories, \$385,000,000.

(4) Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, including the hire or other temporary use thereof, and

1 equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories.
2 \$850,000,000.

3 (5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, sup-
4 plies, and materials, \$155,000,000.

5 (6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, pro-
6 duction, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise
7 carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941,
8 including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and
9 operation of such facilities and equipment, \$375,000,000.

10 (7) Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and
11 articles, \$1,875,000,000.

12 (b) For testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfit-
13 ting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working
14 order any defense articles for the government of any country
15 whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of
16 the United States, including services and expenses in con-
17 nection therewith, \$175,000,000.

18 (c) For necessary services and expenses for carrying
19 out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941, not specified
20 or included in the foregoing, \$285,000,000.

21 (d) For administrative expenses, \$10,000,000.

22 (e) In all, \$5,985,000,000, to remain available until
23 June 30, 1943.

24 (f) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be

1 additional to, and consolidated with, the appropriation for
2 the same purpose contained in sections 1 (a), 1 (b), 1 (d),
3 and 1 (e), respectively, of the Defense Aid Supplemental
4 Appropriation Act, 1941: *Provided*, That, with the excep-
5 tion of the appropriation for administrative expenses, not
6 to exceed 20 per centum of any such consolidated appropria-
7 tions may be transferred by the President to any other of
8 such consolidated appropriations, but no such consolidated
9 appropriation shall be increased more than 30 per centum
10 thereby.

11 SEC. 102. The President may, from time to time, when
12 he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize
13 the head of any department or agency of the Government,
14 to enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles,
15 information, or services for the government of any country
16 whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of
17 the United States, to the extent that such government agrees
18 to pay the United States for such defense articles, informa-
19 tion, or services prior to the receipt thereof and to make such
20 payments from time to time as the President may require
21 to protect the interests of the United States; and, upon
22 payment of the full cost, the President may dispose of such
23 articles, information, or services to such government: *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That the total amount of the outstanding contracts
25 under this section, less the amounts which have been paid

1 to the United States under such contracts, shall at no time
2 exceed \$600,000,000.

3 SEC. 103. Any defense article procured pursuant to
4 this title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the
5 use of such department or agency of the United States as
6 the President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of
7 to a foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the
8 President the defense of the United States will be best
9 served thereby.

10 SEC. 104. This title may be cited as the "Defense Aid
11 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942."

12 TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

13 LEGISLATIVE

14 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

15 For payment to the widow of Edward T. Taylor, late a
16 Representative from the State of Colorado, \$10,000, to be
17 disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

18 Reporting committee hearings: For an additional amount
19 for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than
20 special and select committees, fiscal year 1941, \$1,500.

21 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for
22 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal serv-
23 ices, fiscal year 1941, \$25,000.

24 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
25 Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner

1 from Puerto Rico, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and
2 subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
3 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, \$800.

4 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

5 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

6 For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency
7 Management, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for
8 which the appropriation under this heading in the Second
9 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941 (Public Law 150) is
10 available and subject to the provisions and limitations thereof,
11 \$10,000,000, such sum to be allocated for the purposes of
12 carrying out the functions of the Office of Scientific Research
13 and Development.

14 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

15 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

16 UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

17 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$500,000 additional
18 of the funds of the United States Housing Authority estab-
19 lished by the United States Housing Act, 1937, as amended
20 (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for the fiscal year
21 1942 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Author-
22 ity in carrying out the provisions of said act, including the
23 objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
24 Appropriation Act, 1942, and expenses in connection with
25 the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the

1 act of October 10, 1940 (Public, 839, 76th Cong.), and
2 regulations promulgated thereunder.

3 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

4 For an additional amount for scientific research, techni-
5 cal investigations, and special reports in the field of aero-
6 nautics, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
7 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
8 Act, 1942, and including the purchase of cafeteria equip-
9 ment, \$1,162,575: *Provided*, That the limitation under said
10 heading for personal services in the District of Columbia is
11 hereby increased to \$245,170.

12 For an additional amount for continuing the construction
13 and equipment of additional laboratory buildings and research
14 facilities at Langley Field, Virginia, \$261,425, to be avail-
15 able until expended.

16 The limitation of \$10,000,000 upon the total cost of
17 construction and equipment for the Ames Aeronautical
18 Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, specified in the Third
19 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1939, is hereby increased to
20 \$16,207,500.

21 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

22 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
23 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
24 specified under this head in the Labor-Federal Security
25 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$14,385: *Provided*, That the

1 limitation of \$118,620 upon the amount which may be
2 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is
3 hereby increased to \$127,220.

4 Arbitration and emergency boards: For an additional
5 amount for arbitration and emergency boards, fiscal year
6 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
7 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$55,000.

8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Farm Labor Statistics: For all necessary expenses to
11 enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently or in
12 cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government,
13 State, municipal, or other appropriate agencies, to collect,
14 compile, analyze, summarize, interpret, and publish farm
15 labor statistics, including not to exceed a total of \$18,000 for
16 personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
17 1942, \$250,000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropri-
18 ated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to
19 the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Agri-
20 cultural Economics", not to exceed \$37,000, of which sum,
21 so transferred, not to exceed \$7,000 may be expended for
22 personal services in the District of Columbia, which sum of
23 \$37,000 shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said
24 appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department
25 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942.

1 Emergency Dehydration Investigations: For all neces-
 2 sary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to con-
 3 duct investigations for the improvement of production, dis-
 4 tribution, quality, and nutritive value of dehydrated foods,
 5 fiscal year 1942, \$144,000.

6 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 Diseases of animals: For an additional amount for dis-
 9 eases of animals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects speci-
 10 fied under this heading in the Department of Agriculture
 11 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$16,500.

12 Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount for
 13 inspection and quarantine, fiscal year 1942, including the
 14 objects specified under this heading in the Department of
 15 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$16,500.

16 Meat inspection: For an additional amount for meat
 17 inspection, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
 18 under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
 19 priation Act, 1942, \$375,000.

20 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 Drug and related plants: For an additional amount for
 23 drug and related plants, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
 24 jects specified under this heading in the Department of Agri-
 25 culture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$17,000.

1 FOREST SERVICE

2 Forest products: For an additional amount for salaries
3 and expenses, Forest Service, forest products, fiscal year
4 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
5 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
6 \$150,000.

7 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 Agricultural chemical investigations: For an additional
10 amount for agricultural chemical investigations, fiscal year
11 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
12 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
13 \$20,000.

14 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 Insects affecting man and animals: For an additional
17 amount for insects affecting man and animals, fiscal year
18 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
19 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
20 \$5,000.

21 Insect-pest survey and identification: For an additional
22 amount for insect-pest survey and identification, fiscal year
23 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
24 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,

1 \$6,000, of which not to exceed \$5,100 may be expended for
2 personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount for
4 foreign plant quarantines, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
5 jects specified under this heading in the Department of Agri-
6 culture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$11,500.

7 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 Home economics investigations: For an additional
10 amount for home economics investigations, fiscal year 1942,
11 including the objects specified under this heading in the De-
12 partment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$20,000,
13 of which not to exceed \$19,000 may be expended for per-
14 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

15 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

16 Administrative and operating expenses: For an addi-
17 tional amount for administrative and operating expenses, Fed-
18 eral Crop Insurance Act, as amended by the Act entitled "An
19 Act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act", approved
20 June 21, 1941, including the objects specified under this
21 heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,
22 1942, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$3,000,-
23 000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby,
24 the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropria-

tion for the Office of the Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, the sum of \$19,460, which shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942: *Provided further*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics", not to exceed \$21,380, which shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942.

BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

For an additional amount for general administrative purposes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$10,000.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through such agencies of the Department of Agriculture as he may designate, to carry out the functions vested in him or in said Department by the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119), there is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Water conservation and utility projects," contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,500,000, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That out of the funds

1 made available herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may
 2 make allotments or transfers of funds to the Office of the
 3 Solicitor and to the other agencies of the Department which
 4 perform functions under the said Act of October 14, 1940
 5 (54 Stat. 1119).

6 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

7 PATENT OFFICE

8 Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services
 9 in the Patent Office in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
 10 1942, \$48,000.

11 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

12 Operation and administration: For an additional amount
 13 for the general operation and administration of the Bureau,
 14 including the objects specified under this head in the "De-
 15 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", and for
 16 the purchase of land adjacent to the Bureau, fiscal year 1942,
 17 \$10,420: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of all funds
 18 available to the National Bureau of Standards by appropria-
 19 tion and transfer may be expended for payment of part-time
 20 or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or
 21 elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be con-
 22 tracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion,
 23 at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person
 24 so employed.

25 Testing, inspection, and information service: For an addi-

1 tional amount for testing at the National Bureau of Standards,
 2 including the objects specified under this head in the "Depart-
 3 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", and the instal-
 4 lation of electric wiring in the concrete test track at the Public
 5 Roads Administration proving ground near the District of
 6 Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$53,500.

7 Research and development: For an additional amount
 8 for research and development at the National Bureau of
 9 Standards, including the objects specified under this head in
 10 the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942,"
 11 fiscal year 1942, \$15,950.

12 Standards for commerce: For an additional amount for
 13 developing standards for commerce, including the objects
 14 specified under this head in the "Department of Commerce
 15 Appropriation Act, 1942," fiscal year 1942, \$18,540.

16 The limitation prescribed in the "Department of Com-
 17 merce Appropriation Act, 1942," on the amount which may
 18 be expended for personal services in the National Bureau of
 19 Standards in the District of Columbia, is hereby increased
 20 from \$1,905,000 to \$1,961,000.

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

22 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

23 Minidoka project, Idaho: For continuation of construc-
 24 tion, \$75,000, from the reclamation fund, special fund, fiscal
 25 year 1942, to remain available until expended.

1 For continuation of construction of the following projects
2 in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be
3 expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same
4 manner and for the same objects as specified for projects in
5 the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, under
6 the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal year 1942, to
7 remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under
8 the reclamation law:

9 Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington, \$6,000,000;
10 and Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$750,000; in all,
11 \$6,750,000.

12 Advances to Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon
13 project: For an additional amount for the construction of the
14 Boulder Dam and incidental works in the main stream of
15 the Colorado River at Black Canyon, fiscal year 1942,
16 \$1,750,000, to remain available until advanced to the Colo-
17 rado River Dam Fund.

18 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

19 Strategic and critical minerals: For an additional amount
20 for scientific and economic investigations of strategic and
21 critical minerals in the United States or its Territories or
22 insular possessions, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000, including the
23 purchase of office equipment for use in the District of Colum-
24 bia; and the limitation of \$35,000 on the amount which may
25 be expended for services in the District of Columbia under

1 this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
2 1942, is hereby increased to \$45,000.

3 BUREAU OF MINES

4 Investigation of bauxitic deposits: For all necessary ex-
5 penses for investigations, including laboratory research and
6 procurement of materials therefor, concerning the extent,
7 mode of occurrence, and quality of bauxite ores in order to
8 determine domestic sources of supply; to explore and develop
9 on public lands and, with the consent of owners, on private
10 lands, deposits of such ores, including geologic studies and
11 geophysical prospecting; construction, maintenance, and re-
12 pair of necessary camp buildings and mining structures and
13 appurtenances; including not to exceed \$33,000 for personal
14 services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed
15 \$6,000), exchange as part payment for, operation, mainte-
16 nance and repair of motor-propelled vehicles; professional and
17 scientific books and publications; printing and binding; pur-
18 chase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be re-
19 quired for the protection of employees while engaged in their
20 work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the
21 appropriation Contingent Expenses, Department of the In-
22 terior, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until June 30,
23 1943, \$415,000, of which amount \$70,000 (including not
24 to exceed \$17,500 for personal services in the District of

1 Columbia) shall be made available to the Geological Survey
2 to carry out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided*,
3 That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Di-
4 rectors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, is
5 hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other
6 contributions from public or private sources offering to co-
7 operate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation,
8 and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other de-
9 partments or agencies of the Federal Government, States and
10 State agencies, and other organizations: *Provided further*,
11 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be con-
12 strued to apply to this appropriation.

13 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

14 Legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska: For an addi-
15 tional amount for legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska,
16 fiscal year 1941, \$749.39; and the limitations in the appro-
17 priation contained under this heading in the Interior Depart-
18 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, are hereby amended to read
19 as follows: "For salaries of members, \$21,600; mileage of
20 members, \$9,081.60; salaries of employees, \$5,140; printing,
21 indexing, and binding journals, stationery, supplies, printing
22 of bills, reports, and so forth, \$14,927.79; in all, \$50,749.39."

23 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

24 For an additional amount for salaries, Administrative
25 Division, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1942: For an additional amount for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions applicable to the appropriation under this heading in the "Naval Appropriation Act, 1942," \$120,996,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

(Salaries in the District of Columbia)

The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of two additional employees in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, at salaries per annum in excess of \$5,000, but not in excess of the appropriate rates established in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous Expenses" in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows: "That no part of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be available for the employment of a greater number than twelve thousand civilian officers and employees in the Navy Depart-

1 ment proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of specific
2 appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided.”

3 The paragraphs in this title under the caption “Navy
4 Department” may be cited as “Title IV, Naval Appropria-
5 tion Act, 1942”.

6 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal
9 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in
10 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$835,000.

11 CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

12 For an additional amount for contingent expenses, De-
13 partment of State, fiscal year 1942, including, in addition to
14 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
15 State Appropriation Act, 1942, the purchase, maintenance,
16 repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile,
17 \$140,000, of which there may be expended not to exceed
18 \$28,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines,
19 and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange,
20 and repair thereof.

21 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

22 SALARIES, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

23 The appropriation for salaries of ambassadors and min-
24 isters contained in the Department of State Appropriation

1 Act, fiscal year 1942, shall be available for the salary of an
 2 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ice-
 3 land, at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

4 Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
 5 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
 6 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head
 7 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,
 8 \$1,000,000.

9 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Serv-
 10 ice: For an additional amount to enable the President to
 11 meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and
 12 Consular Service, including the objects and subject to the
 13 limitations specified under this heading in the Department of
 14 State Appropriation Act for 1942, \$1,000,000.

15 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, ET CETERA

16 For an additional amount for United States contributions
 17 to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, fiscal
 18 year 1942, as follows: (1) To meet the contribution of the
 19 United States to the Inter-American Indian Institute, under
 20 the convention providing for the creation of the Inter-Ameri-
 21 can Indian Institute, signed November 29, 1940, \$4,800;
 22 and (2) to meet the contribution of the United States to
 23 the Inter-American Coffee Board, under the Inter-American
 24 Coffee Agreement, signed at Washington, District of Colum-

1 bia, on November 28, 1940, \$8,000, to remain available
2 until September 30, 1942.

3 For the expenses of organizing and holding in the United
4 States meetings of the national directors of the meteorological
5 services of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, and of
6 Regional Commissions III and IV of the International
7 Meteorological Organization, fiscal year 1942, as authorized
8 by and in accordance with Public Law 125, approved June
9 24, 1941, \$14,500, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

10 COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

11 The appropriation "Cooperation with the American Re-
12 publics," contained in the Department of State Appropriation
13 Act for 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of
14 actual transportation expenses in the United States and
15 abroad and not to exceed \$10 per diem, in lieu of subsistence
16 and other expenses, to citizens of the other American repub-
17 lics as specified in said appropriation under such regulations
18 as may be promulgated by the Secretary of State.

19 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

20 COAST GUARD

21 Office of Commandant: For an additional amount for per-
22 sonal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942,
23 subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
24 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$118,000.

1 Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay
2 and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the
3 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
4 Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, which appropriation
5 is made available for actual expenses of officers and cadets
6 and quarters and subsistence of enlisted men on shore patrol,
7 emergency shore detail, and other detached duty, or cash
8 in lieu thereof, \$6,000,000, and the limitation of \$51,621
9 under this head in such act as modified by the Second
10 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, on the amount which
11 may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, con-
12 tentment, and health of enlisted men is hereby increased to
13 \$69,008.

14 General expenses: For an additional amount for general
15 expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
16 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-
17 priation Act, 1942, as amended, which appropriation is made
18 available for the reconditioning. equipment, and actual neces-
19 sary expenses of operation of vessels acquired by the Coast
20 Guard under authority of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and
21 Reserve Act of 1941, \$432,640.

22 Construction of vessels and shore facilities: For an addi-
23 tional amount for construction of vessels and shore facilities,
24 Coast Guard, including the objects specified under this head
25 in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,-

1 621,745, to remain available until expended, of which
2 amount \$346,745, together with the unobligated balance of
3 the no-year appropriation "Special projects, vessels, Coast
4 Guard," shall be available for constructing or purchasing and
5 equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels for the Coast
6 Guard, and \$4,250,000 shall be available for construction or
7 purchase of motorboats and small yachts and for the recondi-
8 tioning and equipment of motorboats and small yachts ac-
9 quired by the Coast Guard through purchase or gift or under
10 authority of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of
11 1941, and not to exceed 4 percent of said \$18,621,745 shall
12 be available for administrative expenses in connection with
13 the accomplishment of the purposes thereof, including per-
14 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

15 Establishing and improving aids to navigation: For an
16 additional amount for establishing and improving aids to
17 navigation and other works, \$436,200, which sum shall be
18 available for all expenditures directly relating thereto.

19 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
21 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
22 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
23 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
24 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
25 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence

1 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
2 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
3 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
4 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
5 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
6 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
7 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
8 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
9 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
10 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
11 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
12 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
13 provisions of existing law.

14 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Second Supple-
15 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942."

INDEX

	Page
Title I—Defense aid (lend-lease)	2
Title II—General appropriations:	
Legislative—House of Representatives	5
Executive Office of the President, Office of Emergency Management (Office of Scientific Research and Development)	6
Independent agencies:	
Federal Works Agency—United States Housing Authority---	6
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	7
National Mediation Board	7
Executive departments:	
Agriculture	8
Commerce	13
Interior	14
Navy	18
State	19
Treasury	21

Union Calendar No.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

OCTOBER 8, 1941

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Union Calendar No. 413

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5788

[Report No. 1230]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 8, 1941

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
- 5 defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and
- 6 June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEFENSE AID

SEC. 101. To enable the President, through such departments or agencies of the Government as he may designate, further to carry out the provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor, the following sums for the following respective purposes, namely:

(a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise, of defense articles, information and services, for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, and the disposition thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection therewith, as follows:

(1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof, \$1,190,000,000.

(2) Aircraft and aeronautical material, including engines, spare parts, and accessories, \$685,000,000.

(3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories, \$385,000,000.

(4) Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, including the hire or other temporary use thereof, and

1 equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories.
2 \$850,000,000.

3 (5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, sup-
4 plies, and materials, \$155,000,000.

5 (6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, pro-
6 duction, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise
7 carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941,
8 including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and
9 operation of such facilities and equipment, \$375,000,000.

10 (7) Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and
11 articles, \$1,875,000,000.

12 (b) For testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfit-
13 ting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working
14 order any defense articles for the government of any country
15 whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of
16 the United States, including services and expenses in con-
17 nection therewith, \$175,000,000.

18 (c) For necessary services and expenses for carrying
19 out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941, not specified
20 or included in the foregoing, \$285,000,000.

21 (d) For administrative expenses, \$10,000,000.

22 (e) In all, \$5,985,000,000, to remain available until
23 June 30, 1943.

24 (f) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be

1 additional to, and consolidated with, the appropriation for
2 the same purpose contained in sections 1 (a), 1 (b), 1 (d),
3 and 1 (c), respectively, of the Defense Aid Supplemental
4 Appropriation Act, 1941: *Provided*, That, with the excep-
5 tion of the appropriation for administrative expenses, not
6 to exceed 20 per centum of any such consolidated appropria-
7 tions may be transferred by the President to any other of
8 such consolidated appropriations, but no such consolidated
9 appropriation shall be increased more than 30 per centum
10 thereby.

11 SEC. 102. The President may, from time to time, when
12 he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize
13 the head of any department or agency of the Government,
14 to enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles,
15 information, or services for the government of any country
16 whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of
17 the United States, to the extent that such government agrees
18 to pay the United States for such defense articles, informa-
19 tion, or services prior to the receipt thereof and to make such
20 payments from time to time as the President may require
21 to protect the interests of the United States; and, upon
22 payment of the full cost, the President may dispose of such
23 articles, information, or services to such government: *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That the total amount of the outstanding contracts
25 under this section, less the amounts which have been paid

1 to the United States under such contracts, shall at no time
2 exceed \$600,000,000.

3 SEC. 103. Any defense article procured pursuant to
4 this title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the
5 use of such department or agency of the United States as
6 the President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of
7 to a foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the
8 President the defense of the United States will be best
9 served thereby.

10 SEC. 104. This title may be cited as the "Defense Aid
11 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942."

12 TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

13 LEGISLATIVE

14 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

15 For payment to the widow of Edward T. Taylor, late a
16 Representative from the State of Colorado, \$10,000, to be
17 disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

18 Reporting committee hearings: For an additional amount
19 for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than
20 special and select committees, fiscal year 1941, \$1,500.

21 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for
22 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal serv-
23 ices, fiscal year 1941, \$25,000.

24 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
25 Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner

1 from Puerto Rico, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and
2 subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
3 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, \$800.

4 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

5 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

6 For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency
7 Management, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for
8 which the appropriation under this heading in the Second
9 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941 (Public Law 150) is
10 available and subject to the provisions and limitations thereof,
11 \$10,000,000, such sum to be allocated for the purposes of
12 carrying out the functions of the Office of Scientific Research
13 and Development.

14 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

15 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

16 UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

17 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$500,000 additional
18 of the funds of the United States Housing Authority estab-
19 lished by the United States Housing Act, 1937, as amended
20 (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for the fiscal year
21 1942 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Author-
22 ity in carrying out the provisions of said act, including the
23 objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
24 Appropriation Act, 1942, and expenses in connection with
25 the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the

1 act of October 10, 1940 (Public, 839, 76th Cong.), and
2 regulations promulgated thereunder.

3 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

4 For an additional amount for scientific research, techni-
5 cal investigations, and special reports in the field of aero-
6 nautics, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
7 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
8 Act, 1942, and including the purchase of cafeteria equip-
9 ment, \$1,162,575: *Provided*, That the limitation under said
10 heading for personal services in the District of Columbia is
11 hereby increased to \$245,170.

12 For an additional amount for continuing the construction
13 and equipment of additional laboratory buildings and research
14 facilities at Langley Field, Virginia, \$261,425, to be avail-
15 able until expended.

16 The limitation of \$10,000,000 upon the total cost of
17 construction and equipment for the Ames Aeronautical
18 Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, specified in the Third
19 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1939, is hereby increased to
20 \$16,207,500.

21 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

22 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
23 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
24 specified under this head in the Labor-Federal Security
25 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$14,385: *Provided*, That the

1 limitation of \$118,620 upon the amount which may be
2 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is
3 hereby increased to \$127,220.

4 Arbitration and emergency boards: For an additional
5 amount for arbitration and emergency boards, fiscal year
6 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
7 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$55,000.

8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Farm Labor Statistics: For all necessary expenses to
11 enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently or in
12 cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government,
13 State, municipal, or other appropriate agencies, to collect,
14 compile, analyze, summarize, interpret, and publish farm
15 labor statistics, including not to exceed a total of \$18,000 for
16 personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
17 1942, \$250,000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropri-
18 ated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to
19 the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Agri-
20 cultural Economics", not to exceed \$37,000, of which sum,
21 so transferred, not to exceed \$7,000 may be expended for
22 personal services in the District of Columbia, which sum of
23 \$37,000 shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said
24 appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department
25 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942.

1 Emergency Dehydration Investigations: For all neces-
 2 sary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to con-
 3 duct investigations for the improvement of production, dis-
 4 tribution, quality, and nutritive value of dehydrated foods.
 5 fiscal year 1942, \$144,000.

6 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 Diseases of animals: For an additional amount for dis-
 9 eases of animals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects speci-
 10 fied under this heading in the Department of Agriculture
 11 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$16,500.

12 Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount for
 13 inspection and quarantine, fiscal year 1942, including the
 14 objects specified under this heading in the Department of
 15 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$16,500.

16 Meat inspection: For an additional amount for meat
 17 inspection, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
 18 under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
 19 priation Act, 1942, \$375,000.

20 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 Drug and related plants: For an additional amount for
 23 drug and related plants, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
 24 jects specified under this heading in the Department of Agri-
 25 culture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$17,000.

1 FOREST SERVICE

2 Forest products: For an additional amount for salaries
3 and expenses, Forest Service, forest products, fiscal year
4 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
5 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
6 \$150,000.

7 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING
8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 Agricultural chemical investigations: For an additional
10 amount for agricultural chemical investigations, fiscal year
11 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
12 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
13 \$20,000.

14 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 Insects affecting man and animals: For an additional
17 amount for insects affecting man and animals, fiscal year
18 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
19 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
20 \$5,000.

21 Insect-pest survey and identification: For an additional
22 amount for insect-pest survey and identification, fiscal year
23 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
24 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,

1 \$6,000, of which not to exceed \$5,100 may be expended for
2 personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount for
4 foreign plant quarantines, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
5 jects specified under this heading in the Department of Agri-
6 culture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$11,500.

7 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 Home economics investigations: For an additional
10 amount for home economics investigations, fiscal year 1942,
11 including the objects specified under this heading in the De-
12 partment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$20,000,
13 of which not to exceed \$19,000 may be expended for per-
14 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

15 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

16 Administrative and operating expenses: For an addi-
17 tional amount for administrative and operating expenses, Fed-
18 eral Crop Insurance Act, as amended by the Act entitled "An
19 Act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act", approved
20 June 21, 1941, including the objects specified under this
21 heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,
22 1942, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$3,000,-
23 000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby,
24 the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropria-

tion for the Office of the Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, the sum of \$19,460, which shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942: *Provided further*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics", not to exceed \$21,380, which shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942.

BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

For an additional amount for general administrative purposes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$10,000.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through such agencies of the Department of Agriculture as he may designate, to carry out the functions vested in him or in said Department by the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119), there is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Water conservation and utility projects," contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,500,000, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That out of the funds

1 made available herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may
 2 make allotments or transfers of funds to the Office of the
 3 Solicitor and to the other agencies of the Department which
 4 perform functions under the said Act of October 14, 1940
 5 (54 Stat. 1119).

6 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

7 PATENT OFFICE

8 Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services
 9 in the Patent Office in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
 10 1942, \$48,000.

11 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

12 Operation and administration: For an additional amount
 13 for the general operation and administration of the Bureau,
 14 including the objects specified under this head in the "De-
 15 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", and for
 16 the purchase of land adjacent to the Bureau, fiscal year 1942,
 17 \$10,420: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of all funds
 18 available to the National Bureau of Standards by appropri-
 19 ation and transfer may be expended for payment of part-time
 20 or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or
 21 elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be con-
 22 tracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion,
 23 at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person
 24 so employed.

25 Testing, inspection, and information service: For an addi-

1 tional amount for testing at the National Bureau of Standards,
2 including the objects specified under this head in the "Depart-
3 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", and the instal-
4 lation of electric wiring in the concrete test track at the Public
5 Roads Administration proving ground near the District of
6 Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$53,500.

7 Research and development: For an additional amount
8 for research and development at the National Bureau of
9 Standards, including the objects specified under this head in
10 the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942,"
11 fiscal year 1942, \$15,950.

12 Standards for commerce: For an additional amount for
13 developing standards for commerce, including the objects
14 specified under this head in the "Department of Commerce
15 Appropriation Act, 1942," fiscal year 1942, \$18,540.

16 The limitation prescribed in the "Department of Com-
17 merce Appropriation Act, 1942," on the amount which may
18 be expended for personal services in the National Bureau of
19 Standards in the District of Columbia, is hereby increased
20 from \$1,905,000 to \$1,961,000.

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

22 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

23 Minidoka project, Idaho: For continuation of construc-
24 tion, \$75,000, from the reclamation fund, special fund, fiscal
25 year 1942, to remain available until expended.

1 For continuation of construction of the following projects
2 in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be
3 expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same
4 manner and for the same objects as specified for projects in
5 the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, under
6 the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal year 1942, to
7 remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under
8 the reclamation law:

9 Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington, \$6,000,000;
10 and Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$750,000; in all,
11 \$6,750,000.

12 Advances to Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon
13 project: For an additional amount for the construction of the
14 Boulder Dam and incidental works in the main stream of
15 the Colorado River at Black Canyon, fiscal year 1942,
16 \$1,750,000, to remain available until advanced to the Colo-
17 rado River Dam Fund.

18 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

19 Strategic and critical minerals: For an additional amount
20 for scientific and economic investigations of strategic and
21 critical minerals in the United States or its Territories or
22 insular possessions, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000, including the
23 purchase of office equipment for use in the District of Colum-
24 bia; and the limitation of \$35,000 on the amount which may
25 be expended for services in the District of Columbia under

1 this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
2 1942, is hereby increased to \$45,000.

3 BUREAU OF MINES

4 Investigation of bauxitic deposits: For all necessary ex-
5 penses for investigations, including laboratory research and
6 procurement of materials therefor, concerning the extent,
7 mode of occurrence, and quality of bauxite ores in order to
8 determine domestic sources of supply; to explore and develop
9 on public lands and, with the consent of owners, on private
10 lands, deposits of such ores, including geologic studies and
11 geophysical prospecting; construction, maintenance, and re-
12 pair of necessary camp buildings and mining structures and
13 appurtenances; including not to exceed \$33,000 for personal
14 services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed
15 \$6,000), exchange as part payment for, operation, mainte-
16 nance and repair of motor-propelled vehicles; professional and
17 scientific books and publications; printing and binding; pur-
18 chase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be re-
19 quired for the protection of employees while engaged in their
20 work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the
21 appropriation Contingent Expenses, Department of the In-
22 terior, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until June 30,
23 1943, \$415,000, of which amount \$70,000 (including not
24 to exceed \$17,500 for personal services in the District of

1 Columbia) shall be made available to the Geological Survey
 2 to carry out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided*,
 3 That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Di-
 4 rectors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, is
 5 hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other
 6 contributions from public or private sources offering to co-
 7 operate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation,
 8 and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other de-
 9 partments or agencies of the Federal Government, States and
 10 State agencies, and other organizations: *Provided further*,
 11 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be con-
 12 strued to apply to this appropriation.

13 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

14 Legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska: For an addi-
 15 tional amount for legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska,
 16 fiscal year 1941, \$749.39; and the limitations in the appro-
 17 priation contained under this heading in the Interior Depart-
 18 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, are hereby amended to read
 19 as follows: "For salaries of members, \$21,600; mileage of
 20 members, \$9,081.60; salaries of employees, \$5,140; printing,
 21 indexing, and binding journals, stationery, supplies, printing
 22 of bills, reports, and so forth, \$14,927.79; in all, \$50,749.39."

23 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

24 For an additional amount for salaries, Administrative
 25 Division, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1942: For an additional amount for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions applicable to the appropriation under this heading in the "Naval Appropriation Act, 1942," \$120,996,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

(Salaries in the District of Columbia)

The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of two additional employees in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, at salaries per annum in excess of \$5,000, but not in excess of the appropriate rates established in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous Expenses" in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows: "That no part of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be available for the employment of a greater number than twelve thousand civilian officers and employees in the Navy Depart-

1 ment proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of specific
2 appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided.”

3 The paragraphs in this title under the caption “Navy
4 Department” may be cited as “Title IV, Naval Appropria-
5 tion Act, 1942”.

6 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal
9 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in
10 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$835,000.

11 CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

12 For an additional amount for contingent expenses, De-
13 partment of State, fiscal year 1942, including, in addition to
14 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
15 State Appropriation Act, 1942, the purchase, maintenance,
16 repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile,
17 \$140,000, of which there may be expended not to exceed
18 \$28,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines,
19 and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange,
20 and repair thereof.

21 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

22 SALARIES, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

23 The appropriation for salaries of ambassadors and min-
24 isters contained in the Department of State Appropriation

1 Act, fiscal year 1942, shall be available for the salary of an
2 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ice-
3 land, at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

4 Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
5 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
6 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head
7 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,
8 \$1,000,000.

9 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Serv-
10 ice: For an additional amount to enable the President to
11 meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and
12 Consular Service, including the objects and subject to the
13 limitations specified under this heading in the Department of
14 State Appropriation Act for 1942, \$1,000,000.

15 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, ET CETERA

16 For an additional amount for United States contributions
17 to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, fiscal
18 year 1942, as follows: (1) To meet the contribution of the
19 United States to the Inter-American Indian Institute, under
20 the convention providing for the creation of the Inter-Ameri-
21 can Indian Institute, signed November 29, 1940, \$4,800;
22 and (2) to meet the contribution of the United States to
23 the Inter-American Coffee Board, under the Inter-American
24 Coffee Agreement, signed at Washington, District of Colum-

1 bia, on November 28, 1940, \$8,000, to remain available
2 until September 30, 1942.

3 For the expenses of organizing and holding in the United
4 States meetings of the national directors of the meteorological
5 services of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, and of
6 Regional Commissions III and IV of the International
7 Meteorological Organization, fiscal year 1942, as authorized
8 by and in accordance with Public Law 125, approved June
9 24, 1941, \$14,500, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

10 COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

11 The appropriation "Cooperation with the American Re-
12 publics," contained in the Department of State Appropriation
13 Act for 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of
14 actual transportation expenses in the United States and
15 abroad and not to exceed \$10 per diem, in lieu of subsistence
16 and other expenses, to citizens of the other American repub-
17 lies as specified in said appropriation under such regulations
18 as may be promulgated by the Secretary of State.

19 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

20 COAST GUARD

21 Office of Commandant: For an additional amount for per-
22 sonal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942,
23 subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
24 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$118,000.

1 Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay
2 and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the
3 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
4 Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, which appropriation
5 is made available for actual expenses of officers and cadets
6 and quarters and subsistence of enlisted men on shore patrol,
7 emergency shore detail, and other detached duty, or cash
8 in lieu thereof, \$6,000,000, and the limitation of \$51,621
9 under this head in such act as modified by the Second
10 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, on the amount which
11 may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, con-
12 tentment, and health of enlisted men is hereby increased to
13 \$69,008.

14 General expenses: For an additional amount for general
15 expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
16 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-
17 priation Act, 1942, as amended, which appropriation is made
18 available for the reconditioning, equipment, and actual neces-
19 sary expenses of operation of vessels acquired by the Coast
20 Guard under authority of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and
21 Reserve Act of 1941, \$432,640.

22 Construction of vessels and shore facilities: For an addi-
23 tional amount for construction of vessels and shore facilities,
24 Coast Guard, including the objects specified under this head
25 in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,-

1 621,745, to remain available until expended, of which
2 amount \$346,745, together with the unobligated balance of
3 the no-year appropriation "Special projects, vessels, Coast
4 Guard," shall be available for constructing or purchasing and
5 equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels for the Coast
6 Guard, and \$4,250,000 shall be available for construction or
7 purchase of motorboats and small yachts and for the recondi-
8 tioning and equipment of motorboats and small yachts ac-
9 quired by the Coast Guard through purchase or gift or under
10 authority of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of
11 1941, and not to exceed 4 percent of said \$18,621,745 shall
12 be available for administrative expenses in connection with
13 the accomplishment of the purposes thereof, including per-
14 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

15 Establishing and improving aids to navigation: For an
16 additional amount for establishing and improving aids to
17 navigation and other works, \$436,200, which sum shall be
18 available for all expenditures directly relating thereto.

19 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
21 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
22 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
23 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
24 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
25 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence

1 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
2 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
3 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
4 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
5 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
6 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
7 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
8 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
9 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
10 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
11 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
12 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
13 provisions of existing law.

14 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Second Supple-
15 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942."

INDEX

	Page
Title I—Defense aid (lend-lease)-----	2
Title II—General appropriations:	
Legislative—House of Representatives-----	5
Executive Office of the President, Office of Emergency Management (Office of Scientific Research and Development)-----	6
Independent agencies:	
Federal Works Agency—United States Housing Authority---	6
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics-----	7
National Mediation Board-----	7
Executive departments:	
Agriculture -----	8
Commerce -----	13
Interior-----	14
Navy-----	18
State-----	19
Treasury -----	21

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5788

[Report No. 1230]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

OCTOBER 8, 1941

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

a differential in pay for night work to custodial service employees in the Postal Service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL-DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942—LEASE-LEND

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriation for national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, with Mr. BLAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, early last March we passed the epoch-making lend-lease bill. It represented the considered judgment of the House, the Senate, and the President. Unquestionably it represented the overwhelming sentiment of the Congress and the Nation. Its enactment will rank for all time to come as one of the notable events, not only in our own history but in the history of the world. It committed America specifically, authoritatively, irrevocably to the aid of nations defending themselves, their territory, and their way of life against the ruthless aggression of the Axis Powers, wherever and whenever the President of the United States found their defense essential to our own defense.

It was not a declaration of war. It did not take us into the war. On the contrary, it was designed for the express purpose of keeping the spreading contagion of war from our own shores. But its commitments are unmistakable. It pledges this Nation, unequivocally, to provide all possible aid and assistance to those nations whose defense is vital to our own defense. It makes America the arsenal of democracy. It settles, once and for all, after fullest deliberation and debate, all questions of national policy toward European and Asiatic belligerents. In the particularly well-chosen and well-phrased language of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] in the course of his eloquent speech on this floor on March 18:

The die has been cast. It is impossible for us to turn back. We have gone so far that we must go all the rest of the way.

And no one can desire to turn back. The rapidly moving events of the brief months which have intervened since the passage of the act have been corroborative and convincing. They have demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt that without our assistance and support, these nations abroad, whose de-

fense is our defense, cannot survive, and that if they succumb, we ourselves must eventually and inevitably face alone and unaided, on land and sea and in the air, the immensely augmented power of a lawless aggressor who in 2 short years will have destroyed every nation in Europe, and with them every vestige of free government.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman will permit me to complete my statement, I shall then be glad to yield. It remains, therefore, for us to translate those commitments into action, into food, arms, and equipment munitions. The time is short and a crisis draws rapidly on. A turn of the war is imminent. What we do we must do quickly. We must make available to our Allies abroad, fighting in Mongolia, in the desert heat of northern Africa, above the English Channel, in the Ukraine, and on the frozen Steppes of Russia, such clouds of airplanes, such acres of tanks, such an avalanche of munitions as will meet, equal, surpass, and engulf the endless streams of machinery, breaking like ocean waves against the last frontiers of every democratic people in the Eastern Hemisphere. For this is a war of machinery, a battle of production, and that nation will win which can put on the battle front the largest amount of machinery in the shortest space of time.

In this battle of production the Allies have been at a disadvantage. The aggressors are not only far in the lead with a head start but they have taken over one by one the workshops of Europe. They control today practically every center of production upon the Continent. During their years of preparation, they have been utilizing, in their war-production program, one out of every two able-bodied men in their own dominion, and are now enlisting under dire stress of famine and coercion, vast armies of semi-slave labor from their wide-flung empire of subjugated nations. It is a practical demonstration of the philosophy of the Nazi new order, that mechanized might makes right. And giving expression to that malevolent philosophy, Adolf Hitler said just last week, in his speech of October 3:

We are putting the whole Continent into our service.

And then he added:

There is now no adversary who cannot be forced to yield by an available mass of munitions.

In order to survive we must meet that challenge. We must make available an even larger mass of munitions or we never yield.

The issue is won or lost, not so much on the battlefield, as in the workshop, in the laboratory, in mine, and plant, and factory, where our plowshares and tractors are being welded into the panoply of war.

But in a broader way, in a deeper analysis, the issue is being decided on this floor. The issue is presented here today, just as it was presented in the commit-

tees and on the floor of the French Chamber of Deputies and the English House of Commons immediately prior to the war. In those crucial days, parliamentarians and partisans dallied. They waited, they temporized, they delayed, they divided, they debated. They failed to provide equipment, and—equipment won the war. With only 150,000 men, a handful compared with the millions under arms, but implemented with the most modern engines of destruction, Hitler smashed the invincible Maginot Line. The French were not out-fought. They were not out-manned or out-generated. They were out-machined. Beneath the withering fire and clanking tread of iron juggernauts, defenseless poilus telegraphed frantically back: "Send planes; send tanks." But none came. There were none to send. The voluble representatives debating appropriation bills, and the accompanying questions of cash or contractual obligations, had neglected to provide them.

Shall we fall into the same error? Shall we make ample provision while there is yet time. Or shall we likewise send too little and too late?

Let me quote General Marshall, Chief of Staff of our Armies, and one of the eminent military authorities of the world. He said in his testimony before the committee that our adequate assistance—

* * * would increase the chances of a successful end to the war; would hasten the early conclusion. * * * will not only contribute directly to the safety of the Western Hemisphere but will shorten the period of tremendous expenditure for defense.

In keeping with General Marshall's recommendation and with a view to making ample provision in time for it to be effective and so shorten the war abroad and decrease the long-range cost of our defense, the Committee on Appropriations reports the pending bill. No questions of policy are involved. All such questions were disposed of with the passage of the Lend-Lease Act. No material change in program is suggested. The plan adopted in the first Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act has proven so successful that it is continued and the appropriations in this bill are in effect merely supplementary.

The subcommittee went into all questions presented by the bill, and especially all data submitted in its justifications, thoroughly and exhaustively. We had not only the members of our subcommittee on deficiency appropriations, but we invited the participation of the subcommittee on War Department appropriations and the subcommittee on the Navy appropriations, and had the advantages of the counsel and advice of members of all 3 subcommittees. In the hearings on the bill and in all proceedings we afforded every member of the 3 combined subcommittees opportunity and facilities to secure all data that might throw light on the subject or which might contribute to a more complete understanding of the bill. And after the approximately 20 men composing the 3 subcommittees and representing both parties has

passed on the bill, it is gratifying to note that the report approved this morning by an overwhelming majority of the subcommittees and the Committee on Appropriations en banc carries 3 findings of particular interest to the Congress and the country.

In the first place, the committee reports that no difficulty had been encountered in the administration of the \$7,000,000,000 appropriation, of which the pending bill is an extension.

Again, the committee reports that good progress has been made in carrying out the lend-lease program. And, last, the committee finds there has been no misuse of funds or powers granted under the authority of the \$7,000,000,000 appropriation bill. That is a record of which every Member of the House and every American citizen can be justly proud.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. May I ask the gentleman when was the bill reported that we are now considering?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The bill was reported this morning. The report complies in every respect with the custom regularly followed in the reporting of an appropriation bill. There has been no change in the method of handling this bill except we have given it more attention, have invited more to participate in its consideration, and exercised more care in scrutinizing the estimates.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I regret the procedure in this case. Hearings were held on this bill for about a week or 10 days, as I understand.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Hearings were held as usual and were not concluded until every Member had had opportunity to secure all the information he desired. No one was circumscribed either in time or the field of his investigation, and when everyone was satisfied we closed the hearings.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Now, then, those hearings were reduced to writing and put in pamphlet form. On the back of those hearings we have these words, "For release when bill is reported."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes. That was put on with a rubber stamp, and that rubber stamp has been used—

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is the trouble. We have too many rubber stamps.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. On every transcript of testimony that has been reported by this committee in the last 50 years.

Mr. O'CONNOR. These hearings cover pages 1 to 467. How can it be expected that the membership of this House, furnished with a pamphlet containing 467 closely printed pages, can read, consider, and understand what is in here within the time allowed for consideration of this bill on the floor of the House?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have 2 full days allotted for general debate alone before the bill is to be called up for amendment. I trust the gentleman will find no difficulty in reading the 467 pages in the 48 hours.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I sat up all night trying to read the report. May I ask

the gentleman this question: How many countries are now receiving benefits under the lend-lease program?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Twelve countries.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Twelve countries. Will the gentleman name them?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They are named in the second lend-lease report (S. Doc. 112). It is unnecessary to enumerate them here.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman declines to do that?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; I do not decline. My time is short. The gentleman can read them in the printed report.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am going to try to familiarize myself with this report, if I can, before we get through, and I am going to do the best I can under the parliamentary procedure adopted to do that.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I may say that the parliamentary procedure to which the gentleman refers is precisely the same procedure which he has observed and followed in the consideration of appropriation bills ever since he has been a Member of the House.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman quoted the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], who said that "The die is cast and we cannot back up." I would like to have the gentleman give us his interpretation of what he means by "the die being cast." Are we in this war or are we not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We are certainly not in the war. But I suggest that the gentleman, in order to get an authoritative answer to his question, take up that matter with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], who will follow me.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman I am now addressing quoted him, and agreed with him, that the die was cast.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman from New York referred to the passage of the lend-lease bill and the decision of the Congress to render aid to any nation whose defense is involved in our defense or whose defense is essential to our defense.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman feels this way about it, of course, that going as far as we have gone, we are going to get into it by force, if necessary, and, as a matter of fact, we are already in it by force, are we not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Into what?

Mr. O'CONNOR. In this European mess. We are shooting. What does that mean? I just want to ask the gentleman this question and then I will let him go.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman predicates his question on conditions which do not exist.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. May I ask one further question: The gentleman says it is too late to change our minds and back up. Does not the gentleman feel that it is never too late to change your mind about committing suicide?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman will ask some question that per-

tains to the bill, I shall be pleased to answer it.

Mr. O'CONNOR. It applies to the facts.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. TREADWAY. I note that defense aid is title I, and at the bottom of page 3, under (e), the total amount mentioned is \$5,985,000,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman please repeat that? I do not have a copy of the bill before me.

Mr. TREADWAY. I was only coming to my question. My question is this: In making up the estimates on pages 2 and 3 of the amounts this bill carries, how were those estimates reached and by whom were the figures submitted to the committee?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That has been reduced to a matter of established routine. The countries to be assisted present a list of what they consider to be their requirements.

Mr. TREADWAY. To whom? To the gentleman's committee?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They submit their needs to the lend-lease administration, which considers them and then refers them to the department having jurisdiction—the War, Navy, or Agriculture Department, and so forth. These Departments then take them up with the representatives of the foreign governments concerned and go over them and make their recommendations to the lend-lease administration, and from there they go to the Bureau of the Budget and to the President.

Mr. TREADWAY. How long has that process been in operation to get this bill ready?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. From the time the first money was available.

Mr. TREADWAY. Let me see if I understand the gentleman. The original figure has been submitted by representatives of the foreign countries to whom we are to furnish aid?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They submit a list of supplies they consider essential.

Mr. TREADWAY. They furnish those figures to some of our executive departments?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. To the lease-lend administration.

Mr. TREADWAY. Then that administration in turn refers those figures to the gentleman's committee, and in turn they have gone back to the representatives of the foreign countries for confirmation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; they are then submitted to the department having jurisdiction, the best authorities we have on military, naval, and other matters involved.

Mr. TREADWAY. But they eventually go back to the representatives of the foreign countries to whom we are furnishing aid?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; they then come back to the lease-lend administration, and after further consideration and decision by that administration, if it approves them, they then

go on to the Bureau of the Budget, and finally to the President.

Mr. TREADWAY. To what extent have the figures submitted by the various countries been approved by the Bureau of the Budget and the gentleman's committee?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The War Department is a good example. General Marshall, Chief of Staff, perhaps one of the most eminent authorities on military affairs in the world today, says that after considering the requests of these countries and their requisitions we are allowing less than half of what they ask.

Mr. TREADWAY. Less than half of what the governments involved have asked us to supply them?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is right so far as the War Department is concerned.

Mr. TREADWAY. Does General Marshall base the opinion he expressed to you on the needs of those countries or on the financial condition of the United States?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. He based it upon the amount we had allowed as compared with the amount they had requested.

Mr. TREADWAY. So there is a very large difference between the \$5,985,000,000—let us call it in round figures \$6,000,000,000—that you are recommending in this bill and the figure the governments involved actually asked for originally?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I judge from General Marshall's statement—and he has had an opportunity to scrutinize all requests—that they asked for more than twice as much as we granted.

Mr. TREADWAY. That involves all seven of the items down to and including (d)? It involves all the items, and General Marshall has passed on all of them, as I understand?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course, General Marshall was speaking of requests handled by the War Department.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I believe the testimony shows that the total requests of \$11,000,000,000 were reduced to approximately \$7,000,000,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The complete data is in the hearings.

Mr. TREADWAY. I thank the gentleman for that information. I believe it is of interest to the House to know where these figures originally came from and how you have compiled them, because it runs into a tremendous sum of money. For instance, here we have for administrative expenses, \$10,000,000.

That is a lot of money to be appropriated with one line of explanation—with no explanation, as a matter of fact.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is nothing unique in the method in which it was reported. It was handled in the same manner in which we handle the regular supply bills.

The departments make requisition for the amounts which they need. Then those amounts are taken up and consid-

ered by the Bureau of the Budget and then are submitted to the committee in the same way as this estimate was submitted to the committee, and the committee followed the same routine we always follow in the consideration of appropriation bills.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, so that the matter may be clear, may I bring out at this point that all the British or other requests are not submitted in dollars, but are submitted in quantities of material, and that those quantities of material are allocated to them and thereafter the price is determined; so that when the foreign countries come with their requests, they do not come with a request for dollars but just for materials.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true. The man up on the front line facing the enemy is not interested in the amount of dollars his gun costs. All he is interested in is the gun and sufficient ammunition to supply it.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. Could the gentleman tell us whether there was any testimony before his committee which showed whether or not any of these lend-lease funds would be used to aid Soviet Russia?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Our testimony on that is clear and definite. No amount has been so used. None of the \$7,000,000,000 has been used to aid Russia and in the program submitted to us, in connection with the pending bill, no provision was made for aid to Soviet Russia. Of course, that would not preclude the President, if in his judgment, acting under the lend-lease law, he found it advisable to use some of it to aid Russia. But in the estimates submitted nothing was in contemplation or was at any time proposed to provide a penny for Russia. As a matter of fact, Russia at the present time seems to be taking care of her needs. The Secretary of the Treasury has advanced or has agreed to advance \$10,000,000 on gold to be delivered by Russia. Russia is the second gold-producing country of the world. Only South Africa produces more gold than Russia, and against a supply of gold Russia is ready to deliver the Secretary of the Treasury has agreed to place a credit of \$10,000,000. Also of strategic and critical materials, such as manganese, chromium, asbestos, and so forth, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to buy up to \$100,000,000 worth, and to advance \$50,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 has been paid. The testimony before us was that this would supply Russia's needs for the next 60 days.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself another 10 minutes.

Mr. FISH. Is it not a fact that Mr. Stettinius, in reply to questions of members of the committee, stated that none of this money would be used to help Soviet Russia?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Under the program submitted to us, there was no provision for any part of it going to Soviet Russia.

Mr. FISH. And that was the testimony of Mr. Stettinius?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Stettinius did not make any statement of the kind referred to before the committee.

Mr. FISH. Then who did make that statement?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No one made such a statement.

Mr. FISH. There seems to be some difference of opinion between members of the committee on that point.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; there is no difference of opinion at all. It was never presented; it was never submitted; it was never suggested that any part of this appropriation should be used for Soviet Russia, but under the terms of the bill which authorizes this expenditure, the President, if he found the defense of Russia was essential to the defense of the United States, could, in his discretion, use it for that purpose.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Would the gentleman yield to me with reference to that Soviet situation so that I may read from the hearings?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. This is on page 26, part 1, of the hearings, and I would like to have the attention of the gentleman from Virginia:

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Stettinius, I like to talk to a man who is well known for carrying heavy responsibilities. I think that is the attitude of the members of the committee. I want to get better advice and information on this. Mr. WOODRUM stated in the beginning that there is no difference between this \$6,000,000,000 bill and the other.

Mr. STETTINIUS. That is substantially correct.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The other was primarily for England, and this is primarily for Russia, as we have it from the newspapers.

Mr. STETTINIUS. No, sir; this is not primarily for Russia.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It is not for Russia?

Mr. STETTINIUS. No, sir.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That corroborates in every respect the statement made on the subject.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman inform the House whether or not Russia and the Government of Persia submitted their needs to the committee, on which the committee based the estimates found in this bill?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No estimate was received so far as the committee is informed from either of them.

Mr. DONDERO. Then whatever the figure is in here, it was not based upon

any request made by the Government of Russia or the Government of Persia?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true. There was no such request made; but may I make it plain that, under the law, if the President should find that the defense of Persia or the defense of Russia was essential to our defense, he could, if he so found and so wished, provide aid for them out of funds appropriated in this bill.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. COX. I wonder if it is not actually contemplated that some considerable portion of the funds set out in the bill will be used by way of extending aid to Russia?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Not so far as the committee is informed. There was no statement at any time that any portion would go to Russia or was under consideration for Russia.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. Congress has already appropriated \$7,000,000,000 to implement the lend-lease law. As I read the hearings, and as I have heard this debate, this bill is merely a supplementary appropriation—an additional \$6,000,000,000 for lease-lend purposes. The President has exactly the same discretion in connection with the disposition of this \$6,000,000,000 appropriation that he has with the \$7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation. The lend-lease law established a policy. The \$7,000,000,000 partially implemented that policy. This \$6,000,000,000 will make a total of \$13,000,000,000 appropriated under the lend-lease policy.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman has stated it very accurately.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. With pleasure.

Mr. KNUTSON. Referring to Document No. 112, containing the President's message submitted to this body on September 15, I call attention to page 9. I observe that in the summary of expenditures there is listed a total of \$388,912,115 under the lend-lease appropriation of \$7,000,000,000, and there are obligations totaling three-billion-five-hundred-and-fifty-five-million-and-odd dollars. As I figure that, it leaves money which has not been obligated or expended to the amount of \$3,100,000,000, approximately. If my figures be correct, there certainly cannot be any justification for the administration asking for an additional \$6,000,000,000 at this time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of the \$7,000,000,000, a little over 90 percent has been allocated; about 55 percent, between 50 and 55 percent, has been committed and the remainder of it will be contracted in a short time. The gentleman understands, of course, that this is a long-range program.

Mr. KNUTSON. Evidently.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We not only cannot take these things off the shelf, like a man buys a new hat or a pair of shoes. They are not waiting for us there. In many cases we are actually

providing the facilities and building factories. It is a character of commodities which must be contracted for a long way ahead. The \$7,000,000,000 under the previous program will be obligated early in January 1942, and the additional amount provided in this bill will have been obligated by March 1, 1942, and the whole thing will have been fabricated and delivered by June 30, 1943.

Mr. KNUTSON. That is true, but we are asked now to make appropriations 20 months ahead.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes, and unless the money is provided now, when the 20 months roll around you will have nothing, so far as guns and ships, and so forth are concerned. That is what was the matter with England and France. If they could in one night have secured all this material, they would have been glad to pay two or three times the price, but they did not act in time. We are taking time by the forelock.

Mr. KNUTSON. All right. I am glad to hear that, because I know it will make me sleep better tonight.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman has a good conscience, and a sense of duty well-performed for his constituents and the Nation, and always sleeps well.

Mr. KNUTSON. I thank the gentleman. And I say the same for the chairman, although he is never asleep when he is on the floor. I think the hearings will disclose that our present manufacturing facilities are contracted for up to full capacity up to the next 20 months.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Our information is—and we have it from Mr. Knudsen, a most authoritative source—that at the present time we are using between 15 and 20 percent only, but when the program is in full swing by June 1943, we will then be using approximately 50 percent of manufacturing production.

Mr. KNUTSON. How much money have we paid British ships for transporting lease-lend goods to Britain that we are giving her for nothing?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Nothing at all.

Mr. KNUTSON. Oh, yes; oh, yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Oh, no.

Mr. KNUTSON. They charged us 1 percent on stuff that went over.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield now to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I call the gentleman's attention to the hearings on page 33, under the caption "Aid to Russia"—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. How much time have I consumed?

The CHAIRMAN. Forty minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield myself an additional 10 minutes, and yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. This is a statement by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

In Mr. JOHNSON'S examination, and also of Mr. LAMBERTSON, did I understand you correctly that Russian aid is not intended?

Mr. STETTINIUS. That is correct; not at this time.

Mr. DITTER. In this?—

Meaning in this bill—

Mr. STETTINIUS. That is correct.

So that is quite contrary to what was stated on the floor of the House. That is in accordance with your statement, but not in accordance with other statements that were interposed that Mr. Stettinius said something to the contrary. Here it is in black and white.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman has the hearings before him, and they are authoritative.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. I have it on pretty good authority that in this \$7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation, millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products in this country were provided for the British. I was told—and this came from very good authority, and the gentleman, I understood, heard the same testimony—that those agricultural products were in turn sold to the British people, and the proceeds went to the British Government.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The plan for the distribution of foodstuffs is set forth in a formal memorandum from the British Government of September 10, 1941, and the pertinent parts are as follows:

Food distribution is carried out in the United Kingdom by wholesalers to whom the Government sells food as principals. In fact, the Ministry of Food has established a close control over all distributive margins, so that neither the wholesaler nor the retailers receive any greater remuneration than is adequate to cover the cost of services performed.

No food obtained on lease-lend terms is or will be sold at uncontrolled prices.

Thus the general arrangements as regard the issue of lend-lease food fit into His Majesty's Government's policy of stabilizing the whole price level of foodstuffs, a policy to which the Government contributes a hundred million pounds a year.

In some cases direct, free distribution is practicable and will be adopted. For example, some milk products (including lend-lease supplies from the United States) are distributed direct and free of charge to children and others in need through schools, clinics, and hospitals. The distribution is undertaken by State agencies and the cost of the distribution is borne by the Government.

Mr. EDMISTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. EDMISTON. The House Military Affairs Committee this morning conducted a hearing at which appeared Gen. Leonard P. Ayres, Coordinator of War Department Statistics, and his figures certainly do not agree with those which the gentleman quotes from Mr. Stettinius. They told us this morning that of the \$7,000,000,000, plus \$1,300,000,000 of defense-aid program, \$3,800,000,000 as of September 1 had been obligated, and only \$150,000,000 of that actually delivered to the British. So certainly the War Department and Mr. Stettinius are at great variance in their figures on what has been done in the defense-aid program.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Unfortunately, I am not familiar with the evi-

dence to which the gentleman refers, but when it is reduced to a comparable analysis I am certain it will be found to conflict in no way. The information here is absolutely dependable. It is from men who are in a position to know and men whose integrity cannot be questioned.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. I am curious to know, in the light of the visits which have been made by our officials to Moscow, where it was indicated by the press at least, that aid was promised to them by this Government, if they are not going to get aid from this bill, from what source are they going to get it from this country?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is a question which, of course, did not come before the committee.

Mr. TABER. Well, Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Jones told us, as I remember it, that he had already extended credit of \$100,000,000, \$10,000,000 of which had actually been used, to Russia, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But that did not involve lease-lend funds.

Mr. TABER. As I understand it, that was the aid that so far had been promised and delivered to Russia.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In response to a suggestion by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] and in response to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], I will say that the money to which the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] refers is not a gift. It is merely the purchase price of essential materials which we are buying from them, or for gold which they are delivering to the Treasury and has no connection with this bill or with lend-lease funds.

Mr. REED of New York. As I understand the gentleman, as I think was brought out by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER], in this bill authority is there for the President to use such part in such way as he may see fit, in regard to what he considers a question of our defense.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Whenever the defense of any Nation is essential to our defense, he may aid them.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to ask the gentleman this question: Is it not a fact, under testimony that was given before our committee, at no time in the presentation on this appropriation bill was there contemplated any help to Russia, but under the language of the bill, if it was desired by the President of the United States and he deemed it necessary to protect the best interests of this Nation, there was a right and option for him to give this help to Russia, and we all hoped it would do it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman expresses the situation very clearly. There was no request or intimation that any of the funds provided in this bill be used either directly or indi-

rectly for Russia. But any Member of the House is aware that under the law authorizing this appropriation the President, if he finds the defense of any country essential to the defense of the United States, may use this money or any other money provided under the bill to aid that country.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. I have been unable to find the names of the 12 countries we are assisting under present lease-lend funds. Is it not a fact that about half of these countries are in South America?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. South American countries are included. The list appears on page 3 of the second lend-lease report—Senate Document 112.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Was any evidence presented to the committee that would indicate what proportion of the money expended under the first \$7,000,000,000 lease-lend bill and that which will be expended under the pending appropriation will be outright gifts and what proportion will be secured?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There was no provision for outright gifts out of these funds under any circumstances.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Is it not a fact that a great proportion of this money must be considered as outright gifts?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. On the contrary, the President is authorized to require ample consideration for every dollar of aid given.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Did the committee have any evidence before it to the effect that these expenditures were being secured?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Negotiations had been concluded with three countries and negotiations were under way with the remainder of the countries which are to receive aid under the bill. These negotiations were being conducted by the State Department.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. These contracts are made by the State Department, as I understand.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes. They are made by the President, who acts through the State Department.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Did the Appropriations Committee have access to any of these contracts that have already been made? Did they give you the context?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They provided us with all the information we required. The agreements have not been made public.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes in order to answer questions.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. If the gentleman will yield further, I notice the British Government has appropriated a total of \$12,000,000,000 in their defense efforts. The appropriation carried in the pending bill added to the \$7,000,000,000 appropriated for lend-lease purposes earlier this year will make our appropriations for aid to other countries more than the total appropriated by the British Parliament.

Mr. KNUTSON. And they have been at war 2 years.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The figures the committee has been able to obtain as to war expenditures of Britain and her dominions will be found on page 453 of the hearings.

I now yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. This morning in the committee the gentleman from Missouri made this statement as coming from General Marshall:

To appropriate less would be to hinder the winning of the war.

Whose war?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman will consult the report he will find the statement verbatim.

Mr. RICH. If the gentleman will yield further, whose war? Are we in war today?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I did not discuss any war.

Mr. RICH. I am asking the chairman of the committee.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We are not at war and we do not expect to be at war. We are appropriating this money to keep out of war.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman says we are not at war now, yet we are today doing the very things for which we criticized Italy when she went into Ethiopia, for which we criticized Japan when she went into China, for which we criticized Germany when she went into these other countries. If we want to be men let us stand up here and do the thing that is right. If you want to carry on war under such conditions as this you will declare war.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman is so disposed he may offer a bill to that effect. This bill is to keep us out of war. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. The gentleman referred, I believe, to the opposition to this bill as being like the Chamber of Deputies of France and the legislative bodies of other democracies which have fallen under the Nazi war machine.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In time of peace they did not prepare for war. In time of peace we are making preparations which we trust will enable us to avoid war.

Mr. JONES. I want to make this observation, Mr. Chairman, that we have appropriated \$60,000,000,000 for the defense of this hemisphere and lease-lend. Our productive capacity is only \$1,300,000,000 per month at the present time. How then can the gentleman liken the opponents of this measure to the members of the Chamber of Deputies of France when we have provided this enormous amount that they cannot spend because we do not have the capacity?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman has made a slight miscalculation as to our productive capacity. It was testified by Mr. Knudsen, who is certainly competent to testify on the subject, that even by 1943, when we will have doubled and tripled production, we will be using only approximately 50 percent of our factory productive capacity.

Mr. JONES. The gentleman is talking about 1943, I am talking about 1941, our present productive capacity.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. At the present time we are using between 15 and 20 percent of our factory capacity. I now yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. The gentleman is, I am sure, concerned as I am about our own national administration.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The sole purpose of this legislation is to provide for our defense.

Mr. O'HARA. What is the gentleman's own information as to the defense matériel for our country, such as tanks and planes? It has been reported to me that these specialists, I mean the tank men, and so forth, have not tanks with which to be trained, that many of our aviation groups have not the right kind of combat planes or training planes. What is the effect on our own national-defense program? In what way has that been affected by our lease-lend aid to the British, to China, and to these other countries?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It has been affected only in an advantageous way. The rumor to which the gentleman refers is not borne out by the facts. We are supplied with ample training equipment. Furthermore, in agreeing to supply material there is always the reservation that title to material which has been fabricated for the use of foreign nations remains in the United States—and title remains with us and we may at any time divert any part of it for our own defense.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I just understood the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to say that title to this matériel remains in us until it is delivered.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Reservation is made that if at any time we need it for our own purpose, we have the right to take it.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. May I pursue that inquiry further?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Suppose then we send a bombing plane to England; title remains in us until it is delivered over there. What happens to the title then? Does it remain in us or do we transfer title to Great Britain?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Eventually, of course, we expect to transfer title when compensation has been agreed upon. Definite terms are now in negotiation.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. What move has been made to agree on compensation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have now concluded treaties with three nations, and we are now in conference with all other nations who are asking for matériel.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Have we agreed upon compensation with Great Britain?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Not yet, but we are in process of reaching an agreement with Great Britain.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. We are in effect giving them the airplanes, and so forth?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; we are not giving them anything and we do not expect to give anything except for quid pro quo.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. May I remind the gentleman, in answer to the question asked, that title to planes, tanks, and guns remains in America all the time. We do not give up at any time title to those articles.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is technically true. Of course, when negotiations are completed we expect to pass title in exchange for compensation. Passing of title is delayed merely pending agreements.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Then do I understand that Great Britain is fighting the enemy with planes which are owned by America, the title remaining in our hands?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman is too imaginative.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. How can the gentleman say that the war is not being fought with America's own equipment then?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I did not say that.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I am asking that question of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MICHENER. That was settled in the lend-lease bill.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman from Missouri has made a very illuminating and very adequate presentation of this matter. Before our learned chairman takes his seat, I wish he would state for the edification of the House and for the edification of the country what the correct name of this bill is. Is it the lend-lease bill or is it the lease-lend bill?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad to answer the question. At the instance of my good friend from Indiana, it has been officially determined that this is the lend-lease bill. I am pleased to have his suggestion.

May I say in conclusion to my friends on both sides of the aisle that while we may differ about details, while we may differ on nonessentials, on the fundamental propositions involved in this bill, on our determination to carry on our commitments to provide aid for those nations whose safety involves our own safety, there can be no difference of opinion. It is one of the many favorable signs of the times that we can reconcile the nonessentials and get together on the vital provisions of the bill and all it implies.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield so that I may ask a question that I tried to ask of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. What is the provision in the contract that has been entered into for the construction of these war materials we propose to lease-lend as to termination, if any?

Mr. TABER. There is a provision in all contracts for war materials, all contracts under the War and Navy Departments, and under this lease-lend proposal that permits termination of those contracts depending upon the stage they are in, so that the party that has the contracts will not lose, the things will not have to be completed, but they can be dropped just as close to where they were at the time of peace as might be possible. That provision has been inserted in all those contracts, and I believe it was inserted, according to my recollection, as the result of a demand of the late Chairman Taylor, of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KEEFE. If the gentleman has a copy of that contract and it is available, would he be kind enough to include in his remarks a statement of the specific provision in these contracts which provides for termination?

Mr. TABER. I will try to get it in time for insertion in the Record today, but if I cannot get it I will try to obtain it tomorrow and put it in the Appendix of the Record.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. What evidence was offered before the committee; that is, direct evidence and not hearsay evidence, as to the need of Britain and Russia and these other countries for this aid? What evidence did you have showing that they need what we are now seeking to furnish?

Mr. TABER. The evidence we had was from the lease-lend Administrator; from the Chief of Staff of the Army and the heads of the various bureaus in the Army; from the Chief of Naval Operations and the heads of the different bureaus in the Navy; from the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, Admiral Land; and from the Secretary of Agriculture. They all told us that the specific items that were provided for their set-ups were required as a result of the investigations they had had made by their own representatives across the water.

Mr. O'CONNOR. As I understand, then, we are acting upon nothing but hearsay evidence?

Mr. TABER. They are reports from responsible officers of this Government to the heads of the different bureaus and agencies in the Government.

Mr. O'CONNOR. No evidence from any of these governments, directly from the governments themselves that we are seeking to aid, was offered before your committee?

Mr. TABER. We had no representatives of foreign governments before our committees. We never have had, and I hope we shall not begin now.

Mr. O'CONNOR. How are we going to get direct evidence unless we have some-

body before us that knows exactly of his own knowledge what he is talking about?

Mr. TABER. I do not intend for my own part to let fellows who are propagandists for some outside source be my guiding influence in my deliberations. I want a report from our own Government representatives who have been looking into the situation, and know, as far as they can, what they are talking about.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. Is it not a fact that most of the information was secured by Harry Hopkins on his recent tour?

Mr. TABER. Lord, no. Harry Hopkins did not appear before the committee. Harry Hopkins was relieved of his job as lend-lease administrator, according to the testimony of General Burns, on the 28th of August, before these estimates were sent up here. I hope he stays removed. The administration has appointed Mr. Edward Stettinius to that position. I believe that Mr. Stettinius is a man of ability and character. I am counting on Mr. Stettinius to go into all these requests that have already been submitted and where allocations have been made and contracts not yet been entered into, and pass upon the need for them and see that a decent job is done.

Frankly, the bill comes here with a good deal better face with a man of character and ability like Mr. Stettinius in charge of that situation than it would have with Mr. Hopkins in that position.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOOK. Does the gentleman believe that Mr. Stettinius did any better job of helping the small business men of the United States under his priority deal than Mr. Hopkins did under the W. P. A.?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Hopkins did as rotten a job as anybody could under the W. P. A. I do not know whether anybody could figure anything worse.

SECOND LEND-LEASE APPROPRIATION

Mr. Chairman, we now have presented to us estimates for \$5,985,000,000 in connection with the so-called lend-lease bill. We owe it to the country at this time to make a frank statement as to just exactly what the situation in this country is and to the things which have led up to it. We should begin with the Roosevelt foreign policy and follow it through and see just what the effects of that foreign policy have been and what the present situation is.

In 1933 the President, as the first major step in foreign policy in his administration, recognized Soviet Russia. Comrade Stalin at that time agreed to cease all propaganda in the United States for the promotion of communism and for the overthrow of the United States Government. Instead of that promise being kept, Comrade Stalin increased fourfold his activities here, financing all sorts of activities designed to promote the overthrow of the United States Government and establish communism here. He increased fourfold his activities in England

and France. His group became so powerful in both these countries that their influence prevented the continued policing of Germany under the Treaty of Versailles, and permitted the development of the Hitler regime until it finally became an octopus. For this mistake in foreign policy Comrade Stalin and the United States and England and France are now paying dearly.

In 1935 and 1937, under the direction of the President, the House Foreign Affairs Committee brought forward the so-called neutrality bill. For my own part I could not vote for it. I felt that it was a declaration of weakness on the part of this country and that it was liable to involve us in hostilities. In 1939 the President joined with England and France in encouraging Poland to fight at a time when we were neither able nor ready to go ahead—at a time when neither England nor France were ready or able to go ahead. From that date on the President has sought, after making a proclamation of neutrality, to commit various acts in violation of that neutrality.

First and major. The amendment of the Neutrality Act after the declaration of war in Europe and the declaration under our own Neutrality Act.

Second. The transfer of destroyers, airplanes, guns, and ammunition.

Third. The lend-lease bill itself, formulating a policy for this country.

While he has done these things, which were absolutely bound to involve us in war, and which have already involved us in a shooting war where our own vessels and the vessels of the Hitler outfit have orders to shoot on sight, he is still telling the people that he is going to keep us out of war when the merest child knows that that is not so. Is it not about time for Mr. Roosevelt to tell the American people the truth and that is that those successive steps were bound to involve the United States in war?

Now, I am not saying that we would ultimately not have been involved. I am not saying that Mr. Hitler did not have designs upon us. I actually believe that he did have. I actually believe that he is a serious menace to the United States and that his intended approach to trouble for us was through South America and the Panama Canal. I believe that every step that has been taken to insure the defense of the United States all along the line has been justified and proper. The only trouble is, the program has not moved fast enough because the President has failed to cooperate in the defense program and he has failed to take the situation seriously.

We have the picture presented to us of the American people being assured by the President that they will not be involved in a war as a result of his operations and his handling the foreign affairs of this country, at the same time that we know that that is not true.

We have a large sentiment amongst the people in favor of aid to Great Britain in a material way only, and perhaps of conveying articles to Great Britain, and at the same time those same people are opposed to the entrance of the United States into war. Those who think about the situation for 1 minute must realize

that the two attitudes are utterly inconsistent and that it is time that we took a step designed to represent just exactly what we are going to do ultimately.

We have adopted the policy of this lend-lease proposition and we should produce and send to Great Britain under it what we can. On the other hand, we ought not to do it blindly thinking that with the menace of 600 submarines in the Atlantic, sinking ships that belong to us and our people, carrying our own citizens, that we are going to be able to convoy things to Great Britain without involvement.

We are very evidently not prepared for war. The President has so far failed in every way to cooperate with the defense program. He has failed to appoint one man competent to supervise the job in complete charge of production. He has failed to appoint a Secretary of War and a Secretary of the Navy to take charge of their departments and run them on a business basis. There has been always a continual interference. One of his latest jobs has been to appoint a 7-man commission with authority over the defense production program, and that was composed of Mr. Wallace, the Vice President, Mr. Hillman, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Knox, and Mr. Knudsen. It is perfectly apparent that the first four named control that commission. Four "Willie boys" out of seven! A "Willie boy" commission in charge of the defense program.

It was my privilege a little while ago to listen to a great war correspondent who has spent the last 2 years in Europe, in the countries of England, Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Rumania, Greece, and Egypt, and to hear him tell of the tremendous force and energy given by the Germans to this war effort and to the lack of that effort on the part of their opponents. To the knowledge that the Germans had of the places that they were moving into. For instance, the Germans came to Bucharest, Rumania: when the mechanized troops of Mr. Hitler came into that city they were quartered in equal numbers in four different sections of the town; the streets of the town are so crooked that 1 street in the course of its length will cross another street as many as six or seven times; yet those Germans proceeded to their locations without asking directions of a single person. The first 15,000 Germans who marched into Rumania were able to speak the Rumanian tongue. Immediately as the Panzer divisions stopped, the organization at the head of it, which looked like the rest of the tanks, was uncovered and it revealed a complete machine-shop set-up, and they went to work inspecting and repairing the tanks that had come in and just as long as they stood still that progress continued. The main hotel in Bucharest was taken over by the Germans for their headquarters. Their officers were on duty all night planning their next moves. Their censor was on duty all night, so that if a correspondent had a dispatch that he desired to send out, it could be looked over. He told of the atrocities of the Germans to the Rumanian people, and to the Greek people. He told of the

disorganization of the British, partly because of a lack of unity in command between the air forces, the ground forces, and the sea forces. He told about at Cairo, after he had arrived there where the British censor was on duty for 2 hours in the morning and 2 hours in the afternoon, and if a correspondent had a dispatch that he desired to send out at any other time he would have to hunt the censor up at the cricket club or the night club.

Here in our own land the President has tolerated strikes against the national defense of our country; in our shipyards, our steel plants, and other plants and mines producing strategic materials, and in our maritime facilities; strikes against the defense of the United States.

We, like the British, are not taking the situation seriously. We are not acting; the President is not acting like he was back of the defense effort. We evidently figure that we can win this war simply by appropriations and nothing else. Let me say to you that of the \$7,000,000,000 of lease-lend money that was appropriated on March 27, less than \$4,000,000,000 has yet been obligated. Let me say to you that less than \$500,000,000 of it has been spent. Less than one-half of that in dollars has been delivered to the British or any other country involved. This is the report of accomplishment in the last 6 months.

The President talks about price control for articles, and he wishes to put Mr. Henderson, who keeps in his organization and under him well-known Communists, like the Brady family, to take charge of it. He does not want price control of agricultural commodities, nor of wages, but he does want it on the finished article. Does he not realize that the price of the finished article which is handled by manufacturers and dealers must be based upon the result of costs of raw materials and labor that goes into the finished product? We cannot have price control of the products of industry without price control of the raw material and labor that go into such products.

The President talks about increased social-security taxes which would have to be paid by the employers of labor on the farms and in the factories, and he says that that would be a measure designed to prevent inflation. The merest child knows that the requirement that additional taxes should be paid by the farmers, by the manufacturers, by the miners, and their employees must result in increased prices of commodities, and that instead of lowering the prices that those taxes will be inflationary because they will raise prices of the articles and that can result in nothing but inflation.

We are faced here with a situation where the American people are not taking this situation seriously. They are not taking the situation as if they were involved. If we are counting on keeping our boys from going across as ground troops to fight the battles that are to take place, the President of the United States has got to begin to cooperate with the defense program. That he has not yet done.

In my opinion not 50 percent of the result has been obtained on our defense

production that could be obtained if he was cooperating, if labor was cooperating, and we had an end to these wild strikes which are a menace to the United States.

Just about 2 months ago the President made a declaration of certain aims upon which he believed peace might be desirable. He left out the major item that is necessary if peace is to be had and if it is to be preserved in the world. That is an absolute prohibition of subversive propaganda by one nation within the borders of another for the overthrow and disruption of the country within whose borders the propaganda is being circulated. That has been the cause of a great deal of the break-down of the morale in France and England; that has been the cause of a great deal of the break-down of our own morale and the willingness with which many of the people have fallen for Mr. Roosevelt's destructive domestic programs.

Insofar as this bill itself is concerned the hearings disclosed place after place where money has been asked for things that it is perfectly evident cannot be supplied and cannot be purchased and delivered before the time when a new appropriation is to be asked on March 1. Much of it in certain categories will not be obligated by that time. To my mind, when the President submitted estimates on that basis he was not cooperating with the defense program. When the majority of the committee submitted estimates that were not based on the needs and the ability of our country to furnish them to the British, they were not meeting their responsibility to the defense program. When one votes money that is not needed he is just as much opposing the defense program as the man who refuses to appropriate money that is needed. I can say this because I have voted for billions of dollars of funds for defense and I have placed these funds at the disposal of the War and Navy and other departments of our Government, and I have done this without stint. I have asked this House to pass them. I shall continue to do that whenever any request is made that is justified, but I must take the position that every dollar that is asked for be prepared to pass the acid test: Is it needed for defense?

It is my purpose that as the items are reached in this bill to offer amendments to reduce the ones that I believe should be reduced. Because certain of the hearings were confidential, I am unable to go into the items and give you the details as to why I believe, and firmly believe, to such an extent that I feel it my duty to request this reduction in the interest of national defense.

I want to see as much money made available as is needed, but I do not want to see this bill passed with funds in it that I cannot, to my own conscience, justify.

I hope that the majority will approach this proposition from the same patriotic basis and not from a bigoted partisanship standpoint, and that they will go along in trying to clean up this bill and make it really an item to carry out the provisions of the lease-lend program.

In my opinion, the requests and the amounts that appear in the bill for ordnance, aircraft, tanks, and vessels are

necessary. Probably the amount set up for most of the facilities is necessary. On the other hand, the amount set up for agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles, \$1,875,000,000, is way beyond what has been justified and way beyond what we were told would be or could be properly used. I am going to propose a cut of \$300,000,000 in the allotment of \$1,875,000,000 for that purpose. All the way through are items not specified totaling \$1,000,000,000. I think it is an undue portion of the appropriation and I think that it is not necessary, and do not think it was justified. The hearings all the way through disclose many unsatisfactory answers to questions relating to these miscellaneous items.

With a bill coming back in here again the 1st of March, not much more than 4 months away from the date of the passage of this bill, it is perfectly apparent that this miscellaneous item is ridiculous. In one particular spot that I am acquainted with it was proposed to put in facilities costing \$10,000,000, where it is perfectly apparent that \$1,000,000 is the outside figure that could be expended to good advantage.

If we should make the cuts that I have suggested and if we could have under Mr. Stettinius, who succeeded Harry Hopkins as lend-lease Administrator on August 28, and if he would review the requests that have been made for funds and try and try to pass upon them on their merits and their need, we would have much less reason to find fault. If, on top of that, the President would get behind the defense program and support it instead of obstructing it in every way possible, if the President and the country at large would get out of their heads that the way to fight a war is by appropriations only and get down to business, we would begin to make some headway and would have made a contribution to national defense.

I believe that it is necessary for this Congress to make some further appropriations to carry out the provisions of the lend-lease bill. We have embarked upon that program. It has become an integral part of our own defense, and unless we are going to take the position that we should bear the entire burden of the war, we are going to be obliged to go on with the program of supplying aid to other countries. It is an enormous sum of money that this bill provides. It will make gross appropriations and authorizations for national defense of \$60,000,000,000, of which only about ten billion has already been spent. Pray God that before it is too late the President will come to realize his responsibilities and meet them.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. I was very much interested in the contrast the gentleman drew between the former Administrator and the present Administrator. I take it that the gentleman does not have very much confidence in the predecessor of Mr. Stettinius. Am I correct in that?

Mr. TABER. None; absolutely none.

Mr. DITTER. I join, however, with the distinguished gentleman from New York in my confidence in the present Administrator. However, this is what concerns me, and I should like to have an expression of opinion from the gentleman from New York about it. As able as the present Administrator may be, as industrious as he may be, will it not be rather difficult for him to discharge the work if his able hands are shackled with the same incompetent personnel that was associated with his predecessor in times past? That is what concerns me.

Mr. TABER. I believe that Mr. Stettinius, with proper support, can do the job.

Mr. DITTER. The gentleman means that he will clean house? The gentleman has that hope?

Mr. TABER. I have hopes that he will have an outfit that will not only do him credit but do a job.

Mr. DITTER. The gentleman means that the theorists and the star-gazers will be removed, and common sense, practical, honest-to-goodness businessmen will be associated with him to do the job that is his?

Mr. TABER. That is what I would pray might take place.

Mr. DITTER. I am much encouraged by what the gentleman tells me.

Mr. TABER. That is necessary if the job is to be done right.

Mr. DITTER. I am encouraged by that declaration.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. In regard to the funds that are carried in this bill, do I understand that there are no appropriations sought to be made in this bill for purposes other than carrying out the purposes of the lease-lend bill?

Mr. TABER. There are.

Mr. O'CONNOR. To what extent?

Mr. TABER. I have not the exact figure in my head, but I will give it to you in a moment. The figure is \$174,416,229.39, which represents \$120,000,000 for ordnance for the Navy Department and about \$25,000,000 for the Coast Guard. I have not given these figures down to the last penny but I have given them down to the correct millions.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The committee, of course, had no special purpose or ulterior motive in putting that item in this lease-lend appropriation bill.

Mr. TABER. So far as I am concerned—

Mr. O'CONNOR. Such as getting votes for the bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

The majority established the policy of the committee in that regard, and I may say to the gentleman that every one of the items composing the \$174,000,000 which are items other than the lease-lend proposition were agreed upon completely by the members of the subcommittee, and there is no controversy, as I understand or that I know of, with reference to any single one of the items making up the \$174,000,000. Does the gentleman from

Missouri know of any controversy on those items?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I may say in response to the gentleman's question that I am not aware of any controversy.

I may say to the gentleman: that I know of no gentleman in the House who does not want to vote for those items—

Mr. TABER. I am going to try to anticipate the gentleman's position and try to bring out what I think he has in mind. I think those who are opposed to making the appropriations for the lease-lend proposition should have an opportunity to express themselves upon the floor.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. I shall not be qualified to offer a motion to recommit, but I would hope in fairness to those who are opposed to it that the motion to recommit might give the Members who are opposed to an appropriation for that purpose an opportunity to go on record against it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's statement that the people of the country ought to know something more about the entire facts with regard to this matter, and I would like to ask the gentleman this question. As I understand from the figures we have before us, about 3 percent of this \$7,000,000,000 has actually been delivered to the British and their allies. That is about correct, is it not?

Mr. TABER. That is so. At the same time, probably, a very considerable portion of the funds that had been spent at the time of the second report has been spent for the purpose of carrying a large part of the things across the water which the British themselves have paid for. Deliveries could not be expected on airplanes or tanks or anything of that character in as short a time as this, and the funds that have been used in addition to the very small percentage which has actually been delivered have been used for the purpose of transporting those things and for advance payments upon articles that are under manufacture.

Mr. REES of Kansas. To carry it one step farther, about one-half of this \$7,000,000,000 is under contract now.

Mr. TABER. I think a little better than that.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Approximately.

Mr. TABER. At the present time I am inclined to believe that \$3,800,000,000 or \$3,900,000,000 would be under contract. At about the 1st of September it was \$3,555,000,000. On the other hand, out of the \$2,700,000,000 that has been allocated to different bureaus and commissions, and so forth, letters of intent have been issued to the manufacturers or to those who are constructing facilities which practically obligates a very considerable portion of the \$2,700,000,000. So when we come to analyze the thing completely, there is not so much of the \$6,287,000,000 that has not either been obligated or bound in another way by letters of intent which always result in a contract.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Can the gentleman give us an estimate as to about how

long it will take to put the remainder of the \$7,000,000,000 into goods? I am sure that question was before the gentleman's committee. Will it not be at least a couple of years before this can be put into armament or other equipment for war purposes?

Mr. TABER. Before the last item is put in and delivered or the last dollar for airplanes that has been contracted for under it has been delivered, I would say that probably 2 years might elapse. But as to most of the fund, I would expect it to be expended before the end of the fiscal year 1943, which is a year from the next 30th of June.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In other words, we would not begin then to put this new appropriation into use for about a year and a half, perhaps.

Mr. TABER. Oh, no.

Mr. REES of Kansas. So far as actually using the money is concerned to prepare and accepting the food and things of that kind. It will be almost a year and a half, according to the gentleman's statement, before we will actually use this other money for armament.

Mr. TABER. No; that will not follow, I am sorry to say, but the situation will be something of this sort. With reference to ordnance and ordnance stores, I would expect that it would be necessary immediately to enter into the contracts. I would expect the contracts from the testimony that was given to us and from what Mr. Knudsen told us, for the first three items, ordnance, aircraft, and tanks, to be entered in by the 28th of February next. I would expect production to begin on those items and delivery to begin to be made in a great many of them by that time. For instance, much of the aeronautical material, many of the engines, could begin to be delivered by that time. In the third item, automobiles, trucks, automotive vehicles, they could practically all begin to be delivered by that time.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman is now talking about the new money?

Mr. TABER. The new money. There would be many items of ordnance that could begin to be delivered in 4 months. On the other hand, there would be some items of ordnance, some of the items of aircraft, where substantial production would not begin for about 5 or 6 months after entering into the contract. From what Mr. Knudsen told us, I would be satisfied that the production beginning July 1 next would be such that we could count on most of it being delivered before the end of the calendar year, 1942. That is, the biggest percentage of it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. When the first lease-lend bill was here for consideration, did not the gentleman from New York tell us he had been assured that Mr. Harry Hopkins would not have anything to do with the allocation of the money—or something to that effect?

Mr. TABER. I am inclined to believe that that is so. I was assured of it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And did not the gentleman later tell us that he was

disappointed and that Harry was getting his fingers in?

Mr. TABER. Yes; right in the bottle-neck.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then what reason has the gentleman to believe that this money would be spent any more advantageously?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. I yield myself 10 minutes more. The testimony is that Mr. Stettinius was appointed so as to take the burden of passing on these questions off the President's desk, and that often, because of absence from town, the President would have to sign 30 or 40 or 50 papers in a single day, and that it was too much of a burden. I have hopes, and I am frank to say that I believe, that the Chief Executive has learned a lesson and that he knows that a regular he-man has to have charge of that job, with capacity to swing it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What about this proposition that came up the other day in connection with the letting of a contract for housing to the Currier Co., of Detroit, where the Board down here—the O. P. M.—decided they could not let that contract to Mr. Currier, even though his houses were \$1,440 cheaper, because the A. F. of L. boys wanted to do the work? If that is going on, what assurance have we that the money will be spent to the best advantage or for the benefit of defense, or for the benefit of the country at large, instead of for the benefit of some union?

Mr. TABER. The only way that we can work the thing out is through the regular departments and agencies of the Government that will have charge of the spending. As I understand it, there is not a dollar in here for housing that could be used in any way. I may be mistaken, but that is my recollection, at least nothing that could be used by the Currier outfit.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It makes no difference, the principle is the same.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. On any defense contract. If only the A. F. of L. Union in one case, or perhaps the next day the C. I. O., is to be favored, rather than a rival organization, if we are going to play favorites, and the Government stands to lose half a million dollars on this particular housing, then what assurance have we that this money will not be wasted? Are we going to vote billions of dollars and let these fellows fool with it?

Mr. TABER. We are in this situation. The other fellows are shooting at us, and if we do not take the necessary steps to protect ourselves to do our part by providing the funds, we are not in a position to say to Mr. Roosevelt, "You did not do your job of spending the money properly."

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then your theory is we ought to give him all he asks, even if he wastes it?

Mr. TABER. No. I have told you I was not in favor of that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Why do we not get after that O. P. M. and make them let the contracts to those who will best serve the country?

Mr. TABER. I think we should.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I wish to commend the gentleman's speech. I think it is the best speech I ever heard him make on the floor of this House. The gentleman has stated that Mr. Stettinius is Chairman of this Board.

Mr. TABER. He is "it." He is the "whole cheese."

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Well, he has six other "cheeses" with him, has he not?

Mr. TABER. No. He is not Chairman of that Board to which I referred in my remarks. He is the lease-lend Administrator. He has absolute authority to make all allotments under the letter that was submitted in the record in the hearings which I am going to ask permission, if I may, Mr. Chairman, to include in my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. That request must be made in the House.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What has Mr. Hopkins and the other three "Willie-boys" to do with it?

Mr. TABER. They have to do with this Commission that is supposed to have complete control over O. P. A. C. S. or O. E. M., or whatever it is, that has charge of procuring of production in the defense proposition.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Then in that activity of the Government the gentleman cannot paint a very bright picture, can he, because these four "Willie boys"—who are the three others?

Mr. TABER. Knudsen, Stimson, and Knox. The way we get production is that while the four "Willie boys" are asleep Mr. Knudsen is going ahead and driving. If you could give them a sedative, you might get action.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. But one of those four "Willie boys" is the fellow that is nearer the President than anybody on the Commission. I understand he does not sleep so much. He has been to Russia and back, and he seems to be in a great many things. But the gentleman believes they are holding up production?

Mr. TABER. There is not any question about it.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What is the gentleman's suggestion for correction of that situation?

Mr. TABER. Give them a narcotic.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. During these discussions I have noticed that occasionally a question is asked which indicates that there may not be a clear differentiation between production for home defense and production for lease-lend. As I understand it, none of this money will be used for the production of material for home defense?

Mr. TABER. I would not want to say that. None of the money under title I will be used for our own defense unless the President, under the provisions of this bill and the previous bill, section 103, on page 5—I think I might read it:

Any defense article produced pursuant to this title shall be retained by or transferred

to and for the use of such department or agency of the United States as the President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of to a foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the President the defense of the United States will be best served thereby.

That provision was inserted in the last appropriation bill and it is contained in this bill. So that if a situation develops where an article will better serve us, in the judgment of the President, than it will the other country, and it will better promote the defense of the United States, we will keep that article. That is the only way it would work.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. What I had in mind was to bring out this fact: It is a fact that for practical purposes it was not the intention that much of this money, if any, would be used for our own national defense?

Mr. TABER. That is probably so as to title I, but not to title II—general appropriations. There is \$120,000,000 for ordnance in the Navy, for real critical materials; there is \$25,000,000 for the Coast Guard, for very important operating expense and for construction items—ships and such things that are vital to our own defense.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I will take 5 additional minutes.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I would like to ask one other question. Under the terms of the first lend-lease bill the President was given unlimited power. In other words, the first lease-lend bill was practically a grant of power to the President to do as he pleased. For instance, I will read a portion of it:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law the President may" do so-and-so. When we were discussing the original lend-lease bill it was generally understood that whenever we sent any munitions to those foreign countries we should be paid for them. Now the impression has been going around here that that provision has practically gone out of the window. Nobody seems to think we are ever going to be paid for what we lease or lend. What was developed in your committee with reference to that phase of this bill?

Mr. TABER. We had the testimony of Mr. Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, in charge of negotiations with Great Britain, to the effect that there was under way and in process an agreement with Great Britain designed to give us what Great Britain could give us in the nature of materials and desired bases, and that sort of thing. I believe that we will receive everything of that character that can be had. Frankly, I do not believe it would be out of the way if we were given control of some of these British investments in South America and perhaps in other places that are available.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. The gentleman will agree with me, no doubt, that that would be a factor that would influence the vote of many individuals here. For instance, it would be with me.

I voted for the \$7,000,000,000, and I voted for it with the express under-

standing that most of it would come back to us. We went into that matter very extensively at that time. We canvassed the assets of Great Britain in this country, and we canvassed her potential assets. I thought we were going to get most of it back; and this is a consideration that might control my vote. If I thought we were not going to get any of this back, that the President would, under the provisions of this law, send out all these materials under some kind of slipshod accounting system that amounted to an outright gift, I would feel like voting against this bill.

Mr. TABER. I think I ought to say something right now on that subject. We had the Under Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Daniel Bell, before us, and he told us of the situation with reference to this picture. He told us, as appears on page 415 of part I of the hearings, that there were still \$943,000,000 of commitments for materials that the British had contracted for that had not yet been delivered to them and that the assets that were now pledged with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—that is, British-owned companies in the United States—would be practically all required for the purpose of meeting those obligations. According to the best testimony we have been able to get, I think that is correct; that it will require other items of exchange in addition to these securities the British now own.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

It seems that it will take every dollar the British have in investments in the United States corporations to meet the obligations that are yet to mature under contracts already entered into.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Certainly.

Mr. KEEFE. Those were contracts that were entered into prior to lease-lend operations entirely.

Mr. TABER. Yes; and those are to be paid for by the British, and that is why in investments in this country they have not a great deal they can give us.

I am told—I do not know—I am told they have investments in other places that belong to people living in the British Isles that would be available to secure us. I would feel better myself if those were pledged insofar as might be necessary for some of this material.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to let me ask another question?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Here is the trouble, I think; with many of us it is that we get confused between the goods Great Britain has bought in the open market and the goods she is getting under the lease-lend plan. At the present time she has 200 or 300 emissaries over here buying goods.

Mr. TABER. Nothing is being bought now.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. They are doing something of the sort.

Mr. TABER. They are down here following up the requisitions for materials

under the lease-lend bill. No; no purchases are being made by any foreign governments in this country of any war articles at the present time. This is delivery upon previous contracts.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Let me pursue it just a little further to bring it to a head. It has been represented to us that under the first lease-lend appropriation of \$7,000,000,000 the Allies have received something over \$100,000,000 of goods. In the last year and a half, of course, many times that amount of goods has gone across the Atlantic Ocean to Great Britain and Russia, and we are told they have paid for these materials under previous contracts. Now, under the original provisions of the lease-lend program separate from all other programs, I think they are expected to pay. We passed the lease-lend bill with the understanding they would recompense us for what we would sell them. My impression is they are not going to do that.

Mr. TABER. I am in hopes they will, and I am in hopes they will sign a fair agreement. In any event, I do not see how if we are not going to undertake the job of carrying on the war against Mr. Hitler and perhaps against somebody else, how we can avoid putting up the money to finance the operations of Great Britain. If we were to attempt that alone I would want to vote against necessary expenditures to enable Great Britain to carry on the war, but when she has not the stuff to carry on with I do not see how we can afford to take the chance of carrying on the war alone.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Let us get it clear—there is no agreement now to reimburse the United States for what she is sending to Great Britain or other countries.

Mr. TABER. There are two or three agreements with smaller nations, but not with Great Britain.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I say with Great Britain.

Mr. TABER. Not with Great Britain.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I would like to ask this question: We lent Great Britain billions for the other war and there was a distinct understanding that she was to pay. How do we hope today in this instance in turning the goods over to Great Britain without an agreement to pay that she is going to turn around and pay?

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. No; I think I will answer this question first.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. How can we hope she will pay for it? Does the gentleman believe we are going to get any pay?

Mr. TABER. We will get nothing, in my opinion, unless it be in some materials and in bases, and perhaps if our representatives insist on it, an assignment of some of the interests the British people have in South America or some other countries.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will we get an agreement?

Mr. TABER. I do not know that we will get that. That is the only thing we will get.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. As a matter of fact, is it not rather academic, in view of the policy established by the lease-lend bill, to discuss the matter we are now discussing?

Mr. KNUTSON. No; I think it is very practical.

Mr. MICHENER. Because the lease-lend law shorn of all verbiage provides that the President of the United States is authorized and directed to do that which in his judgment is for the best interests of the national defense of the United States, all law, international and national to the contrary notwithstanding, except the exceptions contained in the original lease-lend bill, which are (d) and (e) of section 2, which expressly provides that the President shall not convoy ships, or arm ships, or send our ships into belligerent waters. If that is the law, it seems to me that we may have hopes, but we have no prospects of getting any of this money back. He who believes we are going to get any of this lease-lend money spent in Europe returned is indeed an optimist.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS].

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Chairman, I have supported all legislation calculated to advance our national defense and I enthusiastically supported the first lease-lend bill. I want to say right here that I can support this bill with a great deal more enthusiasm than I supported the last one because of the change of administrators of the lease-lend program. I feel sure that the country, now that this program has been placed in the hands of the new administrator, will receive this bill with a great deal more enthusiasm than they received the last one.

I also want to repeat the hope of the gentleman from New York that the President will appoint a real head to the O. P. M. A head over all these various agencies which are now working at cross purposes, thus synchronizing their efforts and bringing them to focus on their duties in forwarding our rearmament program. I am sure that the country would be much encouraged by action of that kind. Then, perhaps, the people of the United States will awake to the seriousness of the situation which confronts us. Then, perhaps, they will realize that we are indeed facing a desperate situation and that if we are to keep war out of the United States, and that is our primary purpose, we must make national sacrifices in order to do so.

Something must be done to bring to the realization of the people of this Nation that we cannot assist in winning this war unless we as a nation sacrifice something toward that end. When I use the words "we as a nation" I mean that all of the people of this Nation must sacrifice something, not just one class of

people but all of the people in the Nation must be willing to subordinate whatever personal differences they may have, one class as against another; and be willing to contribute whatever it is necessary in order to preserve our democratic system of government and in order that we may prevent the horrors of war from being brought to our shores before this conflict is ended.

I do not see how any man, who has studied this situation and who is willing to look the situation squarely in the face, can doubt but that if the forces of nazism are not destroyed they will eventually destroy us. When I say "the forces of nazi-ism," I do not mean alone the forces of nazi-ism as represented by Germany; I mean the forces, all of the forces, that come within the circumference of the coalition of Axis Powers. Right here I want to express the hope that an appreciable portion of the money contained in this present lease-lend bill will go to assist that heroic and valiant army in China fighting under Gen. Chang Kai-shek which has so far in this war contained a large force of Japanese that otherwise would have been devoted to forwarding the cause of nazi-ism as carried on by the Germans themselves. It must not be forgotten among the other circumstances facing the world today that the Japanese are one of the partners of the Axis and that the action of the Chinese Armies in containing the Japanese Army has prevented the Japanese from giving active assistance to the other Axis Powers.

It must not be forgotten that the attitude of Japan today, as far as we are concerned, is merely one of temporary convenience to her; that she is waiting to see which way the cat jumps in Asia. If the Axis forces are successful, then will the program of Japanese domination of Asia continue. Then must the forces of democracy clash with the forces of totalitarianism in the Orient and those forces must, as a matter of necessity, be forces from the United States. The armies of China have been fighting the fight of democracy for more than 6 years.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. Judging from the gentleman's remarks, there must be considerable apathy concerning the national defense in the great State from which the gentleman comes.

Mr. FADDIS. No; I would not say in the great State from which the gentleman comes. I would say it was nowhere near as great as in the section from which the gentleman himself comes. I think the greatest apathy in the United States is from the section from which the gentleman comes, and it is hard for me to understand how people of Scandinavian descent can be so apathetic toward the threat to the world today when the Scandinavian countries are lying under the domination and the heel of their conqueror, Hitler. It is hard for me to understand how people who come from Scandinavian stock can be pro-German or even apathetic toward this situation today.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FADDIS. That is all. The gentleman can answer in his own time.

Mr. KNUTSON. That is not fair.

Mr. FADDIS. The gentleman can answer in his own time. I decline to yield further.

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. For a question only.

Mr. DITTER. I had not supposed that the gentleman would refuse to yield to one of his colleagues from Pennsylvania and I hope that he will be indulgent enough for me to make a statement.

Mr. FADDIS. I yielded to the gentleman for a question, not for an oration.

Mr. DITTER. I will frame it in question style. In view of the comparison that the gentleman drew between the State of Pennsylvania and my distinguished colleague's State, and in view of his assurance that the apathy does not exist in Pennsylvania that exists in my colleague's State, I am wondering whether the gentleman saw the newspaper this morning which carries a headline, Philadelphia. You know, that is in our State.

Mr. FADDIS. That is in the gentleman's end of the State.

Mr. DITTER. Here is a statement by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and I want the gentleman's attention, for I am much concerned about that.

Mr. FADDIS. Will the gentleman proceed with his question?

Mr. DITTER. It is in question form.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, tonight suggested that a bomb or two be dropped on Philadelphia.

This is my question. I am wondering whether the gentleman gave his approbation and approval to that speech by the First Lady before she made it in our Keystone State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. FADDIS. The gentleman knows me well enough to know that my opinions are formed by myself and not by anybody else anywhere, and especially by the First Lady of the land.

Mr. DITTER. I endeavored to pay a fine compliment to my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FADDIS. I appreciate the gentleman's intention, if not his success.

Mr. DITTER. I thought that probably he might have persuaded the First Lady—not that she would persuade him but that he had persuaded her—to make that statement, this quotation from the press to which I have just drawn the gentleman's attention.

Mr. FADDIS. Even if it is the section from which my distinguished friend comes, I wish it no hard luck in the way of a bombing.

Mr. DITTER. That is very reassuring, and I know it will be so to the people of Philadelphia and to all those who live in its environs, and, I believe, even as far west in the State as that part which the distinguished gentleman claims as his residence.

Mr. FADDIS. May I say to the gentleman that I come from the southwestern corner of the State of Pennsylvania?

Mr. DITTER. I know it, sir.

Mr. FADDIS. As far as we are concerned, we are a section of the great State of Pennsylvania where nobody would ever think there would need to be any bombs dropped in order to arouse the people there to the enthusiasm necessary to protect their Nation in any crisis.

Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield further.

Mr. Chairman, I fear some of my colleagues are apt to be overenthusiastic about the chances of defeating the forces of Hitler because of the Russian situation today. No one should become really optimistic about the Russian situation. The armies of Russia have put up a wonderful and a heroic fight, but, just the same, there are certain facts that must be borne in mind. One of these facts is that all the fighting has taken place on Russian territory, all the industry destroyed has been Russian industry, all the crops destroyed have been Russian crops, all the mines destroyed have been Russian mines, all the homes destroyed have been Russian homes, and all the population displaced has been Russian population.

As heroic as has been the fight of the Russian armies, it must here and now be remembered and taken into consideration that only by the offensive can a war be won, and that unless and until the Russians and their allies are enabled by assistance, and whatever assistance is necessary, to take the offensive against the German Armies, they cannot win the war.

It is true that because of internal disturbances in the countries which Hitler has so far taken and because of other circumstances we may in time see a stalemate, but may I observe right here and now that a stalemate in this war cannot serve any useful purpose to the world for any length of time. Unless this matter is settled and settled decisively at this time, the world will have to face another situation like this, and the next generation must pay as we have paid in the last two generations in order to put down the forces which, every generation, spring up in Germany and set out to conquer the world.

It must be remembered as far as Hitler is concerned that he is a conqueror and not a sovereign. When it ceases to be possible for him to advance, then he will go down to destruction; but unless his destruction has been brought about by offensive tactics which inflict a decisive defeat upon his armies, then this war and all the suffering and the expense which have gone toward bringing about a stalemate will have been for naught, because the whole thing will be repeated in years to come.

Certainly, here in this period of our history and in this period of the world's history, we should feel privileged to play a part which has not cost us anything so far except our money, in order to contribute to the downfall of the forces of totalitarianism now at large in the world.

In that connection, I hope this piece of legislation will pass, and that it will pass with no strings upon it. Certainly, as we look back through our experiences in passing other legislation connected with the situation we face today, we can see that the strings we have placed upon it have sadly hampered its administration

and hamstrung its operation. Let us not repeat our mistakes.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, when the lease-lend bill was approved on March 11, 1941, after Nation-wide debate, for better or worse, the terms of that law became the policy of this Nation.

Many of us did not approve the passage of that law. Many of us opposed it for many reasons. Many of us, however, after the enactment of the law, supported the initial appropriation under it for \$7,000,000,000 approved on March 27 of this year, taking the position that in view of the enactment of the law the only question before the House was whether or not the request for \$7,000,000,000 was necessary and proper to implement the law, the alternative being to sabotage it.

I was one of those who took that position. My position in respect to the request before the House today is identical. The only question as I see it, Mr. Chairman, is whether or not this particular request is needed and proper to make the policy that has been adopted effective.

The bill before us, as has been pointed out, carries a total of \$5,985,000,000. Added to the \$7,000,000,000 already appropriated, this makes a total of almost \$13,000,000,000 for lease-lend purposes. This figure added to the \$46,000,000,000 which has been made available for national-defense purposes, gives a total of \$59,000,000,000 appropriated either for lend-lease or national-defense purposes since the 1st of July 1940, all for expenditure in respect of commodities to be furnished for the most part prior to June 30, 1943.

At this point I am inserting in my remarks a table showing the suggested allocation of the requested appropriation first by departments and then by appropriation category:

Proposed appropriation under pending title 2 of Defense Aid Appropriation Act of 1941—by departments

War Department.....	\$2,255,575,667
Navy Department.....	1,498,129,333
Maritime Commission.....	374,225,000
Treasury Department.....	562,070,000
Agriculture Department.....	1,000,000,000
Services and expenses.....	285,000,000
Administrative expenses.....	10,000,000

Total..... 5,985,000,000

Proposed appropriation under pending title 2 of Defense Aid Appropriation Act of 1941—by appropriation categories

Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	\$1,190,000,000
Aircraft and aeronautical material.....	685,000,000
Tanks and other vehicles.....	385,000,000
Vessels and other watercraft.....	850,000,000
Miscellaneous military and naval equipment.....	155,000,000
Facilities and equipment.....	375,000,000
Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities.....	1,875,000,000
Testing, reconditioning, etc., of defense articles.....	175,000,000
Services and expenses.....	285,000,000
Administrative expenses.....	10,000,000

Total..... 5,985,000,000

The question as I see it, as I have stated, is whether or not the \$5,985,000,000 requested is necessary and proper to make effective the policy which the Nation has adopted.

At first sight, Mr. Chairman, it would seem there could be no justification for any such appropriation at this time. We

have already appropriated \$7,000,000,000. The second report of the President on lend-lease activities, dated September 15 last, shows at page 9, allocations, obligations, and expenditures by department and by appropriation category as of August 31 last. I am inserting the figures at this point in my remarks:

Allocations, obligations, and expenditures under the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, by departments, as of Aug. 31, 1941

Department or agency	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditure:
War Department.....	3,741,418,274	\$2,247,892,241.87	\$45,210,566.45
Navy Department.....	1,105,743,681	318,568,905.12	34,541,071.31
Maritime Commission.....	651,864,023	617,149,075.43	83,931,680.65
Treasury Department.....	348,495,118	120,453,401.55	14,568,804.21
Department of Agriculture.....	433,411,925	251,442,610.43	110,609,049.89
Federal Security Agency.....	140,000		
Department of State.....	15,000		
Executive Office of the President.....	25,000	5,480.89	5,270.89
Office for Emergency Management.....	100,000	73,557.36	43,108.90
Bureau of the Budget.....	25,000	2,622.75	2,622.75
Total.....	6,281,237,421	3,555,587,895.40	388,912,115.05

Allocations, obligations, and expenditures under the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, by appropriation categories as of Aug. 31, 1941

Appropriation category	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	\$1,422,145,460	\$584,476,115.46	\$16,663,550.79
Aircraft and aeronautical material.....	2,027,398,269	1,347,140,839.54	19,297,791.66
Tanks and other vehicles.....	394,032,238	222,247,262.50	9,252,525.81
Vessels and other watercraft.....	699,496,490	588,277,440.71	109,617,971.87
Miscellaneous military equipment.....	112,741,205	55,862,860.69	6,290,855.73
Facilities and equipment.....	501,913,530	362,160,386.01	41,202,695.68
Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities.....	975,008,578	428,471,283.00	152,476,446.07
Testing, reconditioning, etc., of defense articles.....	130,092,571	65,163,231.89	32,672,182.33
Services and expenses.....	13,350,506	1,463,123.44	1,231,670.37
Administrative expenses.....	5,058,574	325,352.16	206,424.74
Total.....	6,281,237,421	3,555,587,895.40	388,912,115.05

¹ Of this amount, \$13,000,000 was used to reimburse the Treasury Department for Coast Guard vessels transferred to the United Kingdom, leaving \$6,987,000,000 available for allocation.

² Expenditures represent that part of obligated funds to which a claim has been established by a supplier on the basis of articles or services either completed or in process.

Now, what does an analysis of these figures show? It shows that out of the \$7,000,000,000 appropriated only 50 percent has been obligated, only about 5 percent has been expended, and only about 3 percent actually converted into goods and exported to Great Britain. Incidentally, over half of that 3 percent is agricultural commodities. Under these conditions how can anything like the present request be justified at this time? The answer, Mr. Chairman, if we accept the testimony before your subcommittee, can be stated in my judgment very briefly.

The testimony indicates, in the first place, that every dollar of the \$7,000,000,000 already appropriated, plus every dollar of the \$6,000,000,000 now requested, can and should be obligated by February 28, 1942, or 5 months hence. Obviously, if this is the fact and we are to go ahead without gaps in the program, some additional authority for obligation must be given and given promptly.

The testimony also indicates that every dollar of the \$13,000,000,000 can be absorbed by our existing facilities, manufactured or produced, and delivered, with the exception of four or five items particularly specified, before June 30, 1943. The testimony indicates that 53 percent of our existing manufacturing facilities will be required to accomplish this end.

As far as the appropriation aspect of the picture is concerned, the testimony indicates that the budget request is based on a period of substantially 20 months; that is, the balance of this fiscal year plus

the next fiscal year. Five billion dollars in actual cash is estimated as necessary by June 30, 1942, another \$5,000,000,000 by the end of the calendar year 1942, leaving about \$3,000,000,000 out of the \$13,000,000,000 for goods to be delivered in the last 6 months of the period.

Obviously, contract authorizations in respect of a large amount of the request would meet the situation under these circumstances. Personally, I should prefer to see much of this request put on a contract-authorizations basis. Contract authorizations have been eliminated by the budget, however, on the theory that the appropriation method is far simpler and that the contract-authorizations method may possibly give some information to the Axis forces which might otherwise not be given.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am glad to yield, briefly, to my friend and colleague from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. I would like to ask the gentleman, who is unusually well informed, when did Britain discontinue the practice of making a charge for hauling lease-lend goods that we gave her?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I cannot give the gentleman an answer to that question, but it does appear from the testimony that the costs of transportation are being paid out of lease-lend funds. Just when that started I do not know.

Mr. KNUTSON. We are paying to get the goods over there that we give her.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes; and I think the costs of transportation are included and paid out of lease-lend funds.

Mr. KNUTSON. Then, in the final analysis, we are still paying the freight.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think that is a fact.

Mr. KNUTSON. Can the gentleman inform the House whether or not the Burma-British Government is still levying a 1-percent toll on all lease-lend goods going to China over the Burma Road?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I have not that information.

Mr. KNUTSON. It was taken up, I believe, by the State Department with Downing Street, and I was just wondering whether the committee had inquired into it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not think that was touched on.

Mr. KNUTSON. It would seem that when we are giving them these billions of dollars, they should at least transport the goods or not expect us to pay for the transportation of such materials as are sent them.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. Just a moment. What bottoms are transporting these war materials?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. They are largely British bottoms.

Mr. KNUTSON. Most of the stuff goes over in British bottoms and we pay the freight?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the freight is included; yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. A rather peculiar arrangement, to say the least.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I now yield to my colleague from Massachusetts.

Mr. TREADWAY. On page 6 of the committee report, in the third paragraph, it is stated—

The committee wishes to be frank with the House and the country. The hearings disclosed that so long as the present conflict goes on it will be necessary to provide additional funds. The amount allowed in this bill is estimated to be obligated by March of 1942 at which time it is now contemplated that additional funds will be requested.

Has the gentleman any information as to what that actually means in dollars and cents? Will it be another \$6,000,000,000 bill next March? What is the gentleman's information on that point?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I cannot enlighten the gentleman much as I should like to. I asked several of the principal witnesses that specific question when they came before us. No one of them was able to give us any estimate in dollars and cents. I particularly asked the Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, as a member of the Cabinet, if he could not give us some estimate of what this policy is going to cost either in the present fiscal year, in the next fiscal year, or in any other period. He was unable to give us any estimate.

Mr. TREADWAY. The witnesses then did testify that by March 1942 there would be further requests made of the Congress for additional appropriations along this same general line?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think it is expected that they will be back again in

March, and that they hope to keep about a year and a half ahead of the game with respect to this program.

Mr. TREADWAY. It looks as if the program is going to be a continuous expense on the part of this Government.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think there is no doubt of that, subject of course to the control that always remains in the Congress.

Mr. TREADWAY. Yes; but the Congress has already accepted the policy, and, therefore, having accepted the policy, as the gentleman so well explained in the opening of his remarks, it looks to me as though this continuous flow will be a part of our obligation.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think that is true, subject to the determination of Congress as to its extent.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. I tried to follow the gentleman as to the amount of money appropriated since July 1940. The gentleman gave the figure as \$59,000,000,000. Is that appropriated and authorized or all appropriated?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Forty-six billion dollars for national defense, plus \$7,000,000,000 for lend-lease, plus \$6,000,000,000 now under consideration. That will give you a total of \$59,000,000,000 since that time.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. O'HARA. The gentleman has made a statement that approximately 3 percent of the original lease-lend appropriation has been materialized and delivered, and that, included in that amount, practically half of it were agricultural goods. Has the gentleman any information as to whether or not the British have been selling some of those agricultural products which have been delivered from this country?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Some of the food that has been received has been sold, as I understand it.

Mr. O'HARA. As I understand it, that was not the intent of the Congress; at least, it was not contemplated by the Congress that that would happen in respect to these products delivered under the lease-lend bill.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Some of it has been sold and some distributed as relief to the needy, so far as food is concerned.

Mr. DONDERO. And, Mr. Chairman, there is one question that I overlooked and that is to ask the gentleman if he knows the assessed valuation of the United States.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman's colleague from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] can tell him that accurately.

Mr. DONDERO. I have been informed by the gentleman from Minnesota that it is about \$320,000,000,000.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit, the assessed valuation of the 48 States in 1935, according to figures that I got from the various States, was \$135,000,000,000.

Mr. DONDERO. What is it now?

Mr. ENGEL. It is more than that now, but it was \$135,000,000,000 at that time. Of course, those figures were gotten together in 1939. They are always 2 or 3 years behind.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. It seems to me that I recall reading that the British were levying import duties on building materials that were sent into Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, the Bahamas, and Trinidad and other British possessions, to be used in the construction of American defense projects. Did the committee look into that?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not think that came up at all.

Mr. KNUTSON. Of course, no foreign power ever overlooked a chance to gouge Uncle Sam and it would be passing strange if they overlooked this opportunity.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. What provision has been made for the payment in whole or in part for the goods that we send to Britain? That is a question prompted by the remarks of the gentleman from Minnesota, that these goods are being given entirely, and that in addition to giving the goods we have to pay the transportation charges.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am coming to that point in just a minute.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Are we giving them or are we receiving payment in whole or in part?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As far as lend-lease is concerned, to date we have received no consideration from England. There is an agreement under negotiation now which may alter the picture. I will take that up in a minute.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Can the gentleman tell us what the future estimates are for our own defense, as separate from lend-lease, or was any such testimony given, or is the gentleman permitted to refer to it?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. No. I cannot give the gentleman that figure.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. It would all go through the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Eventually; yes.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Hanson Baldwin, who is the New York Times' military expert, had an article in Life in which he estimated that to completely subdue Hitler in Europe would cost this country a minimum of \$300,000,000,000. I wonder whether there were any long-range estimates given before your committee that would refute that statement or corroborate it, or whether you are in a position to say to the Congress what the situation is?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As far as I know, we have had no long-range estimates as far as our own defense is concerned. They would depend necessarily on the ultimate size of our Army and Navy. I do not think the committee has

been given any estimates that would answer that question.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. Following the question that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Vorys] propounded, was any estimate given to your committee as to the probable number of human lives it would cost to carry this war through to a conclusion, to the defeat of Hitler?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the gentleman could estimate that probably as well as anyone. No estimate was given, of course.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will yield for one more question.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman mentions our Army. Is it contemplated that our Army will be used to subdue Hitler?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I hope not. Not so far as I know.

Mr. WHITE. It is not contemplated by the gentleman, is it?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As far as I am concerned, no.

Mr. Chairman, there are several other things I want to point out briefly. From the standpoint of national defense I think it should be brought to the attention of the committee that the testimony of the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations is to the effect that both are consulted before any transfers of military or naval material are made, that they are satisfied as to the amounts of lend-lease materials which have been delivered to other countries, and that they do not feel that our own needs have been jeopardized in this connection. Also, of course, it is a fact, as has been emphasized before, that a very large percentage of all material to be manufactured for lend-lease purposes is of such character as to be usable for our own purposes in case at any time it becomes necessary to take them over.

I do not like this bill, Mr. Chairman, as written. I think there are various items that should be stricken from the bill, or reduced in amount. I think the so-called spot cash items, which amount, in the aggregate, to almost 20 percent of the total request, are altogether too large, particularly in the light of the testimony from one of the five procuring agencies that a saving of some \$100,000,000 had been realized to date as between estimated and actual costs. If I were writing the bill, I would put a large amount of it on a contract authorization basis, taking care of the needs for the present year on the basis of appropriation.

I intend to support various amendments that will be offered to this bill. I hope for the adoption of those amendments. I expect, however, to support the bill on final passage. If the lease-lend policy is to go on and be made effective, unless I am going to set my judgment up against that of experts such as Mr. Knud-

sen and Mr. Stettinius, I do not see how I can do otherwise.

I want to call attention briefly to certain other points which I shall not have time to develop.

You will note that the sum delivered to Great Britain under the lend-lease policy is a small percentage of the total delivered since the war began. The total figure given is about \$4,400,000,000. You will also notice that against the limitation of \$1,300,000,000 applicable to commodities made available out of appropriations prior to lend-lease appropriation, about \$100,000,000 has been delivered to Great Britain, \$13,000,000 being reimbursed out of the \$7,000,000,000 previous lease-lend funds.

I call your attention to the testimony of Secretary Jones, on page 401 of the hearings, indicating the foreign loans of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

I call attention also to the testimony of Under Secretary Bell, of the Treasury Department, on page 414 of the hearings, indicating reduction of British pre-lend-lease commitments from \$3,000,000,000 to \$943,000,000 and giving information as to the dollar assets available to Great Britain.

My colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] and others have raised the question as to what, if anything, America is going to get in return for the lend-lease supplies turned over to Great Britain and other countries. That decision, of course, is still in the lap of the gods. It is true that agreements have been concluded with four of the smaller countries for repayment of some character. I cannot tell you just what the character is, because those agreements for the time being are held in a confidential status. It is also true that, as far as Great Britain is concerned, the testimony indicates that a general agreement is now under negotiation. In this connection I read from the testimony of Assistant Secretary of State Acheson, appearing on page 361 of the hearings:

Discussions concerning that agreement are going forward both here and in London. These discussions raise, of course, large and complicated problems and cover a wide range of subjects. But we can report substantial progress. Guiding principles basic to an agreement have already been formulated and have been communicated to London, where they are now being considered by the British Government. There remain some problems in connection with the methods for implementing those principles. Both the British Government and our own Government have approached these problems with a common purpose. In view of the pending discussions, I believe that it would be inadvisable to speak in greater detail now. I can, however, say that I am confident that we shall be able to conclude an agreement which will give us a fair quid pro quo, and which will be a solid contribution to the effective prosecution of our common struggle against the Nazi menace and our common search for a better world order.

That is the testimony of Assistant Secretary Acheson. We can only hope that an adequate quid pro quo will, in fact, be realized, for it is only under this agreement with Great Britain and similar agreements with other nations that

we are going to receive anything in the nature of compensation.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. DITTER. I should like to have the gentleman's opinion with reference to the advisability of entering into an agreement and having an agreement consummated and completed before one starts operations under the agreement. Would not competency have suggested that these preliminary steps, including the contractual relations between the parties—would not common sense have dictated that that should have been done first rather than leave the loose ends hanging around after we are well on the way to carrying out our part of the obligation?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I agree with the gentleman that it would have been very much preferable to conclude the agreement in the first place, if possible. I hope that it will be concluded at the earliest possible moment consistent with the emergency by which the world is confronted.

In this general connection attention may also be called to the so-called white paper appearing as an appendix in the second report of the President, dated September 15, containing commitments by the British as to the reexport of lend-lease materials, the export of materials similar to lend-lease materials, and the distribution of lend-lease materials in the United Kingdom.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman, being a member of the committee and having given this whole problem a lot of consideration does the gentleman feel from the hearings and from the information he has at hand, that the situation is really going to grow a little better insofar as the management of these funds are concerned? What I mean to say is, does he feel now that there will be less incompetency of management to criticize? To put it another way, does the gentleman feel we are going to have less incompetency than we have had in the past?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will answer the gentleman in this way: I am not at all satisfied that the lease-lend funds have been efficiently administered heretofore. It seems to me that among other things it is essential that we have the greatest possible care to make sure that the requisitions received from foreign governments are not excessive either in quantity or in quality, and that the goods made available are in fact used for the purpose for which they are made available.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Otherwise the objectives of the lend-lease program will be defeated.

For one I am very happy that Mr. Stettinius has taken charge of the lend-lease set-up. Now that Harry Hopkins, the

spender, has been removed from that job and that we have a real Administrator at the head of it I have every confidence, if he is given a free hand in running it, that he will get results.

Mr. DITTER. Does the gentleman really think Mr. Stettinius will be given a free hand? I agree with the gentleman but I am wondering whether he really feels Mr. Stettinius will be given a free hand to handle the thing.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I wish I could give the gentleman and the House that assurance.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. DITTER. In no way supplementing the memory of the gentleman, but trying to bring a contribution to the inquiry of my distinguished friend here, I am reminding him that Mr. Stettinius admitted during the course of the hearings that to a large degree, whatever his administrative operations might be, they would be subject to reporting to the President from time to time, and that instead of the latitude he enjoyed when he was the chairman of the board of one of the large industrial corporations, his latitude would be materially circumscribed by the red tape of officialdom down at the White House.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. He certainly admitted that he did not anticipate the latitude that he had as a business executive.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman has criticized among other things in this bill an appropriation of what he calls spot cash to be placed in the hands of the President—a sort of blank check.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is right.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman indicate with some definiteness and certainty just which particular item in this appropriation bill he has in mind in that reference?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I may say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that the break-down of each of these items in the bill was given to us confidentially; but without breaking any confidence I can say that, speaking generally, the majority of these items carry a spot-cash provision, or the equivalent, which amount to about 20 percent in the aggregate of all the allocations, on the theory that the day-to-day emergency demands arising in Great Britain make this margin of flexibility essential. To me it seems to be altogether too large a percentage of the allocation.

Mr. KEEFE. In other words, then, we, as Members of the Congress, in reading this bill as printed, are not given the information because of the alleged exigencies of protecting information that might be vital to the national defense. Is that it?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is true, in large measure. The break-down of each one of these 10 categories was given to the committee in confidence in a secret document and gone over with care by the committee. In great part, this information does not appear in the printed

hearings which the Members have before them.

Mr. KEEFE. Do I understand, for example, that in item 7 on page 3, where there is a break-down of \$1,875,000,000 under the head "Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles" that if we had before us the full break-down of that particular item it would disclose about a 20-percent flexibility left entirely in the discretion of the President to do with as he pleases?

Mr. KNUTSON. If the gentleman would read the London Times he would get a complete break-down of it.

Mr. KEEFE. I am asking the gentleman, in whom I have complete confidence, this question.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In respect to that particular item, the spot cash or whatever you may call it is, I think, about 10 percent.

Mr. KEEFE. There is an item, subdivision (c), for necessary services and expenses, \$285,000,000. That is paragraph 7, page 3.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. What does that item include?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That item was also broken down and presented to the committee in confidence.

Mr. KEEFE. Then it appears that so far as the information of the Members of Congress themselves is concerned, information that is vital in the consideration of this bill was transmitted to the members of the subcommittee which the gentleman is not at liberty to present and give to the membership of the House of Representatives. Your judgment was influenced in voting upon this bill by this secret information which came to the members of the subcommittee, was it not?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is correct.

Mr. KEEFE. Yet the gentleman is not permitted to give that information to me, not a member of the subcommittee; so that in expressing judgment on this bill, he will have the benefit and the advantage of the information that came to him as a member of the subcommittee; the gentleman can explain to his constituents the fact that he heard this testimony, but he is not permitted to divulge it. However, when I face my constituents, I will have to say that I voted blindly, and in the absence of any knowledge or any facts except such as the committee sees fit to give to me. Does the gentleman consider that fair and proper to the Representatives of the people who are not privileged to be members of this subcommittee that is in charge of this bill?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I may say to the gentleman I think no one should have any objection to his seeing the information off the record, as the members of the subcommittee saw it. I think the objection goes to making it public through the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD or otherwise.

Mr. KEEFE. I have before me now the record as it was printed, which is given to the Members of Congress for their information, and repeatedly and re-

peatedly in that record there appears the notation that information requested by members of the committee was withheld from even the subcommittee; that it was transmitted to the chairman of the subcommittee in confidence. Were those confidential communications that were given to the chairman of the committee in confidence transmitted to the members of the subcommittee?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As far as I know, they have all been made available off the record to the members of the subcommittee.

Mr. KEEFE. Then, as a member of the full Appropriations Committee but not a member of this subcommittee am I privileged to go to the records of this subcommittee and inspect that private, privileged, so-called confidential information?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I cannot give the gentleman the authority, but I think that any of this information ought to be available to any Member of the House off the record.

Mr. KEEFE. Where is it available off the record?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I agree with the gentleman in what he said about Mr. Stettinius and the very wise selection the President made. Would the gentleman consider an amendment that I plan to offer which would demand of Russia that she allow freedom of religion in Russia and stop the flow of communistic propaganda in the United States that has emanated from there in return for supplies? I believe that Russia would live up to it and the supplies could be stopped if she did not. The gentleman may recall that during the World War for 5 years Russia was very meticulous in paying for the supplies she received. We have that as a measuring stick to go by.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I may say to the gentleman that I am sure the members of the committee will be glad to take under advisement any amendment she may propose. The record indicates that Russia to date has paid for all supplies that have been delivered to her.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. May I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the only difference between a Nazi and a Communist is that Nazis cannot get a job in the New Deal.

Getting back now to the subject of the cash item, would the gentleman indulge me while I read from the hearings a statement by Mr. Young?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is it long?

Mr. KNUTSON. No; it is only three lines.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not want to consume all the afternoon.

Mr. KNUTSON. The longer we debate this bill, the more the American people will save in dollars, so let us not be in a hurry.

As I say, it is a figure which was used as the approximate amount required for spot-purchase items to make the total round off

to an even figure to make it easier for everyone to work with.

I presume it was designed to make it more symmetrical, with no sharp points. These spot items are intended for the President to spend without getting further authority from the Congress; is that true?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. You are giving him \$1,000,000,000 to spend as he sees fit?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If you add up all the items, it will come to about \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. KNUTSON. We gave the President \$200,000,000 in the first lease-lend bill; is that not right?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I shall have to put that figure in the RECORD.

(Figure not available.)

Mr. KNUTSON. That will be \$1,200,000,000 we are going to give that great economist to spend without let or hindrance.

Mr. DITTER and Mr. HOFFMAN rose.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. I believe that in fairness we should say this as to the inquiries of the gentleman from Minnesota. After all, these figures that are rounded out roll out the easier.

Mr. KNUTSON. With less friction, the gentleman means.

Mr. DITTER. Exactly; the motion is all the easier if we make them rounded-out figures. There is not as much chance of clogging, so to speak.

Mr. KNUTSON. Does the gentleman mean to intimate that the machinery is geared with ball bearings?

Mr. DITTER. No; I mean to say that there is plenty of lubrication, but they in no way want anything that might interfere with easy spending.

Mr. KNUTSON. What kind of lubrication?

Mr. DITTER. There is considerable patronage lubrication, for instance, and there are the smiles and approbation that come from charm and sweetness. All of those are part of the lubricating process.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am afraid there is a great deal of politics in this spending. I understand that the Democratic candidate for mayor in Syracuse has advertised in the local papers that he should be elected because he would bring more preparedness business to the town than can a Republican. Did the committee look into that to see how much politics there is in the spending of this money?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It seems to me I have heard that argument somewhere before.

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes; and no doubt the gentleman will hear of it again.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The Sheppard committee from the Senate reported on that in the affirmative.

May I ask a question after a while?

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I observe that there are only 13 Democrats on the floor. I believe this question is of enough importance to need a quorum. This bill involves \$6,000,000,000. There are only 13 Democrats here, and that is an unlucky number for the American

people. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Does the gentleman insist on his point of order?

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I observe that five or six of the faithful have come from the retiring room. I withdraw my point of order.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I want to raise again the point that was brought up by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. If there is any reason, what is the reason why the American citizen who pays the tax should not know about these matters that have come before the committee? The fellow that pays the bill ought to know something about it as well as the Representatives. Why can he not know?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I believe the fundamental reason advanced is that it is desired not to disclose to the world, and particularly to the Axis Powers, all the details of our military and naval equipment program.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does the gentleman mean the way in which the money is being spent, that we are using it for political purposes instead of for national defense? The gentleman does not want the world or the taxpayers to find that out?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am perfectly willing the world should know that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If we had those facts we would know about it, would we not?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. The matter about which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] inquires does apply in particular to this bill, but it is a criticism that might be leveled, and has been leveled, down through the years at the Appropriations Committee in general. We are considering a \$6,000,000,000 bill. These hearings have been printed. They have been within the reach and the knowledge of the members of the Appropriations Committee for several days. The Members of the House not members of the Committee on Appropriations are never able on any appropriation bill to get a copy—

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. Not just now.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I believe the gentleman wants some information I can give him.

Mr. MICHENER. I shall give the gentleman an opportunity to give it to me a little later.

What I said was that the Committee on Appropriations, as a rule, prints the hearings but the hearings are not released to the House until the morning

the appropriation bill is taken to the floor for consideration.

Now the real purpose of that is so that the Members will not have all the information there is obtainable about the appropriation bill and that the country will not have that information because, forsooth, the country or pressure groups might be interested and might let their desires be known to the Members of the Congress. No one will contradict this.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Why should not the people know?

Mr. MICHENER. No one will defend this. I have made this same speech here on a number of occasions. Let us amend the rules so this will be different.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I wish to remind the members of the Committee that some weeks ago the junior Senator from Virginia presented detailed figures to the Nation emphasizing the pitiful lack of progress made in the production of arms and equipment essential for our national defense, after 15 months of defense effort. The second report of the President on lend-lease activities, dated September 15, furnishes further evidence of this tragic lack of progress.

We cannot arm ourselves, or any other nation, by appropriations and appropriations only. Three percent exports, more than half of them agricultural, against a lend-lease appropriation in March of \$7,000,000,000 is a discouraging picture.

The White House bottleneck must be eliminated. Speed and efficiency in production are vital. The President, in my judgment, could do nothing that would more hearten the country than to appoint a driving business executive as head of the entire defense effort, with power to make essential decisions. The Nation has a right to demand results and to demand them fast.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTWRIGHT] such time as he may desire to use.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday I asked permission to have printed in the RECORD an address by the Honorable Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Roads, entitled "Indispensability of Highways to National Defense." Today I have it returned to me with a statement that it is three-quarters of a page over the amount usually allowed. I ask special permission that this be printed, because it is a very important statement on a very important matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The request of the gentleman from Oklahoma will have to be submitted in the House. The request cannot be entertained in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I shall support this bill as I have supported every appropriation bill recommended by the President for national defense. Whatever the side issues or the details may be, we are committed to a program. We must go through and we

should go through with it, and a good deal of talk and debate about this matter could very well be eliminated from these discussions to the benefit and advantage of the democracies of the world.

However, the subject I wish to bring to your attention is this: As some of you know, from the beginning of the defense program I have endeavored time after time, when appropriation bills were before the House, to incorporate into them a simple amendment that would restore to the American citizen his God-given right to earn his bread in the sweat of his brow without the necessity of paying tribute to a labor union or anybody else. I have been unsuccessful in these efforts repeatedly, and I doubt the wisdom or the use of attempting any amendment to this bill. I do not know that I shall do it. But my purpose this afternoon is to draw your attention to what has all the earmarks of the boldest, the most brazen, and the most outrageous attempt to defraud the United States that could possibly be conceived. I refer to what is known as the case of the Currier Lumber Co. The Currier Lumber Co. made a bid for 300 houses to be erected in Michigan for nine-hundred-and-some-thousand dollars. This was the low bid. The next low bid was approximately 50 percent higher, or fourteen-hundred-and-some-thousand dollars, representing a difference between \$3,200 per house and \$4,600 per house. The Currier Co. has been refused the award of this contract, notwithstanding the fact that its financial responsibility and its ability to perform the contract are in no way in question.

As soon as I learned about this I wrote to the proper official in the Government telling him that the information was so astounding that I asked for an explanation, and I was sure there must be one. I have waited a week for a reply, and no explanation is forthcoming. But in the meantime I have made some investigations and want to present certain facts to the House.

The fact is that on the 22d day of July of this year an agreement known as a stabilization agreement was entered into by the O. P. M. labor section and the American Federation of Labor. I got a copy of that agreement and I found it was marked "Confidential." Any of the Members of Congress can get it by asking Mr. Sidney Hillman's office. Now, who participated in that contract? The American Federation of Labor and the O. P. M., and the effect of the contract is that the American Federation of Labor obtains a monopoly on all the construction business of the United States Government, notwithstanding any question of price or low bid or anything else.

This matter was disclosed over the radio Friday night by Fulton Lewis, Jr., and he brought it forcibly to the attention of the American people. This agreement not only says that a man must belong to a labor union and pay tribute before he can work for his country, but it also says that he must belong to the American Federation of Labor. So when this became known in labor circles, the C. I. O. proceeded to ask Mr. Sidney Hillman, head of the labor section of O.

P. M., what he meant by any such arrangement as that, and called his attention to the fact that this agreement was entered into in secret between the American Federation of Labor and the O. P. M., and asked why the C. I. O. or any other legitimate union should not be recognized. All the answer the C. I. O. got was a letter from Hillman stating he thought it was a good thing for the American labor policy and would help in national defense.

That is the condition that is in actual existence. What happened? Mr. Fulton Lewis exposed these facts, and Mr. Fulton Lewis, as you all know, is one of the most accurate news commentators. He does not go off the deep end, and when he says something you can rely pretty well that he has got his facts—and nobody ever disputed the facts that he stated or that I am now stating to you. After that the Truman committee, in view of this situation, yesterday called Mr. Carmody and called Mr. Currier, of the Currier Lumber Co., before it, and there the matter was laid bare to the public. As I understand the situation, Mr. Carmody said that under the stabilization agreement, confidentially made between the servants of the public and the A. F. of L., disposing of nothing at all except the taxpayers' money—that under the stabilization agreement the A. F. of L. agreed not to strike if they were permitted to have a monopoly of the building industry of the Government of the United States. The next question was, What was Mr. Carmody going to do about it? My information is that Mr. Carmody's testimony was that when this Currier Lumber Co. bid came in, that the American Federation of Labor held the gun to the head of your Government and said, "Now, we have a monopoly of the building industry in the United States, and we propose to maintain that monopoly, and we hereby threaten you that if you give this contract to anybody not A. F. of L. we are going to call a general strike in the building industry in the United States." That is just another step, gentlemen, in the situation that has been going on ever since this defense program started. At the very first jump this labor racket fastened its fangs into this defense program.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Not at this time—a little later. Ever since then this thing has been going on from bad to worse, step by step, step by step, and American citizens denied the right to work unless they paid tribute to a labor union; and now you have, not the closed shop, which was the thing that we were talking about 6 months ago, but you have the closed shop within the closed shop; that is to say, no C. I. O. man can drive a nail for the Government of the United States, no C. I. O. man may saw a board for the United States. If he does, the American Federation of Labor, with all its powers and with all of its thousands of employees, proposes to call a general strike.

What is the answer? I said it a moment ago, and I repeat it now. We ought to know whether this country is going to be run, and whether this defense

program is going to be run, by the American people and their representatives, or is going to be run by some organization, be it a labor organization or something else. That statement, as often as I have made it on the floor, has been applauded, but I have never been able to get the votes to put it into effect, and I do not expect to get the votes now, but I am laying this situation before you and I want you to know about it.

What else did Mr. Carmody report? Mr. Carmody, as any good administrator would do, when the O. P. M. told him he could not grant this contract to anybody except the one organization that held a monopoly on the business of the United States, said, "I will refer that matter to the Department of Justice and see what their opinion is." And he stated, I understand, in his testimony yesterday, that the Department of Justice said, "You cannot do that; you have to give this contract to the Currier Co. because they are eligible and financially responsible and are substantially the lowest bidder." I am informed this morning from reliable sources that the O. P. M. said, "Never mind about the Department of Justice, we have this contract giving the American Federation of Labor a monopoly of the building trade in the United States, and we propose to carry it out, Department of Justice or no Department of Justice."

Gentlemen, what are you going to do about it? I do not think you will do anything about it, but I am telling you about it. I want you to know these facts, and I want you to verify these facts, and I would like the Committee on Appropriations to verify these facts, because this bill is going to be under debate for 3 days, and there is ample opportunity for the Appropriations Committee to find out whether this situation is as I describe it or otherwise; and if it is not as I describe it, I think some member of the Committee on Appropriations ought to take the floor here before this bill is concluded and tell us what the facts are. If the facts are substantially accurate the Appropriations Committee is under a clear duty to offer amendments that will prevent any of these funds being dissipated in the manner I have described.

I discovered these facts by reason of a circumstance that happened in my district. There was a housing bid offered over there on July 15. Bids were to be opened on August 6. In the invitation for bids, which is a volume in itself, is contained a full schedule of prevailing wages that have to be paid on that job. Before the bids were opened there came down from the Department another scale of wages which "upped" them, and the party bid on that scale of wages. After this party had gotten the lowest bid and he had had almost time enough in which to build the houses, somehow or other that contract was never signed by the Government. Six weeks later he was advised that there was another prevailing scale of wages in the city of Alexandria and the county of Fairfax, established by the Department of Labor.

Just incidentally, to give you an example of what that scale of wages did, it raised common labor from 40 cents an

hour to 85 cents an hour. That was after the bid was in. Other classifications of labor were very much in the same relation.

Of course, you know the Department of Labor has the power to fix the prevailing rate of wage. You probably also know that in practice the prevailing wage fixed by the Department of Labor has no relationship to actual wages being paid in that area. They are purely fantastic and arbitrary. So they put in this new scale of wages.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Virginia 10 additional minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. So they put in this new scale of wages, which raised the cost of these houses 22 percent and put them beyond the limitation of cost contained in the Lanham Act. Now, do you know what was the matter? Well, it turned out afterward that this fellow who got that contract did not belong to the A. F. of L. His men belonged to the C. I. O.

I have two other cases I could tell you about if I had the time, where everything looked all right for the low bidder, but it turned out that his men were members of the C. I. O. and did not belong to the A. F. of L., and never could they get a contract, no matter how low the bid.

I want to state as a fact, which I hope the Appropriations Committee will verify and either deny or affirm before this bill is voted on, I want to state that since July 22 when this conspiracy was entered into between the O. P. M. and the American Federation of Labor, no contract has been awarded to any firm employing C. I. O. labor or any other union labor or any other nonunion labor except A. F. of L. laboring men. I make that statement and I ask you gentlemen on the Appropriations Committee to ascertain the facts and either affirm or deny what those facts are.

Now, that is the condition you are presented with when you are appropriating \$6,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money. I have no brief for the C. I. O., as you all know. I have talked about them heretofore. I do not have any brief for the American Federation of Labor or any other private organizations; but I do have a brief for the "forgotten man" of America, that is, the taxpayer. Do not forget that we have just put on him a tax bill that is going to hurt, and in this one case of the Currier Lumber Co., which I told you about, the proposal is to award that contract to another bidder who happens to be A. F. of L., at an increased cost to the Government of the United States of approximately one-half million dollars.

Now, gentlemen, we appropriate money. It is our duty to see whether it is properly expended. What are you going to do about it when you vote on this bill?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. In your statement a few moments ago you said that one of the members of the O. P. M. had refused to accept the legal rulings of the Attorney General's office. Could you fur-

nish us with the name of the gentleman in the O. P. M. who made that statement?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Well, I hesitate to use names.

Mr. SHEPPARD. But this is of sufficient importance that I think you should name him.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I have not had an opportunity to check this, but I am informed his name is Sidney Hillman.

Now, here is what happened under that stabilization agreement. That agreement does not say that nobody but A. F. of L. shall have any contracts, but it is an agreement between the O. P. M. and the A. F. of L., and there is a little joker clause down in the end. It says if any disputes arise about any of this work, then it is to be settled by a committee; and who do you suppose composes that committee? It is composed of one member from the department having the work done. That is one of the three. Then it is composed of one member of the A. F. of L. and one member from the labor section of the O. P. M., and I am informed that the labor member from the O. P. M. who sits on that committee is a member of the A. F. of L. He is an official of the A. F. of L. who is temporarily released to come down here and see that everything runs along all right for the taxpayers. I do not know, but I suspect he still draws his salary from the A. F. of L. just as Sidney Hillman still draws his salary from the C. I. O.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Referring to that agreement which you said was made between O. P. M. and A. F. of L., what element of conspiracy to defraud the Government is lacking in that agreement, if any?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. None that I can think of, but as long as this matter has been referred to the Department of Justice, I am going to make a practical suggestion to the Department of Justice. That is that they consider the advisability of presenting this matter to a grand jury of citizens of the United States who are not in the employ of the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O., and let that grand jury of American citizens and taxpayers if they see fit indict everybody connected with this attempt to defraud. Let them consider an indictment of the O. P. M. officials who had to do with it and approved it and the A. F. of L. officials who had to do with it; let them be indicted for attempting to defraud the Government of these huge sums of money.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What about the impeachment of officials of the O. P. M. for misfeasance in office or malfeasance in office?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I used to know something about impeachment, but we have departed very rapidly from constitutional government in the past year. I do not know whether they are subject to impeachment, because they are not provided for by congressional act but are provided for by Executive order.

There is one thing we can do about it, however, and in conclusion I want to

make a practical suggestion. Congress can do something about this. Do you know what you can do? Let me tell you. We have the National Labor Relations Act. Why do you not put a clause in this bill providing that no part of this money shall be expended for the payment of any person who violates this clause in the National Labor Relations Act, namely:

It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer * * * by discrimination in regard to hire, or tenure of employment, or any term or condition of employment, to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization

In other words, why do you not do what the Labor Act said should be done—give the workman of America freedom of choice of his union without discrimination on the part of your Government? This is one thing your committee can do to make this bill effective, but I will tell you something else you could do that would be more effective, and I want this committee to give it serious consideration between now and Friday, when we vote on this bill. You know we provided that these jobs did not have to be given to the lowest bidder; in other words we gave some discretion. In view of the facts I have just stated to you, and which I believe to be true and which you may find out upon investigation—if those facts are true, that discretion which we have given has been outrageously abused. My suggestion therefore is that you put into this bill a provision that none of this money may be spent except where the contract is awarded to the lowest financially responsible bidder. If you will just do this and let us come back to earth and put our feet on the ground in the expenditure of all these huge sums of the taxpayers' money, you will cure much of this outrageous condition; and I am serious when I say to the Appropriations Committee I hope you will give this proposal consideration. I do. I hope you will yourselves offer amendments to cure this outrage and this robbery of the American taxpayer.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am very much interested in the gentleman's suggestion as well as his entire remarks. The difficulty in applying the remedy the gentleman suggests is that so much of this money is being spent on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis, and we do not even have the contracts we can get hold of.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. It is not in these instances I have spoken of. They are all bid contracts. All we can do is the best we can, but if this Congress has a mind—if this Congress has a mind and a fixed purpose and a determination to cure these things and to stop them in the interest of the American taxpayer a way can be easily found. As a matter of fact, there is now on the calendar the so-called Vinson bill, which would have stopped it—a bill reported out by the Naval Affairs Committee; and there is a rule from the Rules Committee extant right on this calendar now by which that bill can be called up at any moment. I reported the resolution and I have the privilege of calling up the bill, and I am prepared to call

it up and fight this matter out when there is an inclination on the part of the House to pass the bill, but I cannot see any sense in calling that bill up unless the House is ready to give it serious consideration.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, my good friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] just now declined to yield for a correction. I am sorry he did because I had some information which should be of interest to him. He made the statement that hearings were not available to any but members of the committee until this morning. These hearings were available to all Members of the House last Monday. They were available to all Members of the House as soon as they were available to the members of the committee, and ample time was given for their study before the bill was called up. Of course, the conclusions the gentleman reached in his statement were based on an erroneous premise.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. If I made a misstatement, of course, I want to correct it, and I want it corrected for the RECORD. I had so understood it. I had asked for hearings and was told they were not available. I presumed that the usual practice of the Appropriations Committee obtained in this instance as it does in other instances where the average Member of the House cannot get a copy of the hearings until the day the bill is taken up for consideration on the floor.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman did not apply to the committee. If he had applied to the committee or to any clerk of the committee he would have received a copy of the hearings.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may correct the insertion in the RECORD to comport with the facts as stated by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield for an observation?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. For a brief observation.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, continuing this discussion in reference to getting these hearings. As a Member of the House I called for copies of these hearings even as late as last evening and during the forenoon yesterday I was told that they would be available at noon today.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman had applied to the committee, he could have received a copy of the hearings beginning last Monday.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The application was made to the committee room. I do not know who answered the phone.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not know who the gentleman requested it of, because they were on file and have been available to any Member of the House since last Monday.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, before discussing the main issue, may I say that I am in entire sympathy with the gentleman from Virginia. I appreciate the noble fight he has been making, almost in vain. One of the greatest handicaps we will ever have in our greatest emergency will be and is the labor situation as it has been permitted to grow in the United States.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. What about monopolies in other lines of endeavor? Take the Aluminum Co. of America, for instance, it has been vindicated by the court.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I do not think there is anything as bad as what has been going on in the way of labor racketeers.

Mr. WHITE. If we are going to permit monopolies in this country, labor will have to protect itself in some way or it will be ground down.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the pending bill and I expect it will be my privilege to offer a motion to recommit, if the two ranking minority Members do not qualify. As has been hinted here before, we propose to offer a motion to recommit with instructions to eliminate title 1, in other words, all that deals with lease-lend.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] made a statement awhile ago about the testimony. It is not very satisfactory. There is the privilege, and the free privilege that the witnesses have of deleting their testimony from the record. Their judgment is final. They can take it all out of the printed hearings practically if they want to. May I say in fairness to all of us that there was not anything said in those hearings that changed the mind of anybody. Members who voted for the bill practically made up their mind before they went there and those against it did the same. I do not think the testimony was important. We are giving too much credence to the value of this testimony that came before our committee as influencing our vote for or against this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the pending bill for this reason, among others: Going back to the old bill, it was stated at that time that it would do the job. How frequently did we hear from the other side in connection with the consideration of the lease-lend bill and the appropriation bill itself that the amount was \$7,000,000,000 because it would do the job, rather than three, four, or five. It had been comprehended, it was decided to make it \$7,000,000,000 because it would do the job, and that would be the end. I challenge my distinguished chairman to point to any place in the record, to anybody, in the position of leadership, who gave us even an intimation that this was just the establishment of a policy. That is purely an afterthought. We were not just establishing a policy in the other lease-lend bill and in that \$7,000,000,000 appropriation bill that went with it.

I worked in a bank once, as a boy, for a year. There was one interesting fellow

who came into the bank one day, and he asked how much money he could borrow on his own note. It was quite a joke with us for years. The cashier gave him the limit of what he could borrow on his own note. We lent England just about up to the limit in the first proposition; we lent them all that we thought we could stand for her having from our funds; but now we are told we were only establishing a policy of lending her money. Because we loaned once, we are told we were only establishing a policy. That is about as consistent as it would be to have lent my friend a second amount equal to the first amount he borrowed, when he failed to pay the first amount.

They told us it was bad morale if we said to Russia, if we said to England, without just being specific about it, that we were going to reduce this bill. We were given this bill, and we were told we were expected to pass it because if we did not, it would hurt the morale of our fighting Allies.

I do not like those references. We were not asked about putting the flag and the boys in Iceland. Now they ask, "Do you want to take the flag down?" But that is a little different thing. We are not to curtail, we are not to offer any serious amendments to this bill, because it would hurt the morale of somebody along the way. Do not misunderstand.

There is another thing about this bill I do not like, and that is the fact the testimony shows that everyone has insisted this is not the Russian bill, when everyone knows it is. The leaders who testified stated that this is not for Russia, but they were just as insistent at the same time that there be no provision against Russia placed in the bill. They told us, "Leave it to the President to use his own judgment as he sees fit for our national defense."

Mr. Chairman, I do not like that sort of subterfuge. We have had it from the beginning and from the time the first steps were taken when we lifted the embargo. In every step that we have taken in the name of our own national defense we have gone further than the act itself authorized. We know this is for Russia. It was announced in the papers when the President came back from that famous sea conference that Russia would be next. Now we are told it is not for Russia, but we know it is.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. We have now been operating under this lend-lease policy for about 7 months. At the time the bill was originally passed, many of us who opposed it did so with the sincere conviction that there were other means by which we could better be of assistance to Britain. The minority views at that time presented the position of the bulk of the Republicans, to the effect that we could better aid Britain by making available to the British Purchasing Commission adequate purchasing power to purchase direct the supplies it needed.

At our Republican conference yesterday afternoon, called for the purpose of informing the Republican Members of the

House about the operations of the act and what had gone on in the hearings, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], in answer to a direct question by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MORT] as to whether the 7 months' experience had indicated, as the facts were brought out before your hearings, whether the lend-lease policy had operated as successfully as the evidence indicated the policy could be operated had we made the purchasing power directly available to the British as the minority wished to do, said that in his opinion the British had received much less assistance under the lend-lease policy than they would have received had we followed the position expressed in the minority views.

In talking with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] subsequently, today, he said, "In fact, I think the British would have received 25 percent additional in direct material help had we followed the other program, because of the fact that, as they now operate, Harry Hopkins has muddled the thing up a little bit, then they had to strain it through the Labor Department and Madam Perkins, and consequently they slowed down production."

May I ask the gentleman if from his experience, after having heard the entire hearings, he feels that the position of the gentleman from New York is correct, and agrees with the gentleman from New York, or does he believe that the lend-lease policy has worked out satisfactorily?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I agree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] absolutely. I believe he is accurate, very substantially accurate, on that proposition. If England had gotten this aid direct, this thing that Mr. Smith was talking about over here would probably have been somewhat avoided under those circumstances.

Mr. MUNDT. I am glad to have the gentleman's reaction. While that is pretty much water over the dam, I do think it is important that the country have those facts.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for an observation?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. This afternoon on the floor of the House I made a statement with reference to the withholding of information from Members of the Congress and members of the Committee on Appropriations who are not members of the subcommittee that handles this bill, and after I made that statement the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] got up and made a statement to the Congress here in substance to the effect, as I recall it, that any Member of this Congress had a right to go into the office of the Committee on Appropriations and there inspect the secret, privileged file of information for his own information.

May I say to the gentleman from Kansas that at my suggestion the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY] just now went to the office of the Committee on Appropriations and asked Mr. Marcellus C. Sheild, the clerk of the com-

mittee, as Members of the Congress of the United States, for the privilege of inspecting this so-called confidential file. They were very politely but definitely told by the clerk of the committee that those files were privileged and confidential, and that they could not inspect the files until they secured the specific authority and approval of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

At this point in the RECORD, because of the importance of this subject to the Members of Congress, I should like to know from the chairman of the committee whether or not the statement made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] is true, and whether or not those files which are marked confidential and are not found in this printed record are open and available to the Members of the Congress who are not members of that subcommittee.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course, the gentleman should take that up with the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KEEFE. I am taking it up with the chairman of the committee.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is not here. If he is temporarily out of the Chamber, I am sure he will return soon, and the gentleman can take it up with him then.

Mr. KEEFE. I am calling the attention of the gentleman to the fact that these two gentlemen just referred to have just now reported that they were told by the clerk of the committee that that matter was entirely in the hands of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and without specific authority from the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the chairman of the committee, no Member of the Congress could inspect those confidential files. Is that right or is it not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is speaking about the statement made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

Mr. KEEFE. No; I am not. Do not backwash off the record, as the gentleman usually does. I am asking the gentleman a fair question.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is entirely erroneous in his statement that I usually do. I will say, however, that I am not to be called upon to dispute a statement made by any colleague on this floor. If the gentleman wants information, I will give it to him. What the gentleman asked me was, "Was the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] true?"

Mr. KEEFE. Oh, no, that was not the question at all. I will ask the question again.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is the question he asked. Of course, it is not for me to say. He should ask that question of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER], but if the gentleman wants any information about the bill, I shall be glad to give it to him.

Mr. KEEFE. Let me ask the gentleman this specific question, and it is information about this bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. KEEFE. I ask the gentleman this question, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in charge of this bill: Has a Member of Congress the right to go into the office of the Committee on Appropriations and there inspect the privileged, private files that were submitted to the subcommittee and are not found in the printed record available to Members of Congress?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is one of the best informed parliamentarians in the House.

Mr. KEEFE. Who is?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. He is thoroughly familiar with the procedure of the House. He knows that under the long-established practice, which has been in force for more than 100 years, the files of any committee are under the jurisdiction of the committee and cannot be inspected by anyone not a member of the committee, or even by a member of the committee himself, except by the authority of the committee. If the gentleman wants any information about this bill I shall be glad to give it to him.

Mr. KEEFE. I would like some further information if I may ask the gentleman for it. The clerk of the Appropriations Committee, of which I happen to be a member, just informed two reputable Members of this House that they could not inspect these files without permission of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Is the gentleman in position to exercise that authority as chairman, and give authority to a Member of Congress to inspect those files?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. A chairman is subject always to the direction of the committee. I think what the gentleman is driving at, if the gentleman will permit me to suggest it, is very well explained by a statement in the hearings from General Marshall. General Marshall said:

One final point in closing. The items covered by the funds requested in the estimates represent actual stated requirements of certain countries now at war. Obviously, information concerning these requirements would be valuable and of assistance to their enemies. It is, therefore, essential that the greatest possible secrecy be preserved by all concerned as regards to the specific requests contained in the estimates.

In this statement General Marshall calls attention to the fact that much of the information given to the committee was of such a nature that it should be kept confidential because its publication would seriously militate against the interests of our Allies if it were revealed. May I say in this connection that Adolf Hitler himself, speaking on the 3d of October, just last week, explained that much of the difficulty of the Germans at the present time was due to the fact that they were taken by surprise, that they did not have information about the state of preparedness of the Russian Army, and, as the gentleman well knows, one of the principal weapons which Hitler himself has used against the Allies has been the weapon of surprise. This is universally recognized as one of his most effective weapons. To give current to confidential information given during executive sessions of the committee might

mean the difference between victory and defeat.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Kansas yielded to me to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman asked a question and I am glad to give the gentleman the information.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not yield any longer.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman asked for information and now he does not yield for me to give him the information. If the gentleman wants information, I shall be glad to oblige him. If he does not want it, he should not request it.

Mr. KEEFE. Let us be specific. Have the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY] the gentleman's permission to go into the rooms of the Committee on Appropriations now and inspect this private file?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They have not applied to me for any such permission.

Mr. KEEFE. Have I, as a member of the committee, a right to go in there and inspect that file?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. By direction of the committee.

Mr. KEEFE. Then I have got to have a meeting of the Committee on Appropriations before I can inspect that file?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman "has got" to abide by the rules of the House. The rules were in force before he came here and they will be in force when he leaves and they are in force while he is here.

Mr. KEEFE. Then the only way that I, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, can inspect those files is to get somebody, which means the chairman, to call a meeting of the Appropriations Committee, make the request of the full committee, and ask for the adoption of a resolution permitting me as a member of the committee to inspect those files. Do I so understand the gentleman?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman does not have to raise a question here about so simple a matter. He may find the answer in any book on the parliamentary procedure of the House.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yielded because I thought this was an important matter and I would say to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] with a good deal of restraint and toleration on my part, probably there is not a great deal in there that would add to his total knowledge, but the thing I deprecate about it all is that they do not seem to want us to have very much of the facts.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas 5 additional minutes.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. This seems to be in line with the military dictatorship that is on the way here—not to give us as a legislative body any too much information and to make it just as hard as possible for us to get hold of it.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. O'HARA. Undoubtedly the gentleman, as other Members of Congress, has been written to by his constituents asking what this \$6,000,000,000, practically, is for, and I presume the gentleman, in the course of his duties as a Congressman, owes some responsibility to the taxpayers of his district. Is not that correct?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Certainly.

Mr. O'HARA. In the deliberations of the committee, was the gentleman able to obtain all the information necessary to enable him to act in this matter or was that privilege also denied him?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I got all the information I needed to vote "no."

I want to say further that another reason I am against this bill is that the testimony that my good friend and distinguished colleague from Nevada gave time and time again to the committee, and I am sure that is not stricken out of the hearings, although I have not been able to find out for sure what has been stricken out, but my distinguished friend from Nevada testified over and over again that he had visited many army posts all over the land this summer and at every camp there was a glaring inadequacy of equipment. Our own Army is not equipped and he stressed that fact tremendously. Yet we are appropriating \$6,000,000,000 on top of the other \$7,000,000,000 and giving it to somebody else across the seas, when our own Army is not equipped.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Briefly. I am getting terribly behind.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The gentleman spoke about the \$7,000,000,000 going abroad, and that now we are called upon for six billions more. The gentleman understands as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and no doubt has heard of it, that next March we are to have another lend-lease bill, a third one.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Well, it is hinted, and maybe it will be bigger, because we have just established the policy, we find out afterward, of loaning money. One of the main reasons that I am against this bill at this time is that the gist of the evidence before the committee was that there was not a factory in the United States that will be free to process the things in this bill before the middle of next summer. The point is this. They argue that it is necessary to get these contracts out a few months in advance, and that probably February would be about the latest; a lot of things can happen in these 2 or 3 months. Some men are predicting that Russia will be whipped in 3 months, and others that maybe Hitler will be whipped in 3 months. In any event there is liable to be a change in 3 months. If Russia can whip Germany before next summer, then she does not need this money, and if she gets whipped before next summer, then we cannot get it to her. So what is the use of such a hurry to get this \$6,000,000,000, when you cannot even start to process the things provided for until the middle of next summer?

When he sent the bill up with the Budget estimates, the President recommended speed. So far as speed is concerned, one thing that I read between the lines in that message is that the urge for speed was an expression of disdain for legislative procedure, which disdain has been growing. First, there is a lack of information, and then why give it and why even leave it on the record—why not let the President run the United States—why bother with Congress? That is the kind of speech that I do not like, that I read between the lines.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I think this thing should be postponed, and that it should not be passed now. Primarily this is the main point. It should not be passed until the Congress of the United States has had an opportunity to vote upon a declaration of war. This is war. This bill is war. The first lend-lease bill with its \$7,000,000,000 is war. We thought it was for peace, but it was for war, and one specific instance of proof of that is the fact that a part of the money in the seven-billion-dollar bill is being used in our own ports to recondition badly battered English cruisers, and it was testified to and admitted in our hearings that that is war. It is war to take a belligerent ship and repair her in our ports. Nobody denies that, and yet we used some of the \$7,000,000,000 to do that right now and they are doing it now. The other bill was not for peace; it was for war and before we go any further in this war, since we have our eyes open that a lease-lend bill is war, we ought to have a declaration of war if we are to proceed in the American way, and that is my main point. I have got to put it in the middle of things, but I am opposed to this bill now until we have a declaration of war agreed to by Congress, and let us proceed in an American way to give this money to whomever we see fit, and cooperate with them on a war basis.

I want to make some general observations here. Secretary Hull said this week that the guns were pointed at us, and that we were going to set aside international law insofar as Germany is concerned. What is that but war? If that is not a perfect declaration of war, and a perfect contempt for a declaration of war by Congress, to set aside international law as to Germany, I would like to know what it is. Further, where are these guns that are pointed at us? We were told on the 27th of May a year ago that we would get bombed in Kansas and in Chicago, and that thought has been pretty well eliminated. If Germany conquers England and Russia, it is merely a gambler's chance of about 1 to 10 that she will ever go to South America, and then come up here and then the chances are only about 1 to 10 that she would get here. Where are these guns that are being pointed at us that justify us to set aside international law so far as Germany is concerned?

One of the finest assurances I have why we should stay out of this war is that every time I look at the map of the world,

I lay it out in front of me and I see the United States, and it is a real, concrete thrill that any of us can get if we look at the map and see our isolation. That is a wonderful word. They try to discredit it lately. Our military experts do not admit that it can be invaded from the east at all. We are impregnable from the east. They were going to fly right across in May of last year and take us. That is all out of the window now.

Another thing, these conquered nations are rising up in Europe. England is building up. Things are a lot better than they were in March when we passed the first \$7,000,000,000 lease-lend bill.

Another bad effect of all this lease-lend spending is the fact that it is taking industry from the interior. The war industries are more or less along the two shores of the United States.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I deprecate the fact that the middle of the United States is being depopulated, being reduced more than any other section of the United States. That is a serious maladjustment. All this preparedness, piling up billions and billions, with no end to spending and appropriations is bad. When I was a boy there was a bachelor that was quite a wealthy and extensive farmer in our community. He was a wonderful businessman, but gradually as he got a little older he became suspicious of people. He never would allow anybody to ride in his car with him. He rode alone. He gradually began to make an arsenal out of his car. He had guns on the seat beside him, guns behind him, and guns on the floor. He had guns all about him. He rode around the country that way all alone. He was practicing defense primarily. Finally he just blew up. He could not take care of his other business, thinking about his defense. He blew up physically thinking about his defense, and he passed out of the picture and died. But he was primarily for defense. Yet they intimate to us that there is not anything we can do as a nation that will overdo this thing called defense. I say we can overdo it just like this neighbor of mine overdid it. In fact, we can do so much about it that we cannot do anything else. Our total production today is about 65 percent for what we call national defense.

When this is all over, if we win, if England, Russia, China, and the United States win, I am predicting that one of the first things that will happen will be that Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill will fall out. That will be the first thing that will happen. Then there will be a new war starting. Those two men will not live in harmony when victory comes. To my mind, that is just as sure as that the daylight will follow the dawn.

I want to say that I prophesied 2 years ago that there were two things the President of the United States wanted. I was chided in a public meeting in September, after the war began. I said, first, he wants a third term, and, second, he wants us in this war. How far have I missed it on that prophesy?

I was impressed with a speech that Josephus Daniels made last winter at

the Mayflower Hotel when he was speaking during the electoral college meeting. He said in that speech, and it was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that in the other World War Newton D. Baker and he, as Secretary of the Navy, were both less anxious for war than Roosevelt, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He wanted to go to war before the Secretary of War and the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy in 1917. He was more raring to go to war than any of them. Josephus Daniels said that in his speech at the Mayflower Hotel.

Oh, we have got this man before us. It has been hinted, and there may be some truth about it, that maybe we are the people who want to rule the world. Maybe it is not only Germany. Maybe it would be in the back of our heads that if England is defeated we might pick up the fragments of her Navy and that Germany may be so exhausted that we will be the people and our leader will be the man to rule the world. We will use these bases that we are building now in the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean and the Red Sea and all over the coast of South America. I say it is not too far-fetched to think that with the pressing debt we have, we have not only a military dictatorship to face here but that he has ambition to rule the world himself. So let us start to stop the trend to war by voting "No" on this bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, the title of the bill before the House for consideration is a misnomer calculated to deceive. It is not a lend-lease bill, but, instead, it is an outright donation to foreign governments of materials sorely needed for our own Army and air force. While assurances have been given to Russia that aid will be furnished to her by our Government, yet, to suppress the rising tide of indignation on the part of those who are opposed to communism, it has been decided by the administration forces to say as little as possible in this debate relating to the subject of aid to Russia. This gives rise to a very important inquiry.

Why is it that the Congress appropriates hundreds of thousands of dollars to combat communistic activities while at the same time it suffers and permits more than 500 of these enemies of free government to hold key positions on the Government pay roll?

Despite the clear and repeated lesson of experience, which the subversive activities of these elements in other countries now reveal, these communistic saboteurs of free institutions seem to be the objects of tender solicitude on the part of the administration. We all know that the gentleman from Texas, Hon. MARTIN DIES, and the members of his committee have been relentless and tireless in their effort to remove these dangerous agitators from our free society, yet what do we find? Instead of cooperation on the part of President Roosevelt, we find him a bitter critic of the gentleman from Texas, Chairman DIES. It is well for the Ameri-

can people that the gentleman from Texas, Chairman DIES, and the members of his committee are quite capable of defending their courageous and patriotic course of action, and to do so with evidence so compelling and convincing that the public is in full accord with the objective sought to be attained by the committee.

I wonder what significance is to be attached to the recent effort of President Roosevelt to make a saint of bloody Joseph Stalin? We are now asked to appropriate the taxpayers' money to carry on a crusade in Russia to convert this communistic heathen to Christianity. This butcher of priests, clergymen, and sisters of charity is to be sanctified, purified, and received into the New Deal brotherhood as its patron saint. This despoiler of churches and enemy of free government is to be not only absolved from his past sins, but his repentance is to be rewarded with dollars, wrung from the American taxpayers.

I believe the lines from Gilbert's poem quite appropriate to apply to this new method of conversion and its efficacy:

When the enterprising burglar's not abur-gling,

When the cutthroat isn't occupied in crime,
He loves to hear the little brook argurging,
And listen to the merry village chime.

I am wondering just how long this Congress proposes to bleed the people white with taxes in order to continue these international hand-outs. I suggest that those who are so generous with the taxpayers' money take time to examine the means by which Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini rose to power. They rode in on the flood tide of misery, pauperization, and unemployment caused from uncontrollable inflation. What is the use of talking about controlling rising prices while we hand out billions to foreign nations, neglect our own national defense in the meantime, bleed our people with taxes, and at the same time borrow billions to spend on nondefense and "boon-doggling" projects?

What do you think the United States bonds now being sold to the public will be worth in purchasing power when this spree is over? Do you know of a better method of underwriting the real value of these securities than to stop present waste and extravagance, and to devote our resources to establishing an impregnable defense for the United States? We can defend this country and the entire Western Hemisphere from invasion, whether it be from Hitler or a combination of foreign war lords, if we direct our attention and our vast resources to that end.

Is any person so credulous as to believe that this country can withstand the shock of the same forces that have shattered and ruined the free institutions of other nations? We have been traveling the same route of inordinate waste, excessive debt, unbalanced budget that gave birth to totalitarian governments abroad. The struggle for one-man power has been going on here for more than 8 years, and those powers already surrendered by the Congress to the Executive bear a direct ratio to the rate of increase in our national debt.

I challenge any Member of Congress, whether he be a member of the Appropriations Committee or a special favorite with the President, to explain to this House what the money appropriated in this bill is to be used for under the discretionary authority vested in the President. With so much in the press of late concerning the misuse of lend-lease funds heretofore appropriated, the least the Congress can do is to safeguard future appropriations; but do you know how these new funds will be spent? No! And the reason you do not know is that the Appropriations Committee does not know, and the reason the committee does not know is that the Budget Bureau does not know, and the reason the Budget Bureau does not know is that the Treasury Department does not know.

Now, then, I ask whose money is this that we are appropriating without knowledge as to the use that is to be made of it? Are we elected spendthrifts or are we trustees for the people whose money is being appropriated? This is irresponsibility run mad. The people of this country who must bear this burden, who are already feeling the crushing effect of inflation, and who, on March 15 next, will receive a further financial blow from which they will recoil in actual pain may wish an accounting of their hard-earned wages. I believe that the people of this Nation have a right to a complete bill of particulars relating to the expenditure of the money which is collected from them in taxes. They have a right to know to what extent our own Army, Navy, and air force are being supplied with necessary equipment to make them efficient, and to what extent all branches of our defense are being neglected by the scattering throughout the world of war materials and fighting implements so essential for our own defense.

I wonder how far the Congress intends to pursue this unwise and dangerous program of reducing our country to financial impotency. There is, in my opinion, too little serious thought being given to the future welfare as well as to the immediate protection of the people whom we represent. When we permit the warmongers, foreign and domestic, to persuade the Congress to denude this country of the facilities necessary to its defense, we are playing with fire. Our first duty and responsibility is to our own people. Mark you well, there is no foreign nation or combination of foreign nations, that will assume this responsibility. When foreign intrigue and double dealing, so typical and traditional in the field of foreign diplomacy, bring our country face to face with a real peril through an expected combination of hostile forces, how will you justify your failure to be adequately prepared? This is no time to falter in the face of foreign propaganda, but to speak and act with that firmness which characterized the conduct of Washington and Jefferson in the field of foreign affairs.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SAUTHOFF].

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, this bill can be divided into two parts, one part which contains an appropriation for

Britain under the Lease Lend Act in approximately the sum of \$6,000,000,000; the other part provides for supplemental appropriations for ordnance and various other public enterprises. I regret that both parts are contained in one bill, as I would gladly vote for the second part, but cannot vote for the first part. Unless these two parts are separated by amendment, I shall find myself compelled to vote against the entire bill because of the dangers I feel that are present in the \$6,000,000,000 under the Lease Lend Act. It is this part of the bill that I wish to discuss.

SIX BILLION FOR BRITAIN

Britain has received to date, at the hands of the American taxpayers, \$17,000,000,000 in round numbers, made up as follows: Five billion from the first World War, which is still owing and will never be paid; five billion in subsidies as a result of the price of \$35 per ounce set for the purchase of gold; and \$7,000,000,000 under the first Lease Lend Act. It is now proposed to give \$6,000,000,000 more, and I have no doubt but what this proposal will be adopted, which will make a total to Great Britain, as an outright gift at the expense of the American taxpayers, of \$23,000,000,000, which was the entire cost to this Government of the first World War. In deciding what to do on this question, I have considered three major points:

First. Is it necessary?

Second. Will it involve us in the war?

Third. Will it weaken our defense?

I shall take up these three items in their order.

IS IT NECESSARY?

Senator ADAMS, a Democrat representing the State of Colorado, and chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate, came out with the statement on Tuesday of this week that the administration's \$65,000,000,000 armament program was "crazy." Senator ADAMS stated that this program now under way will produce not only more munitions than the national defense conceivably might require, but more than the United States and all other countries combined could possibly use in a war against Germany.

Senators ADAMS and BROOKS stated that funds already allocated for ordnance, aircraft, tanks, and other combat equipment would be enough for 10,000,000 men, including an air force of 2,000,000 men, with 80,000 planes, an armored force of 100 divisions with 45,000 tanks, and more than 400 infantry divisions, 100 of them motorized. And after all that there would be more than enough left over for 100-percent reserve supply of ordnance, tanks, and other equipment except aircraft, and all this in face of the fact that an invasion of this country is stated to be an impossibility by our leading naval and military experts.

Senator LA FOLLETTE, in a recent issue of the Progressive, has pointed out that the second lease-lend request—

is an attempt to project a program for years into the future with no further congressional control over expenditures.

The New Republic of September 22, the Nation of September 20, Life of Septem-

ber 20, the New York Times of September 21, the Washington Star of September 19, and the Washington Post of September 16 have all stated that the lease-lend aid has actually amounted to so little that up to the present time it has been a mere trickle. Senate document 112 on page 9 shows figures, by the President, that the Lease Lend Act has actually paid out only \$382,000,000, or about 5½ percent of the \$7,000,000,000 voted last winter. There still remains over six and one-half billion dollars to be spent before that fund will be exhausted. In this connection it should be pointed out that since the European war began, our factories have been speeded up, and in many instances have been enlarged to produce additional supplies, not only under the Lease Lend Act but also to fill British contracts made prior to the Lease Lend Act. The best that this country has been able to do has averaged about \$2,200,000,000 per year. At the time the \$7,000,000,000 appropriation was contracted, we were advised that the best that the United States could produce with all its great production facilities would be \$3,500,000,000 worth of supplies. Hence it seems ridiculous to say that \$6,000,000,000 is necessary at this time. On the contrary, it is very evident that it is not necessary.

It might also be appropriate at this time to call attention to the fact that the total American tax collections in Federal, State, and local taxes will be about twenty-two and one-half billion dollars, or approximately 25 percent of our estimated national income. Now let us take a look at the total United Kingdom tax collection. Including local taxes they will amount to about seven and nine-tenths billions, or approximately 22 percent of Britain's national income. American taxes per capita under these figures amount to \$168 while British taxes per capita amount to \$165. So we have the astounding revelation that the British taxpayer will pay for the year 1941, \$3 per head less than the American taxpayer, and Britain is in the war, and we are not. And I may add that another tax bill is now under consideration, which will be added to the amounts herein set forth.

WILL IT INVOLVE US IN THE WAR?

I am convinced that the conveying of supplies to Iceland, which it is admitted by Secretary Knox as now being done, will most certainly involve us in the war. We have already taken numerous steps, each one of which has led us closer and closer to the brink. No one can say that the steps that have been taken have been done in the interests of peace or with the purpose of keeping us out of the war. On the contrary, plans have been deliberately undertaken which would furnish an incident to involve us in the war. So far those plans have not been successful, but we cannot hope to continue them and escape shooting consequences.

We were urged to adopt the Lease Lend Act so as to become the arsenal of America. At that time the cash-and-carry provisions of the Neutrality Act, and the specific provision in the Lease Lend Act itself were construed in the

arguments held on the bill as being preventive steps that would keep us out of the war. Both of those provisions have been absolutely disregarded. At the expense of the American people, without any further congressional action, the United States will become not only the arsenal of the world, but in addition we are now to transport the goods; and, on top of that, we are to police the seven seas to assure the delivery of these goods. It is not my object here to discuss the Neutrality Act, because that will be fully discussed both in the Senate and in the House in later legislation.

The President himself stated that "Convoys mean shooting, and shooting means war." The American people are strongly opposed to convoys. As a result subterfuges were resorted to to take the place of convoys. Naval and air patrols of the Atlantic Ocean were established in April which were not for American defense but for the purpose of aiding the shipment of arms to Britain. These patrols were denounced as acts of war. Next, Iceland was occupied under the pretext that it was necessary for the defense of the Western Hemisphere, although Iceland is in the Eastern Hemisphere. Our troops were sent to occupy Iceland and there mingled with British soldiers, and we have been advised only this week that our forces are stationed in Iceland under British command. Iceland is approximately 600 miles from the British Isles and 2,650 miles from New York. If the contention is sound that the occupation of Iceland is essential for American defense, then I contend that the occupation of the British Isles is essential for American defense. I will go further than that and claim that if the occupation of the British Isles is necessary for our defense, then the occupation of western Europe is necessary for our defense. One step leads to another, and all these steps together lead to war. But the administration has not stopped with that. It has gone still further, for the President has instructed the Navy to "shoot first" in order to clear the sea lanes to Iceland for supplies for Britain, all of which is a violation not only of the spirit but also the letter of both the Neutrality Act and the original Lease Lend Act.

Another subterfuge was resorted to by transferring the registry of American ships to the flag of Panama. Sixty-three American-owned ships suitable for trans-Atlantic trade have been transferred to the flag of Panama from the time of the outbreak of the European war up to July 1 of this year. This was admittedly done in order to evade the terms of the Neutrality Act, and now when one of these ships is sunk, a human cry is raised that American-owned vessels are being sunk. There is not any question but what they are American owned, but why do not they stay out of the war zones as is expressly provided under the Neutrality Act?

I also wish to call attention to the fact that the President's "shoot on sight" order is not only for protection of American people but also the people of any flag, and that the waters in which that protection

is to be given are any waters the President chooses to declare be defended. This, of course, would justify the convoying, by American ships, of British ships transporting British supplies anywhere in the world, the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, or anywhere else.

WILL IT WEAKEN OUR DEFENSE?

I believe that it will. We cannot possibly manufacture defense artillery for all the rest of the world without materially displacing the manufacture of defense articles for our own country. The United States News reports that "war industry capacity for next year, or more, already is overloaded with orders." We can do one of two things; turn all our production plants into the manufacture of supplies for Britain and let our own supplies wait, or we can take care of our own orders and let the British supplies wait, or we can pro rate the two. We cannot take care of our own necessities and Britain's also at the same time.

To show you what a mess we are in right now, I will quote two outstanding examples: Bethlehem Steel about the 1st of August 1941, had unfilled defense orders amounting to one and one-quarter billion dollars; General Motors had unfilled defense orders, in the middle of September 1941, amounting to \$1,200,000,000. In the airplane industry, whose estimated total production for 1941 is \$7,000,000,000, Pacific coast airplane plants alone had unfilled defense orders on July 1, 1941, of two and a half billion dollars; Curtiss-Wright, in September, had a defense order backlog of over a billion dollars; Consolidated Aircraft had a backlog of \$750,000,000. Senator LA FOLLETTE points out that, on the basis of Department of Commerce figures, new orders have been outrunning completed orders to a large degree during the past year.

Both the United States and Britain have realized the necessity for bombers, and the bomber that we have produced has been superior to that of any other country. We feel that the bomber is a very essential weapon in mechanized warfare. Fortune magazine tells us that "our objective was a peak production rate of 500 four-engine bombers a month. In April, as far as can be learned, we produced only 27 four-engine bombers; in June 10; in July 13; and in August 20." We can either give all these bombers to Great Britain, keep them ourselves, or divide them between the two countries.

One further feature must be mentioned before I conclude these remarks. It is proposed to also furnish money, planes, armament of all kinds, ordnance, and whatever else may be necessary to Joseph Stalin to aid him in his war with Germany. I can conceive of no greater mistake than to arm the Communists, who openly admit and secretly have tried to undermine the governments of all other nations of the world, and to overthrow them, and this includes our own as well as those of every other nation. One might just as well arm insane Hitler and hope to reform him, as to aid a godless Stalin and expect the leopard to change his spots. The efforts that have recently

been made to anoint Joseph Stalin with holy oil, place a halo over his head and make him pure as a lily are utterly preposterous.

Joseph Stalin was sick
Joseph Stalin, the saint would be
Joseph Stalin got well
The devil of a saint was he.

No man whose hands are as red from shedding the blood of guiltless millions as are the hands of Hitler and Stalin, can possibly believe in the immortality of the soul or in a hereafter. Both of them have marked themselves as beyond the pale of normal humanity. The most charitable thing that can be said for either of them, is that they are crazed with blood lust and are cursed for eternity. To make ourselves an ally of either one is to drag our standards into the gutter.

Let us therefore hold fast to our own, build our own defense no matter what the cost, maintain the Neutrality Act, both in letter and in spirit, give what we can spare and not 1 cent or one item more than that. For the United States is the hope of the world and must continue to be so no matter what happens elsewhere.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE].

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Chairman, I believe this appropriation is necessary to carry out a policy to which the Nation has already been committed; therefore I shall support the bill.

Mr. Chairman, it is often said that America has never had a foreign policy. However, it seems to me that we have had a policy worthy of a great and free people—one designed to perpetuate our freedom and greatness. No one has stated the general principle of that policy better than George Washington. Our great first President did not counsel his countrymen to shut their eyes to happenings abroad. When studied in the light of its historical background, the farewell message of George Washington does not lay down a doctrine of isolation but rather one of independence.

In 1796 several European nations had footholds in what is now the United States. Various groups were contending that our young Republic should for its own protection make a permanent alliance with one of these great powers. Washington strongly opposed such a program and insisted that America should lead her own life and go her own way.

What the general understanding of his views was is best illustrated by the actions of succeeding early Presidents. For example, when the Barbary pirates unlawfully interfered with our commerce on the high seas, President Adams put the Navy in operation against them. When France and Great Britain each molested our shipping we resisted them both. When it appeared that France might use her possessions in the New World for a base of operations against her enemies, Jefferson removed the peril by the Louisiana Purchase. When there loomed the danger of three powerful nations becoming established in South America, President Monroe announced the famous Monroe Doctrine. The fact

that the proclamation was issued after conversations with Great Britain was due largely to the circumstance that her interests and ours were at that moment identical.

In a word, our general effort in the past has been to "choose such course as our interests guided by justice shall counsel." In attempting to promote our interests and to protect our peace and security we have been active rather than passive. Our foreign policy has not been one of weakness but rather one of strength. A free people seeking to go their own way must necessarily depend upon law and order. So we have insisted upon the sanctity of treaties and obedience to the principles of international law, including freedom of the seas as defined by international usage.

Today we again find ourselves confronted by wars abroad, and like our fathers before us are called upon to make decisions vitally affecting the future.

It is of the utmost importance that we approach our problems in the right spirit. We should not allow partisanship or hatred to cloud our judgment. We should not be influenced by prejudice against or sympathy for any particular nation. Certainly differences based solely upon race or nationality should not exist among us. The simple question is, How best may we insure the future peace and security of America? In answering that question we must remember that we are trustees for many generations that will live after us.

There is no doubt of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the American people wish to escape active participation in the European war. Contrary to the statements of a few, there are two ways to become involved. First, we may go to the war, and, second, the war may come to us. Each must be carefully guarded against.

Many people consider only the first danger, that is of our going to the conflict. They are afraid that some incident such as the sinking of a ship may lead us in anger to declare war. I quite agree that we should not allow our emotions to lead us into actions that cool judgment would reject. So far as possible then we should avoid these dangerous incidents. We should not forget, however, that a victory by Hitler is in itself an incident that will profoundly affect the emotions of the American people. In my judgment the danger of our declaring war becomes greater as ultimate success by Hitler becomes nearer.

The more difficult problem is how to keep the war away from us. The theory that such a result might be accomplished by strict neutrality has long since been exploded. The ruins of Norway, Denmark, Holland, and others are a terrible testimonial to the attitude of Hitler toward neutrality and international law.

If Hitler wins the war and establishes his new order in Europe, we will be confronted with one of two choices: First, we may accept the new order and conform our relations with the entire world to it; or, second, we may decline to accept it and insist upon going our own way, as we have in the past.

If we take the latter course, it will be necessary for us to be armed to the teeth. We must have a navy capable of dominating both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. We will need a standing army much larger than we now plan. The tremendous drain on our resources and the politically directed competition that we would face in the world's markets would drive us to a degree of centralized authority that would leave little individual freedom. We could, no doubt, defend ourselves in this manner, but it would not be a pleasant life.

Faced with these various possibilities, and after full consideration, the American people have chosen to safeguard their future by taking reasonable steps to keep the Nazi and Fascist menace as far as possible away from us. To this end we have embarked upon an extensive program of furnishing material aid to those countries resisting Hitler. To what nations should that aid be furnished? It seems to me that is purely a question of military expediency. The answer should not depend upon our like or dislike of a particular people, but, rather, upon their apparent ability to accomplish the result which seems to be in our interests, which is, of course, the defeat of Hitler.

The criticism we should direct against the activities of the administration is that our well-established national policy is being very wastefully and inefficiently carried out. The meager results obtained to date call for careful consideration of the following:

First. The creation of a single, responsible head with full authority in our defense manufacturing.

Second. The working out of a plan which would utilize the full manufacturing possibilities of our country, including particularly small industries, many of which are now idle.

Third. The reduction to a minimum of all nondefense expenditures.

Fourth. An armistice in further efforts at this time to make over the country, so that the full time and energy of the Government and of the people may be devoted to the task immediately ahead of us, which is the national security.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BLAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on this bill today be permitted to revise and extend their remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. SOUTH. Mr. Speaker. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MANSFIELD] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Record and include therein two letters written by him, one to Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Federal Oil Administrator, and the other to Mr. J. J. Pelley, president, Association of American Railroads, in regard to the transportation of oil and gasoline from Texas to the East.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SOUTH. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial from a New York paper.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial and articles appearing in the Montreal Gazette on August 27, September 17, and September 23.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H R. 3827. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Thatcher and their two minor children, Marjorie Thatcher and Bobby Thatcher; and

H R. 5202. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minor workers in the District of Columbia, and to establish a Minimum Wage Board, and define its powers and duties, and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages for such workers, and for other purposes," approved September 19, 1918.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, October 9, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INSULAR AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Insular Affairs, Thursday,

Oct 9

day, and this is another part of the same subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a brief article appearing in the Christian Science Monitor of recent date.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

BOMB ON PHILADELPHIA

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to an article in yesterday's Washington Times-Herald wherein it is said that the First Lady has suggested that a bomb or two be dropped on Philadelphia. The article I refer to reads as follows:

FIRST LADY SUGGESTS BOMB FOR PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President tonight suggested that a "bomb or two" be dropped on Philadelphia to erase its apathy toward the civilian-defense program. She expressed the hope, however, that such a thing wouldn't happen.

It seems to me that whenever people in high positions go to the extent of trying to get the people in a war frame of mind which some people of this country are in and suggest dropping bombs on the city where Independence Hall and other notable public buildings, as well as public-spirited citizens, are, who do not want to go to war, it is high time that warmongers and war-minded people give consideration to the fact that the American people do not want war. The American people are a peace-loving people and do not want to go to Europe again for another war.

The First Lady, as she is so-called, should preach peace, the Golden Rule, the good-neighbor policy; not war, not bombs. Peace, happiness, and good will should be preached and practiced by the First Lady of the United States.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the President.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a resolution unanimously adopted by the Sugarcane Advisory Committee of the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, September 25, 1941.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter I received from Mr. Ottoman Kreuger, the president of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE CURRIER LUMBER CO.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 min-

ute and revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] told us how the O. P. M. had denied a contract to the Currier Lumber Co., which denial will cost the Government \$431,000, because the A. F. of L. threatened a general strike, if the Currier Lumber Co. and the C. I. O. group were given that contract. What I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], even though he is not listening and will not listen, is what he or his party are going to do when the C. I. O. threatens a general strike because they do not get a contract? You will have the A. F. of L. strike one day and the C. I. O. strike the next day if the O. P. M. goes with the opposition, awards a contract first to one, then to the other. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has not paid any attention. Probably he does not take any notice of that situation, but, believe me, organized labor will take some notice of it, and so will the people of the country if the policy continues.

FOURTH LOCK AT SAULT STE. MARIE

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, while we are considering the question of a lend-lease bill supplying aid to Britain, and considering our own national defense, it will be well for this House to realize that since last Monday morning not a pound of iron ore has passed through the bottleneck at Sault Ste. Marie. On Monday morning a railroad train ran through an open bridge and very effectively bottled up 85 percent of the Nation's ore supply. This bottleneck can be eliminated if this Congress will take prompt action in reporting out and passing a bill to provide a fourth lock at St. Marys River.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a radio address.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Sioux Falls Argus Leader containing an interesting analysis of the last radio address of ex-President Herbert Hoover.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. LAMBERTSON was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including therein a very beautiful poem that appeared in

the Boston Globe of September 7, titled "The President's Mother."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, 1942—LEND-LEASE

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5788, with Mr. BLAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the matter presently pending before the committee is one of very great importance. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] chairman of the deficiency subcommittee, has conducted long and patient hearings on this legislation. It was not only considered by the deficiency subcommittee, which is made up of the chairmen of the subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee but because of its importance and because of the fact that it so vitally affected the Army and the Navy, the two subcommittees on the War Department appropriation and the Navy Department appropriation were invited to sit with the deficiency subcommittee. They attended. Witnesses appeared and were examined and cross-examined, and most careful and painstaking inquiry made into this bill. As a result, the bill comes before you today.

In order to keep the record straight, let me say that I do not withdraw in any manner whatsoever from the position I have taken in this Congress, which has been at times very critical of some of our domestic policies. I have felt, and still feel, that we were very negligent and very dilatory in that regard. I still believe that, and I think some day we are going to have to pay the fiddler for our negligence in that regard. More of that at another time.

The Greeks of olden times were noted for one thing. They could have more factional fights among themselves; everybody hated somebody else for some reason or other; everybody was made at the other fellow for some reason or other; but just let the bugle blow on the frontier and they were all of one mind and of one purpose in the defense of their country. Once they had defeated the invader they went back and dug up the hatchets which they had buried, and started their factional fights all over again.

Now, as far as I am concerned, when the day dawns—and God grant that it shall dawn speedily—"when the war drums beat no longer," then you and I or our successors will be here to try to untangle and unravel the tangled threads of fiscal confusion which we have had.

But at the present time I do not propose to be diverted by any sort of a plea from the steadfast purpose of the people of America to see to it that Adolf Hitler is defeated and that our way of life is preserved for future generations.

I subscribe heartily to the foreign policy of the administration. I believe that when time shall have elapsed and we are able to take an objective view of what has happened, historians will say that the President, the Secretary of State, and their advisers have done a splendid job; a job that will reflect credit, honor, and dignity upon this great country, which stands for peace and which stands for freedom. I believe that every act which the President has done has had for its purpose, and I believe has had for its effect, keeping America out of actual involvement in war, and if possible to keep war out of America.

There have been delays. There have been disappointments. There have been failures. Of course there have been. But what do we have today? We have today a nation that is theoretically at peace, because we have declared war on no one and no one has declared war on us; yet a nation that is geared up in its industrial effort almost to a war basis. Thousands and thousands of factories humming with 3 and 4 shifts a day, turning out implements of defense. Airplane production of 1,500 per month. Tanks rolling off the assembly lines; guns; munitions; ships, 2 or 3 every week, and by March, 1 every day, rolling down the ways, needed bottoms with which to transport needed weapons of defense for the forces who are trying to stop Adolf Hitler. An army in training. A two-ocean navy now under way. I say that in spite of these disappointments and these failures we have accomplished a great deal, and much for which we can be proud.

Somebody asked Mr. Knudsen the other day if he was satisfied with what we had done. Mr. Knudsen said:

I am of that temperament that I am never satisfied; I always want to do a little better than I have done.

I could stand here for hours being critical of some of the things we could have done and should have done, but I shall not. I can stand here as a Congressman and as an American and say that I am proud of the things we have done and of our accomplishments; and I prefer in my public utterances, unless I have some constructive suggestions, to talk about the accomplishments rather than stand at the wailing wall over some of our failures.

This bill today further implements the lend-lease policy, the policy established by the passage of H. R. 1776 on March 11, 1941. Sixteen days later Congress had appropriated \$7,000,000,000 to implement the policy enunciated in lend-lease, the policy in that act passed by the Congress after wide-open debate in and out of the Halls of Congress, in the pulpit, in the press, on the public forum. The policy laid down in that act was that we propose to make available for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of

the United States certain categories of implements, including food products.

Much has been said in a critical way about our failure to deliver more of the \$7,000,000,000 worth of material since the passage on March 27, 1941, about 6 months ago, of the first lease-lend appropriation. You cannot, unfortunately, go down to Sears, Roebuck & Co. or Montgomery Ward and buy airplanes and tanks; not only that, but you cannot send a mail order to get them. In this particular instance they had to build factories to get them. We had to create the facilities, we had to secure the raw materials to put into those factories. In many instances the personnel, the manpower, had to be trained to go into those factories.

What Mr. Knudsen terms so aptly as the tooling-up period, getting ready to start the assembly lines going, is about over, and we are now reaching the point where during the next 6 months you are going to see the effort under this lease-lend appropriation bring gladness and joy to the hearts not only of America but of the hard-pressed democracies which so badly need these things. Only \$190,000,000 of the \$7,000,000,000 worth of articles we are told were sent to Great Britain and to China between the period of March 27, the date of the passage of the act, and a few weeks ago. This is true, but do not forget this fact if you please, that that \$190,000,000 worth of tanks, planes, material, and foodstuffs does not represent the total assistance that America and American industry was giving to the democracies, for Great Britain had placed with American industry, \$3,000,000,000 worth of orders long before lease-lend, months and months before. Why, not even today have we delivered a single airplane to Great Britain which was provided for in lease-lend. You cannot build an airplane that quickly. But during that period of March 27 up to the present time Great Britain has been getting airplanes, fleets of planes. Why? Because Great Britain had placed orders with American industry not only for planes, but for tanks, munitions, shot and shell, machine and antitank guns, and other defense materials. So it is not fair to say that our total assistance to the democracies during this period was only \$190,000,000, which was the amount actually drawn out of the Treasury from lease-lend funds. From today on the flow of goods will be in increasing volume. Not only will it be shipped from the shores of America, but we have made a further decision in this country: That we do not propose to obligate our Treasury and our citizenry with the cost of paying for these things to see them sent to the bottom of the sea. If we start a tank or a plane to help the democracies we are going to see to it if we can—and I think we can—that that plane and that tank actually gets on the battle line to help stop Adolf Hitler if it is possible to do so.

The procedure under lease-lend is as follows: Any one of the 12 governments which so far have participated in the lease-lend program—principally, of course, we understand them to be Great Britain, China, and some of the South

American countries. The rest of them represent a small amount, but I will insert their names in the RECORD.

The procedure under lease-lend is that the proper officers, say, of the United Kingdom, Great Britain, will make a requisition upon the Office of Defense Aid Reports, which is the agency set up in our Government to handle the lease-lend program, a requisition for so many planes of a certain type, so many tanks, so many guns, or any war material they may wish to have. That requisition goes to the particular agency involved. If it is something for the Navy, it goes to the Navy Department; if it is for the Army, it goes to the War Department; if it has relation to shipping, it goes to the Maritime Commission. It is looked over by the officials in the appropriate department, a memorandum is attached to it as to the cost, a survey is made as to the production facilities, when the finished product might be had, the raw materials involved. It goes all down the line with the cost attached. It finally comes back to the General Staff. The General Staff looks it over with reference to whether or not those particular articles can be sent to the foreign countries without impinging upon our own defense needs.

If it is cleared through all those agencies, the allocation is then made by the President under present procedure by Mr. Stettinius, whom the President has very wisely selected to act for him in that regard. After the election is made, if it is an item for the Army, the order then goes to the War Department and the item is purchased or contracted for by the War Department, just as items are contracted for for our own Army. Please remember that during all this procedure our only commitment to the United Kingdom is that "We have accepted this requisition; we will process this through, and if a year from now one of these airplanes is ready and we can spare it from American defense, we will turn it over to you, retaining title to it in America." But we have the right under lease-lend up to the very minute that plane is put upon the ship and sent abroad to recall the allocation and turn the product back to American defense if it is needed for American defense. In every instance our own needs are amply protected.

Before our committee there appeared representatives of the Office of Production Management, the Army, the Navy, the State Department, Mr. Stettinius, and his staff, ready to give us any information that they could bearing upon this important subject. Nothing was held back. We were not told in any instance that the committee could not have information. We were told that there were certain facts that could not be made a matter of record and, obviously that is true. I do not think I will have to argue to any Member of this House how inadvisable it would be to spread upon the record a full chart in the most minute detail of what we were doing to try to aid the democracies, the number of articles, the time of delivery, date of shipment, and all of that. Those things were not spread upon the printed record. They were given freely to members of the committee and any bit of that infor-

mation that a Member of this House wants, I am sure any member of the committee will try to enlighten him upon the subject but obviously and for strategic and military purposes it is inadvisable to spread all those minute details on the record.

If you have not read it, I suggest that you read the report filed on September 15 of operations under the Lease-Lend Act. In it is almost anything that you can ask for. My own personal opinion is that we have spread too much in that document, that a lot of it should have been kept out of it. I think we have gone into too much detail as to our operations under this in assisting the democracies, but there it is, and I think if any Member of the House will sit down and read this document that has been filed as the explanation of the operations under the Lease-Lend Act up to date he will feel that a full and a complete disclosure has been made to the Congress of what is being done to help our allies and to help the democracies in this situation.

In a business of this kind you have to trust somebody. Adolf Hitler has said many times—he stated in *Mein Kampf* and he said many other times—that he could always defeat the democracies because while democracies were arguing and haggling about what they were going to do he would go and do it. There is a lot in that, but we still prefer to do the thing in the way that democracies operate and even with that we have to trust someone. It is impossible for every Member of Congress to do this job. You have to pick people you can trust to do the job for you and if the vicissitudes of war should bring a hostile nation to our shores tomorrow we would have to rely upon our Navy to defend America. We would not do so in vain because, passing over Cabinet positions which sometimes we are pleased to feel are more or less colored by political situations, and getting down to the men behind the guns in the Navy Department, we have Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations. There is not a man in this House who has dealt across the table with Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, who does not know that his great heart is interested in only one thing and that is the security of America and the efficiency of the American Navy.

Turning aside to the Army, we have George Marshall, Chief of Staff, able, sincere, earnest, industrious, interested in only one thing, keeping war away from this country and keeping this country out of war. But he is a realist. He does not believe in taking chances. He does not believe in failing to act now and being sorry afterwards.

Over at the Maritime Commission we have Chairman Land. I could go on down the line. When you come to this lease-lend operation, I do not believe the President could have made a wiser choice than to take Ed Stettinius and put him in active business charge of this thing. Ed Stettinius has told our committee solemnly and sincerely that he proposes to scrutinize every one of these allocations carefully before they are made.

I think you can trust those men. I can trust them. I can trust them with the

security of America because I have to trust someone, and I do not know where I would go and find men to replace any of those men. Every one of them has told us that in their judgment the passage of this legislation is necessary, that it is necessary to do everything in our power to place the implements of defense in the hands of the democracies that are now struggling to try to stop Hitler and his ruthless hordes.

Not only have they told us that that is necessary, but they have told us that they believe that kind of a job can be done.

The question has been asked, Will any of these goods go to Russia? I do not see why we should haggle about that. So far as I am concerned, I wish we had today \$6,000,000,000 worth of planes, tanks, guns, ammunition, food, and other implements of defense to place in the hands of the Russians, because if that could be done, Mr. Chairman, you and I would not have to spend another sleepless night about the security of our own country. Adolf Hitler would be taken care of. I hope very much, I hope very earnestly, that a sizable amount and an effective portion of the lease-lend material will find its way to the Russian armies.

Let us be realistic. I have no more love for communism than you have. Just as you, I abhor the persecution of the Christian church, I repudiate the social and moral conditions that we understand to exist in Russia. I abhor the ruthless and bloody purges of Russia, I have no brief for that sort of thing; but if the Russians like it, they have as much right to that government as we have to ours. I do object to them sending Harry Bridges or anybody else over here to try to plant their doctrines in America; therefore, I think we ought to send Harry Bridges back to them. But that is entirely beside the point.

I do not like a rattlesnake, and I am not going to get close to one if I can help it. I do not like the noise that he makes, and he is full of poison, but if I could get hold of one of them and had a fair opportunity, I would like to slip it up the pants leg of Adolf Hitler. On the subject of possible aid to Russia, let me here quote from pages 6 and 7 of the report on this bill:

The Budget estimate of \$5,985,000,000 has been in process of formation for some time and consists in part of requirements for Great Britain which were considered in conjunction with the estimate for the first lend-lease appropriation and could not be met with the \$7,000,000,000 provided at that time. The sum in the bill was programed on the basis of aid to Britain, China, and the South and Central American republics. The Lend-Lease Act places no restriction upon the President as to the nations he may find it necessary to aid in our defense. His is the responsibility for making that determination, and that is as it should be. The ruthlessness of the aggressors in this war and the conscienceless tactics they have resorted to will not permit of the delay incident to legislative sanction before aid can be extended to any particular nation. Since the passage of the Lend-Lease Act and the first appropriation to implement it the Axis has attacked Russia. The committee has been advised that the accompanying appropriation was not programed to include aid to Russia. If the President, in

the exercise of his powers under the Lend-Lease Act and under the scope of the authority vested in him in the allocation of the appropriation now recommended, should find that assistance to Russia should be made in the interest of shortening the war and thereby rendering our defense more secure, the committee feels that such action would be no breach of the use of the funds even though they had been premised upon a use for other nations. Nothing would be more discouraging to the morale of the Russian Government and the Russian people in their heroic and surprising resistance to Axis conquest than to hear that the President of the United States was precluded from rendering aid to them should he find it possible and expedient to do so with these funds. Once again the committee quotes from the testimony of General Marshall, Chief of Staff, whose good judgment and sound advice have been of the greatest value to the committee in connection with the discharge of its duties in relation to national defense:

"The CHAIRMAN. General Marshall, what is the military aspect of the lend-lease program presented in this estimate; that is, to what extent will it serve the purposes and objectives from the military point of view?"

"General MARSHALL. Wherever we can furnish matériel without detriment to our own military requirements, against the possible collapse of the powers fighting the Axis countries, it is definitely to our advantage to do so. For example, with reference to the present tremendous battle going on in Russia, the estimates now before you make no specific provision for aid to Russia; and while we have not a great deal we could provide at this time, and what little we do have would take a long time to ship, all must realize that whatever we do to keep the Russian Army in the field aggressively resisting the Germans is to our great advantage. It would increase the chances of a successful end to the war; it would hasten the early conclusion. Our assistance will not only contribute directly to the safety of the Western Hemisphere but will shorten the period of tremendous expenditures for defense. If the present conflict drags on through a period of years, you will certainly have a constantly mounting bill of expenses."

The Lend-Lease Act also provides that defense articles provided to any nation shall not be transferred to any other nation without the consent of the President. The committee is advised that up to the date of the hearing no such permission had been given to any nation to make transfers to Russia. If the President finds that any nation to which such defense articles have been transferred can furnish such articles to aid Russia in resisting the Axis, he has authority under the law to grant such permission.

A short time ago a very distinguished American gave me this. He said he had found an old Rumanian proverb which, translated, meant this:

It is permitted to walk with the devil till the bridge is crossed.

The man who can plant a bomb or fire a charge that is going to slow up or stop Adolf Hitler before he gets to America, that man I am going to pass a bomb or a gun to if I can do it; and I believe that is the will of the American people. We will meet the communism if the time ever comes when we have to meet it.

Bear this in mind, some of you, my good friends, who are so much concerned about America getting into war, that Russia, up to today, is the only power that has been able to check or stop or slow up the hordes of Hitler.

When these estimates came to us, Mr. Stettinius and his aides told us very

frankly that these articles which are embodied and itemized in this little blue-book which I hold in my hand, and which was given to the committee in confidence, were the items submitted by the United Kingdom and China and some of the South American countries. There was nothing in this submitted or requested by Russia. But it may well happen that before these articles are manufactured and delivered to the United Kingdom the situation may so drastically change that it may be manifestly to the interest of American security to send the articles to some nation other than the United Kingdom.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 additional minutes to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That brings me to this point, Mr. Chairman, and in this I want to engage the attention of my distinguished and very dear friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. In this bill there is something like a billion dollars which is not specifically earmarked and itemized. It appears in different categories, sometimes as spot purchases, sometimes as unidentified needs, or something of that sort.

It is impossible to frame a bill of this kind with the same nicety and particularity that we would frame the ordinary bill for the War Department. Let me dwell for just a moment on that, because I can very well understand how a Member of Congress would hesitate and say, "Why give him a blank check for that? Why do they not tell you what they want and let us appropriate for that?"

There is a very good reason for that. When the War Department comes before the Committee on Appropriations for its appropriation for the next fiscal year they have laid out their program. They know how many tanks they want to purchase, and they know how many planes of a particular variety and how many antiaircraft guns they want, how many cantonments they want to erect, and where they want to make enlargements and expansions. They are able to lay out their program and itemize it. They know how much additional personnel, enlisted and civilian, they need. They can lay it all out and spread it all out before the committee, and the members of the War Department subcommittee, experienced and seasoned in the needs of the War Department, can often match their judgment against the judgment of the general as to how much of that he needs and how much of it could be put off; and then we can appropriate for the specific items.

We can say, "There is no use to appropriate for 500 planes here; you cannot get delivery of them. We will give you 250 of them, and you can get 250 more in the regular bill." Or we can say, "There is no use of making this addition to that camp up there; you can do so and so."

But what do you have here? This war picture changes overnight. Day by day it changes. Requisitions are coming today from the United Kingdom, which, before they can be processed and filled,

may be entirely changed as the need changes.

Let me read you just one paragraph which General Marshall gave us right on that point, showing the necessity of giving under this program the greatest latitude in allowing them to place their orders for materials. This is what General Marshall said:

There are thousands of miscellaneous component items which are needed by the countries to be aided, such, for instance, as special type containers to permit loading of equipment and ammunition in special vehicles; materials for the manufacture of explosives; radio parts; parts for modernization of existing equipment; ammunition components, such as primers and fuzes; and standard hardware. The Defense Aid Supply Committee of the War Department has been clearing requests for miscellaneous items of equipment at the rate of about \$50,000,000 a month.

In addition, he told us—and I believe this is off the record, but there is no reason why I should not repeat it to you—that some of that \$1,000,000,000 will be used to replace facilities suddenly destroyed. You must remember that the United Kingdom is under constant bombardment. Today they have a certain facility manufacturing tanks or planes, but tonight that facility may be put out of commission. Perhaps tomorrow it will be necessary to construct facilities hastily in America to meet that need.

So it goes on ad infinitum, category after category, merely to show that you cannot lay down a hard and fast rule saying, "You need \$5.75, therefore we will cut a quarter off the \$6 you asked for." We cannot do that in this situation. We must have people we can trust, and when they come in frankly and openly and bring to us periodically, as they are required to do under the law, an itemized statement of what they have done with the funds we have given them, then, it seems to me, it is manifestly in the interest of this program to give them that latitude and let them go ahead and furnish these materials.

I do not want to consume any more time, and unless someone has a question he wants to ask me I shall yield the floor.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. How much of this appropriation is for factories and for tooling up, and how much for the completed project? Can the gentleman give us a statement on that?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. As I recall it, there is practically nothing in these appropriations directly for facilities, unless—

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Three hundred and seventy-five million dollars is directly available for that.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; and an indeterminate amount of these billions might be used for replacement of lost facilities.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield. Mr. VORYS of Ohio. And how much of the past \$7,000,000,000 is for facilities?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. About the same amount.

Mr. SHEPPARD. \$750,000,000.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. \$750,000,000, I am told.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Has there been any arrangement made about security or compensation for our lease-lend that can be reported, other than that they are talking about it?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; there has not, for this reason: A group composed of both majority and minority Members were told, at a White House conference, that under specific instruction of the President the State Department was earnestly at work rounding out an agreement which would protect America as far as possible to protect us under lease-lend. Of course, the gentleman will know how difficult it would be to draw a definite, specific contract when we yet do not know what the extent is going to be or what the categories are going to be. All that can be worked out are generalities; but we are assured, and I was impressed by the assurance, and I believe others were, that the interest of America in that regard will be protected as far as it is possible, remembering, of course, if we are realistic, we are not going to get fully repaid for these materials. I do not think anybody would want to be gullible enough to think we are going to get \$7,000,000,000 back for the \$7,000,000,000 we put out.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. The reason I ask is that many of us are wondering why something has not been done. If we are going into an open-end transaction whereby we continually turn over things, it would seem to many of us there is no reason why there could not be a blanket mortgage, if you please, put on everything that is available of the countries that we are aiding, with the hope that the accounts could be straightened out later on. If it is postponed, we may be diplomatically embarrassed by the fact we do not have present title to these possessions that we might have at this time.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I can see the gentleman's point and I think that is being amply safeguarded by the State Department. We were assured that it is and that very substantial progress is being made.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. O'HARA. What group or what member of the administration determines where there is a conflict, or if there is a conflict, between what is needed in the way of military equipment for lease-lend and what is needed for the defense of our own country?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. A board composed of representatives of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the State Department, under the supervision of the Lease-Lend Administrator pass upon that.

Mr. O'HARA. It would be true, would it not, that the ultimate determination

of that is up to the President in the event of some conflict?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think the President would have the right, of course, to make the final decision, but in no instance has he made any decision contrary to the recommendations of this Board, and I cannot conceive that he would do it.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. PITTENGER. There is no question but that under the terms of this lease-lend legislation the administration in making materials to go across the water could have boats constructed and shipyards erected in this country.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We have such a program going on now; we are getting three a week and we will be getting one a day after the 1st of March.

Mr. PITTENGER. Is that done out of the lease-lend appropriations?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; not out of lease-lend appropriations, although there are some funds under lease-lend for ship construction. The program I was speaking of was the program of the Maritime Commission.

Mr. PITTENGER. And in that case they come here and ask for direct appropriations.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. PITTENGER. But under the lease-lend appropriations they could supplement that program with respect to shipbuilding.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. PITTENGER. There is nothing in this legislation to prevent that.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; and the title to the ships would be in the United States.

Mr. PITTENGER. And they could be leased under this legislation.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is not the meat of this situation that unless such needed assistance is given as promptly as possible to Great Britain and the rest of the crowd that is fighting Hitler we will have to do the job all alone?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not think there is the slightest doubt in the world about that, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. The only thing that can be involved from the standpoint of the interests of America is to what extent funds are needed to meet the situation.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct, and I quite agree with the gentleman's statement.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. Down on Fourteenth Street between F and G Streets there is a store window advertising British goods with many signs saying "Britain delivers the goods." These are commercial goods. Is the gentleman persuaded that Britain is doing as much as she possibly can toward her own defense and not empha-

sizing too strongly the commercial aspects of her foreign trade at this time?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think Britain is trying to hold the shattered threads of her foreign trade if she can do so, in certain quarters. A lot of those goods came here before the emergency. I have no doubt, but there is no question of the fact that she is doing everything she can do to help herself.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman has made some investigation?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; and I am thoroughly convinced of that.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I understand that defense contracts aggregating \$24,000,000,000 have been let, but that the Treasury Department estimates the expenditure in this fiscal year of only \$18,000,000,000, thus indicating, of course, that if we could lift the level of production to \$2,000,000,000 a month instead of a billion and a half dollars a month we should try to do so.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Exactly.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. This week the Labor Department advised me that in the first 8 months of 1941, because of strikes, we lost more than 17,000,000 man-days of labor—not hours—days; and I am wondering if there was any testimony before the gentleman's committee as to whether or not these strikes had hindered, delayed, and obstructed the all-out defense program.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Work stoppages of course have delayed every branch of the defense program, and as far as I am personally concerned I do not think we should permit work stoppage on any defense program. I think there ought to be a tribunal whereby differences could be settled, and if there are differences they ought to be settled and settled promptly; but nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of this all-out industrial effort, because the war is going to be won or lost on industry. That will be the determining factor.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has again expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. Reverting to the repayment of this \$6,000,000,000 or any part of it to our Government, I think the gentleman from Virginia is recognized here by his colleagues as being a realist and in the second place he is recognized because of his supreme courage. Being the realist that he is, and having the courage that he has, is the gentleman optimistic enough to believe that we will get any appreciable part of this lend-lease money back?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Oh, I think we will get some part of it; yes. I think we will get considerable part of it in raw materials and in manufactured articles, but I am not optimistic enough to think that we can put it on a money

basis, that we are lending them this money and we will get it all back or even a great proportion of it back.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. I rise to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that all of these questions were asked of Mr. Dean Acheson, of the State Department, and his testimony is to be found beginning on page 360 of the hearings. There is a very frank statement of Mr. Acheson on that point, where he discusses the quid pro quo, and I think all of the questions that are asked as to the question of reimbursement will be rather fully answered in the hearings on page 360.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, so that there may be a clearer understanding of just what our production situation might be, I think it well to call attention to the fact that this year, down to about the 1st of October, the expenditures on account of lend-lease and military expenditures were three and a half billion dollars; that the expenditures for the month of October were \$1,315,000,000, indicating an increase month by month during the fiscal year of \$100,000,000 a month, and much greater than that during the last month; and that on that date the expenditures for the year for military purposes and lend-lease will be well upward of \$20,000,000,000, indicating that the program in the last half of this fiscal year, after the 1st of January, will be much heavier than the expenditures have been in the past.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. With reference to the statement made by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] respecting the 17,000,000 man-days that have been lost by strikes, does the gentleman not think that someone should be fairer, and that business should not be blamed in every instance, and the C. I. O. group should be given a fair deal, and nothing more than a fair deal, and not an all-out surrender to their demands?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not want to get into an argument about the C. I. O. or the A. F. of L. I think on these defense contracts that there should be no stoppages, or if anybody gets into an argument, we ought to have a tribunal that would stop that argument. If the gentleman and I get into an argument, they do not permit us to go down in the middle of Pennsylvania Avenue and take a couple of machine guns and settle it. We have to go to the court and settle it and get our redress. I see no reason why any difficulty should arise between management and labor that could not be settled equitably and justly in the courts, without stopping these vital defense industries.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. And without waiving the constitutional rights of business?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Exactly so.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. BARRY. Using the gentleman's very able discussion, he described a situation where a navy might possibly invade this hemisphere and our Navy would have to offset that attack. I call the gentleman's attention to an article written recently by Colonel Phillips, of our General Staff, wherein he stated that the modern bomber has made the Western Hemisphere impregnable to invasion. He used in support of his argument Winston Churchill's explanation of the defeat of Norway, where troops were landed, and then because of the destructiveness of bombers they could not bring in any reinforcements. He went into detail to describe how a fleet going there would be bombed so badly that by the time it reached port and tried to land it would still be subject to bombs. Now, I believe that to be true. Then the importance of a two-ocean navy is considerably lessened, is it not?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not think anything has happened which lessens the necessity for a strong two-ocean Navy. That is my judgment about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON].

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. Briefly.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. A few years back, when the national debt was less than \$30,000,000,000, there were many individuals who would take the floor on some \$1,000,000 item and say that the Treasury was about to go bankrupt. They would say "If we continue to spend a few hundred thousand dollars, we will have repudiation, bankruptcy, and ruin." Now, these individuals, the ones who stressed that philosophy the most, during the debates yesterday and today have not mentioned the question of economy or giving money to every other country in the world. I would like to ask, Why is it that those people who said so much about credit when our debt was less than \$30,000,000,000 are now leading to give every foreign country everything they want, to the amount of \$6,000,000,000, as contained in this bill alone, without mentioning national credit or economy?

Mr. KNUTSON. Because it is no longer fashionable, with many people, to think of America first.

Mr. Chairman, at the outset of my remarks I desire to make reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS]. He undertook to convince the House that there is more apathy in the Northwest toward the administration's foreign policy than exists in his own State of Pennsylvania, and in doing so took occasion to intimate that Americans of Scandinavian ancestry were particularly apathetic.

There is nothing to warrant the gentleman's conclusions. On the other hand

there is specific evidence to justify the conclusion that the feeling of apathy is more pronounced in Pennsylvania. Indeed, we read in the local press, under a Philadelphia headline, that the First Lady, Mrs. Roosevelt, in speaking at Philadelphia on Tuesday evening of this week stated that it would probably take a bomb or two to shake the people of that city out of their apathy. Certainly Mrs. Roosevelt has not, to my knowledge, ever intimated that the people of Minnesota needed bombing.

As for Americans of Scandinavian ancestry, they need no defense at my hands, nor at those of any other Member of this body. Let me say that while they are a peace-loving people who abhor war they have never been known to back away from any war for the preservation of our country and its form of government that was unavoidable.

The Scandinavian countries of Europe have oftentimes been referred to as the cradle of democracy and freedom. The Scandinavians have never been serfs and they know neither extreme wealth nor extreme poverty. Those who came to these shores have contributed their full share toward the development of the great country we all love and whose integrity we would die to preserve.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania may not be aware that the early Scandinavian immigrants in the Northwest voluntarily organized a brigade that fought for the preservation of the Union back in the sixties, and it is a historical fact that so many of the soldiers were so unfamiliar with the English language that it was necessary to give the orders in Scandinavian. They were willing to fight for the preservation of the Union and to do away with slavery.

That a large number of Americans of Scandinavian ancestry do not approve of a policy that is rapidly drawing us into a war 3,000 miles away is to their credit. They are a realistic people who refuse to believe that there is danger of Hitler swimming 3,000 miles where he cannot swim 20 miles. They would like to see Hitler and Stalin fight it out until they destroy each other. They do not believe in the ideologies of communism, nazism, and fascism, which they consider to be interchangeable terms. Neither do they believe that we should go to Europe every 25 years to attempt to settle their age-old feuds. The last war thoroughly disillusioned them.

If it be true that the people living in the interior of the country are more strongly opposed to our becoming involved in the present European war, it may be ascribed in a large measure to the fact that their ancestors came more recently from Europe than is the case in the older States to the east and south; hence they have not forgotten that their fathers came to this country to get away from the hates and prejudices of old Europe and her endless wars.

When the gentleman from Pennsylvania says, and I quote him:

It is hard for me to understand how people of Scandinavian descent can be so apathetic toward the threat to the world today when the Scandinavian countries are lying under the domination and the heel of their conqueror, Hitler.

Mr. Chairman, I should say that is entirely to their credit because it shows that they place the welfare of their own country first and foremost. They are neither pro-Swedish, pro-Norwegian, nor pro-Danish. They are 100 percent Americans who refuse to dilute their Americanism.

I have heard no one in Minnesota, regardless of their ancestry, ever begrudge or condemn the help that this country is giving to Britain. I have talked with scores of Americans of German descent who have condemned Hitlerism as vigorously as anyone possibly can. Aid to the Allies; yes, but we will not send our sons to help them; that is definite, and let the gentleman from Pennsylvania make no mistake about it. We in the Northwest favor defense for our country that will make us impregnable and secure, but we oppose our country assuming the responsibility of policing the globe, and removing poverty from all the rest of the world. I would suggest, at this point, to Mr. Roosevelt that he first abolish poverty at home.

We will have none of that.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I shall turn my remarks to the bill under consideration. Let me call to your attention the message of the President, dated September 15, wherein he reported on operations of the Lend-Lease Act, as contained in document 112, page 9. At the bottom of that page you will observe a table which shows that of the \$7,000,000,000 that Congress has appropriated as aid to Britain and her Allies, only \$388,192,115 has been expended, which is about 5½ percent. According to the President's report \$2,555,587,895 have been obligated. This means that over \$3,000,000,000 yet remain available.

Notwithstanding that stupendous unexpended sum being available we are now asked to pass a second lend-lease appropriation of \$6,000,000,000, making a grand total of \$13,000,000,000 for the Allies, or about \$9,000,000,000 to be expended. In the first lend-lease appropriation bill, as I recall, we gave the President \$200,000,000 to spend as he saw fit without any strings being attached by Congress. This appropriation bill would give him an additional \$1,000,000,000 to handle as he sees fit.

Do you folks believe that this money grows on bushes? Do you realize that the folks back home have to toil and sweat and deny themselves the necessities of life in order to meet the burdensome taxes that the New Deal wasteful program has imposed upon them? Do you propose to keep the galloping hounds of waste still running the course of destruction?

Many of us do not see any necessity for a second appropriation bill at this time when it will be 20 months before the balance now available can be spent. Many of us also feel that it is not keeping faith with the American people when we vote to give such huge sums of their money to be spent by the President without any supervision by Congress, without first giving them a chance to vote on the question.

Upon this showing I shall vote against the pending measure.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY].

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to preface my prepared remarks by this statement: The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] made an inquiry of the very able gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] at the close of Mr. WOODRUM's remarks, when he asked the gentleman from Virginia if the actual question before us was not one of the amount of money to carry out our policy of giving aid to the allied nations. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] replied that that was the real meat of this measure. I think I am quoting the idea correctly. May I ask the gentleman from Virginia if that is a correct interpretation?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. TREADWAY. It seems to me that is the crucial question for us to decide. While I do not approve of all the statements the gentleman from Virginia made, in general, it seems to me he laid the picture before us in a very perfect manner, and that is the question before us today, namely, the extent to which we are going to financially assist the allies.

Mr. Chairman, I was one of those who voted against the original lend-lease bill, not because I was opposed to giving all possible aid to Great Britain and her allies, but because I did not favor granting such unlimited discretionary authority to the Executive.

However, after it became the law of the land, I felt it my patriotic duty to give the measure my wholehearted support, and when the first \$7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation bill was brought in to implement the previous authorization legislation, I voted in favor of its enactment.

It seems to me that the pending measure, which would provide further funds to carry on the purposes of the Lend Lease Act, is on the same footing as the previous lend-lease appropriation bill.

The question of whether we are going to give aid of this kind to Great Britain and her allies has been definitely determined and is now the settled policy of this country.

The only question before us is whether we are going to give the President more funds to make this policy effective, and if so, how much.

Whether we approve of that policy or otherwise, we should stand by what has been shown to be the judgment of the Congress and the President of the United States in passing the Lend Lease Act.

For the same reason that I voted for the previous lend-lease appropriation bill I shall support the present measure. So far as the amount involved is concerned, it is what the responsible authorities of the Government feel is needed, and our own Appropriations Committee has given its approval to their estimate.

Yesterday's debate brought out the fact that very meager information was provided the Appropriations Committee regarding the use of the funds we propose to appropriate, and much of that infor-

mation was deemed to be too confidential to permit it to be made public. For one, I am willing to accept the judgment of the men on the Appropriations Committee, who have the responsibility of carefully going over the recommendations of the executive branch and advising the House what, in their opinion, is the proper thing to do. We must largely trust to their discretion and judgment rather than give too much heed to our own desire for information or the gratification of our curiosity.

Four hundred and thirty-five of us cannot assume the right of putting our individual judgment up against that of the men who study these things, who have more responsibility than we and who are just as sincere in their desire to protect our country's interest as we are.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TREADWAY. I prefer not to; my time is very limited. I hope the gentleman will excuse me.

I wish to say that I expect to vote for certain amendments which I understand will be offered, which, in my opinion, will make the bill more acceptable. I feel that we should watch carefully to see that our own national defense is not jeopardized by our willingness to aid Great Britain and those with whom she is allied. The discussion which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] gave yesterday of the so-called spot cash items in the bill indicates to me that some saving should be made in the amounts provided therefor.

On the other hand, the explanation offered this morning by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] of the need of certain latitude in using the money, covered the point very well, indeed. You cannot figure this job down to the last 25-cent piece, as he so well indicated.

Although I shall support the pending bill, I am frank to say that I do so with some misgivings, principally because of the methods under which the lend-lease program is being carried on by the administration. Congress has been kept too much in the dark as to what is going on. The President seems to have little confidence in the elected Representatives of the people. On the other hand, he has placed great confidence and trust in Harry Hopkins, the great spender, whose choice as his adviser on lend-lease matters is certainly not the happiest the President could have made. It is to be hoped that the President will not lean too heavily on Mr. Hopkins for advice, but will look more to such practical men as Mr. Stettinius, for whose ability and judgment the country has the highest regard.

There are many questions concerning the administration of the Lend Lease Act about which Congress is entitled to fuller information than it has been given, not only as to the use of the funds in this country in purchasing defense materials and other supplies, but also as to their disposition when sent abroad. We ought to know more about the extent to which we are financing this war, and whether the aid we are giving is being used to the best possible advantage.

While some six and one-fourth billions of the original seven billions appropriated has been allocated for various purposes, actual obligations amount to but three and one-half billions. In other words, only half of the original seven billions has as yet been obligated by the placing of definite contracts. But what is most surprising of all is that actual expenditures through August 31, 1941, under the Lend Lease Act totaled but \$388,912,115. This means that nearly 95 percent of the former lend-lease appropriation is still unspent. Of course, the reason for this is that it has taken much time to negotiate contracts and get production facilities ready.

These facts raise the question whether a further lend-lease appropriation is necessary at this time and in so great an amount as is being requested. The only positive argument I have heard for the new bill is the claim that there is need of knowing well in advance what funds will be available for long-term commitments. While this argument undoubtedly has some merit, I at least feel that the Congress has not been given sufficient details as to the need for the specific sum requested.

The administration's handling of the whole defense program has been open to many serious criticisms. One of the chief difficulties has been the President's disinclination to delegate authority to practical men who know the problems of defense production and how to deal with them. He has insisted on keeping everything under his own control, largely through his old New Deal lieutenants, whose incompetence to handle the affairs of the Government has been all too well demonstrated. If the same bungling New Deal methods are to be applied to the defense program, we can expect little in the way of results, but much in the way of expenditures. The only possible way to avoid this situation is to place in charge men of high standing and practical ability, in whom responsibility can safely be placed, rather than incompetent New Deal politicians.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. TREADWAY. If I yield at all, I should yield first to the gentleman from Idaho. I yield to him, and then I will yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The gentleman stated he had absolute confidence in the ability of the Appropriations Committee to fix the amount of lend-lease aid. According to the report on the bill, the committee made not a single change in any recommendation on any of these items. Is not this true?

Mr. TREADWAY. I understood that the amount of the various foreign governments' requests had been reduced by 50 percent.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The report shows not one dollar of change made in any recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. TREADWAY. Then they must have had confidence in the recommendation of the Budget.

I now yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts is the ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee and an authority on taxation. Perhaps the gentleman would inform the House how we are going to raise the money that we are spending without cutting the people's throats, without turning their pockets inside out, without taking the bread out of their mouths and the clothes off their backs? Will the gentleman tell us how we are going to raise the money?

Mr. TREADWAY. Paying the bill will unquestionably be burdensome, but, as I see it, we have no alternative. I can offer the gentleman no explanation and will not endeavor to offer the gentleman any explanation as to just how we will raise the money. According to the statement of the gentleman from Virginia a few moments ago, the money in this bill is not going to be paid back to us. We must stand the loss, to a large extent, on the assumption that the money is being spent for our ultimate benefit. It is better to send money than men.

Mr. KNUTSON. And it has got to be paid by the American people.

Mr. TREADWAY. It will have to be paid by the present and future generations.

Mr. KNUTSON. Oh, I see.

Mr. TREADWAY. I do not look upon the \$6,000,000,000 carried in this bill as the last amount we shall have to appropriate under this policy. We are going to have another bill of this same nature, we are told in the report, next March. We have got to assume this debt. The debt follows from the fact that the policy of the Government has been expressed under the Lend Lease Act when that was adopted. I have already said I did not vote for it, but, it having been adopted as the policy of the country, we have got to back it up with dollars.

Mr. KNUTSON. It is not too late to withdraw from a foolish commitment.

Mr. TREADWAY. I do not think we have made foolish commitments in the sense we are endeavoring to aid the Allies to fight this war on their own shores and not require our men to go over there. That is my point.

Mr. KNUTSON. If this country is so open to invasion why does not Hitler go into England?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TREADWAY. I beg the gentleman not to insist on it. I have but 3 minutes. I must proceed.

In view of the staggering obligations which this country has already incurred in connection with the defense and lend-lease programs, as well as the tremendous outlays we face in the future, it occurs to me that we should bend every effort to promote the greatest possible efficiency and economy in their administration. Just because money is appropriated for defense is no reason it should not be spent wisely and without waste.

The vast cost of these twin defense programs also suggests the imperative neces-

sity of curtailing so far as possible our expenditures for nondefense purposes. Every dollar spent unnecessarily or wastefully increases the already staggering burden of taxation upon our citizens. Up to the present time, the administration has made no effort whatever to reduce expenditures for civil purposes.

Congress recently took the matter into its own hands by providing, in title VI of the tax bill, for the appointment of a joint committee to study the question and make recommendations, with a view to saving at least a billion dollars, and possibly much more, in nondefense items. I do not remember the date that bill passed the House, but so far as I know there has been not a move whatsoever toward the establishment of that committee that was set up under the law. Why is this committee not established? Why cannot the economy committee start functioning and see if we cannot carry out Secretary Morgenthau's advice that we should legislate in a way to save at least \$1,000,000,000 of nondefense items? What has become of the law we passed?

For some time I have had a measure pending providing for the creation of such a committee, and I am at least glad that legislative authority for its appointment now exists.

We have recently been advised by the Director of the Budget that the total appropriations, contract authorizations, and recommendations for national defense now aggregate over \$60,000,000,000, including the present and previous lend-lease appropriations. This is more than twice the direct cost of this country's participation in the last World War. We are told by the Appropriations Committee, in their report on the pending bill, that the \$5,985,000,000 provided therein is estimated to be obligated by March 1942, "at which time," they say, "it is now contemplated that additional funds will be requested." Of course, no one knows how much additional will be requested from time to time, but in view of the fact that sixty billions has been authorized in the short period of 15 months, it is easy to see that if the war lasts for several years, as most authorities seem to feel it will, our commitments for national defense and aid to Britain may stagger our imaginations. Think of the taxes which will be required to pay for such an obligation, and think of the extent to which the national debt will be skyrocketed in order to help finance it. In view of the burdens we are imposing upon our own generation by this vast program, and upon generations yet to come, we cannot be too circumspect in passing upon requests for funds and in seeing that they are economically and wisely spent.

While, as I have indicated, it goes against my grain and, to some extent, against my better judgment, to vote for the pending measure, yet under all the circumstances I feel that I have no alternative but to do so. The Congress has, in its wisdom, determined that the defense of our own country will be promoted by giving aid and assistance to Great Britain and her Allies. It has placed the administration of that policy in the hands of the President, as the chosen leader of the people. We are now

advised that the funds heretofore authorized have now been allocated, and that it is necessary for a new authorization to be made so that future commitments may be made. Although I do not agree with many of the methods under which the previous lend-lease appropriation has been administered, I cannot let my individual views regarding methods stand in the way of my support of the larger purpose involved, namely, the uninterrupted continuation of ever-increasing aid to those who are fighting to preserve freedom and democracy throughout the world.

It is unfortunate that no end is in sight as regards the necessity for our making further appropriations under the Lend Lease Act. When the first \$7,000,000,000 bill was passed, it was indicated that this would be the extent of our contribution to the cause of the democracies. Now we are called upon to make a further contribution of six billions, and by March 1942 we are told there will be another request for additional funds. It is obvious that when we adopted the lend-lease policy, we certainly obligated ourselves for an extravagant program running indefinitely into the future.

In conclusion, let me say that although I fully recognize the tremendous drain on our resources which the lend-lease program involves, as well as the staggering tax burden which it will necessitate on our citizens, nevertheless I feel it will be well worth the price if it results, as we all hope, in avoiding the necessity for sending our boys to fight on foreign battlefields. I prefer to vote for the bill rather than face that possibility. The cost of the lend-lease program in money is insignificant compared to the dreaded loss of life and terrible suffering which would be entailed by our actual participation in the war. The lend-lease program was instituted as a means of keeping the war away from our shores, and I hope it will have that result.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BLAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 5788, making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on October 8, 1941, the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5682. An act to amend an act to provide for a union railroad station in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Baldridge, one of its clerks, announced

that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 235) entitled "joint resolution to amend section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code by extending the time for applications, and changing the procedure for certification of national-defense facilities and contracts for amortization purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GEORGE, Mr. CONNALLY, and Mr. LA FOLLETTE, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 755. An act for the relief of W. W. Carlton;
S. 807. An act for the relief of Eva Mueller;
S. 1251. An act to amend Private Act No. 446, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved July 2, 1940, and for other purposes;

S. 1345. An act to authorize the sale of certain Government-owned lands in the Territory of Hawaii to the Honolulu Plantation Co.;

S. 1813. An act for the relief of Harry F. Baker; and

S. J. Res. 29. Joint resolution for the relief of South Dakota Wheat Growers Association, Inc.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. GEORGE, Mr. BYRD, and Mr. LA FOLLETTE from the Committee on Finance and Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, and Mr. NYE from the Committee on Appropriations as members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee to Investigate Nonessential Federal Expenditures, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law No. 250, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session (the Revenue Act of 1941).

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—REPEAL OF SECTION 6 OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT (H. DOC. NO. 404)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read and with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

It is obvious to all of us that world conditions have changed violently since the first American Neutrality Act of 1935. The Neutrality Act of 1939 was passed at a time when the true magnitude of the Nazi attempt to dominate the world was visualized by few persons. We heard it said, indeed, that this new European war was not a real war, and that the contending armies would remain behind their impregnable fortifications and never really fight. In this atmosphere the Neutrality Act seemed reasonable. But so did the Maginot Line.

Since then—in these past 2 tragic years—war has spread from continent to continent; very many nations have been conquered and enslaved; great cities have been laid in ruins; millions of human beings have been killed, soldiers and sailors and civilians alike. Never before has such widespread devastation been visited upon God's earth and God's children.

The pattern of the future—the future as Hitler seeks to shape it—is now as clear and as ominous as the headlines of today's newspapers.

Through these years of war we Americans have never been neutral in thought. We have never been indifferent to the fate of Hitler's victims. And, increasingly, we have become aware of the peril to ourselves, to our democratic traditions and institutions, to our country, and to our hemisphere.

We have known what victory for the aggressors would mean to us. Therefore, the American people, through the Congress, have taken important and costly steps to give great aid to those nations actively fighting against Nazi-Fascist domination.

We know that we could not defend ourselves in Long Island Sound or in San Francisco Bay. That would be too late. It is the American policy to defend ourselves wherever such defense becomes necessary under the complex conditions of modern warfare.

Therefore, it has become necessary that this Government should not be handicapped in carrying out the clearly announced policy of the Congress and of the people. We must face the truth that the Neutrality Act requires a complete reconsideration in the light of known facts.

The revisions which I suggest do not call for a declaration of war any more than the Lend-Lease Act called for a declaration of war. This is a matter of essential defense of American rights.

In the Neutrality Act are various crippling provisions. The repeal or modification of these provisions will not leave the United States any less neutral than we are today, but will make it possible for us to defend the Americas far more successfully and to give aid far more effectively against the tremendous forces now marching toward conquest of the world.

Under the Neutrality Act we established certain areas as zones of combat into which no American-flag ships could proceed. Hitler proclaimed certain far larger areas as zones of combat into which any neutral ship, regardless of its flag or the nature of its cargo, could proceed only at its peril. We know now that Hitler recognizes no limitation on any zone of combat in any part of the seven seas. He has struck at our ships and at the lives of our sailors within the waters of the Western Hemisphere. Determined as he is to gain domination of the entire world, he considers the entire world his own battlefield.

Ships of the United States and of other American republics continue to be sunk, not only in the imaginary zone proclaimed by the Nazis in the North Atlantic but also in the zoneless South Atlantic.

I recommend the repeal of section 6 of the act of November 4, 1939, which prohibits the arming of American-flag ships engaged in foreign commerce.

The practice of arming merchant ships for civilian defense is an old one. It has never been prohibited by international law. Until 1937 it had never been prohibited by any statute of the United States. Through our whole history American merchant vessels have been

armed whenever it was considered necessary for their own defense.

It is an imperative need now to equip American merchant vessels with arms. We are faced not with the old type of pirates but with the modern pirates of the sea, who travel beneath the surface or on the surface or in the air destroying defenseless ships without warning and without provision for the safety of the passengers and crews.

Our merchant vessels are sailing the seas on missions connected with the defense of the United States. It is not just that the crews of these vessels should be denied the means of defending their lives and their ships.

Although the arming of merchant vessels does not guarantee their safety, it most certainly adds to their safety. In the event of an attack by a raider they have a chance to keep the enemy at a distance until help comes. In the case of an attack by air, they have at least a chance to shoot down the enemy or keep the enemy at such height that it cannot make a sure hit. If it is a submarine, the armed merchant ship compels the submarine to use a torpedo while submerged—and many torpedoes thus fired miss their mark. The submarine can no longer rise to the surface within a few hundred yards and sink the merchant ship by gunfire at its leisure.

Already we take many precautions against the danger of mines—and it seems somewhat incongruous that we have authority today to "degauss" our ships as a protection against mines, whereas we have no authority to arm them in protection against aircraft or raiders or submarines.

The arming of our ships is a matter of immediate necessity and extreme urgency. It is not more important than some other crippling provisions in the present act, but anxiety for the safety of our crews and of the almost priceless goods that are within the holds of our ships leads me to recommend that you, with all speed, strike the prohibition against arming our ships from the statute books.

There are other phases of the Neutrality Act to the correction of which I hope the Congress will give earnest and early attention. One of these provisions is of major importance. I believe that it is essential to the proper defense of our country that we cease giving the definite assistance which we are now giving to the aggressors. For, in effect, we are inviting their control of the seas by keeping our ships out of the ports of our own friends.

It is time for this country to stop playing into Hitler's hands and to unshackle our own.

A vast number of ships are sliding into the water from American shipbuilding ways. We are lending them to the enemies of Hitlerism and they are carrying food and supplies and munitions to beligerent ports in order to withstand Hitler's juggernaut.

Most of the vital goods authorized by the Congress are being delivered. Yet many of them are being sunk, and as we approach full production requiring the use of more ships now being built, it will

be increasingly necessary to deliver American goods under the American flag.

We cannot and should not depend on the strained resources of the exiled nations of Norway and Holland to deliver our goods nor should we be forced to masquerade American-owned ships behind the flags of our sister republics.

I earnestly trust that the Congress will carry out the true intent of the Lend Lease Act by making it possible for the United States to help to deliver the articles to those who are in a position effectively to use them. In other words, I ask for congressional action to implement congressional policy. Let us be consistent.

I would not go back to the earlier days when private traders could gamble with American life and property in the hope of personal gain, and thereby embroil this country in some incident in which the American public had no direct interest. But today, under the controls exercised by the Government, no ship and no cargo can leave the United States, save on an errand which has first been approved by governmental authority. And the test of that approval is whether the exportation will promote the defense of the United States.

I cannot impress too strongly upon the Congress the seriousness of the military situation that confronts all of the nations that are combating Hitler.

We would be blind to the realities if we did not recognize that Hitler is now determined to expend all the resources and all the mechanical force and manpower at his command to crush both Russia and Britain. He knows that he is racing against time. He has heard the rumblings of revolt among the enslaved peoples, including the Germans and Italians. He fears the mounting force of American aid. He knows that the days in which he may achieve total victory are numbered.

Therefore, it is our duty, as never before, to extend more and more assistance and ever more swiftly to Britain, to Russia, to all peoples and individuals fighting slavery. We must do this without fear or favor. The ultimate fate of the Western Hemisphere lies in the balance.

I say to you solemnly that if Hitler's present military plans are brought to successful fulfillment, we Americans shall be forced to fight in defense of our own homes and our own freedom in a war as costly and as devastating as that which now rages on the Russian front.

Hitler has offered a challenge which we, as Americans, cannot and will not tolerate.

We will not let Hitler prescribe the waters of the world on which our ships may travel. The American flag is not going to be driven from the seas, either by his submarines, his airplanes, or his threats.

We cannot permit the affirmative defense of our rights to be annulled and diluted by sections of the Neutrality Act which have no realism in the light of upscrupulous ambition of madmen.

We Americans have determined our course.

We intend to maintain the security and the integrity and the honor of our country.

We intend to maintain the policy of protecting the freedom of the seas against domination by any foreign power which has become crazed with a desire to control the world. We shall do so with all our strength and all our heart and all our mind.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 9, 1941.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5788, with Mr. BLAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I want to divide my speech into two parts quite definitely. In the first place I want to speak about the bill in general, and I want to speak primarily to those Members of the House who perhaps like myself have felt some travail of spirit in attempting to know for sure what was the right course to take in the face of this great international crisis.

The first thing I want to say is that the United States has adopted a policy of aid to the anti-axis nations. There is, obviously it seems to me, no sense in pursuing this policy other than with the greatest possible vigor. To adopt such policy at all means that your country has parted from a neutral position and has frankly taken the position that there is a certain job for her to try to do in connection with assistance to nations which not of their own choice were faced with war which we so far had escaped. Having adopted this policy, there is nothing to do but to pursue it with the utmost vigor. For that reason it seems to me that the support of this bill is clearly called for.

The second thing I want to say is that these nations today are face to face with Hitler's military might. We are helping them not, it seems to me, selfishly, because they had no other choice. We had and we still have. And the confusion of mind that faces some of us is due, I think, primarily to the fact there are two major things we want so much to accomplish. We first feel a deep and profound concern as to what might happen to the future of democracy and liberty in case all the Old World should fall under the domination of one dictator and his clique; therefore, we want to try to forestall that.

The second thing, and a thing that comes even closer to home, is that we want to avoid the embarkation of American young men to die on foreign fields. If you want to do both of those things, if you want to forestall the first and prevent the second, this policy, it seems to

me, is the only possible policy whereby you might accomplish both of those things at once. I do not think there are very many Members in the Chamber who will attempt to deny that if Hitler succeeds in conquering all of the Old World our task of keeping all dictatorial and totalitarian systems out of this Western Hemisphere will be vastly more difficult than it could be under any other conceivable circumstance. One thing upon which I hope every last one of us can agree is this: If we care for democracy, we must resolve that our determined opposition and resistance, yes, our constructive democratic action against any attempt to spread any totalitarian system in this western world, will never falter or weaken and on that rock and central purpose it seems to me all Americans should be able to unite.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE PROPER PLACE OF OUR NATIONAL CONGRESS

And now I want to speak, if I may, in another vein about two problems within our own Nation. May I say by way of preface just one thing. A number of Members have spoken in the course of this debate about the loss of prestige of the legislature, the loss of respect for the legislature, and so forth. I do not share the point of view as expressed by them, but I do know we have a task to preserve the place of Congress in our Nation's Government.

But I do want to say that in the minds of the American people the position of this great national legislature is going to be maintained not because gentlemen are against things and not because they assert their independence by opposition, particularly not in the field of foreign affairs, but it will be maintained in the minds and hearts of the American people because this House and this Congress bring forth a constructive answer to the basic economic and social problems of this Nation that we are going to face when peace is concluded.

I have two things I want to speak about in that connection.

FOOD FOR AMERICA AS WELL AS FOR NATIONS ABROAD

A number of people have written to me expressing this deep conviction. They have said "There are many people in our country who even under present circumstances are finding it impossible to secure employment because of their age. There are people who are in want today. Yet we find that certain commodities are being taken off the list of the food-stamp plan, and we wonder whether it is not possible for the British to get supplies and food from their dominions instead of having apparently to send them away from our country."

I think that question, as I have put it, is a very logical question. I think I know the answer. I have read the hearings and I have read the testimony of the Secretary of Agriculture. I think the reason is that it is impossible to get a normal amount of food to England from Australia and New Zealand under present shipping conditions; that many of her former sources of supply were in the low countries and in the nations now dominated by the Germans; and that Canada

can supply wheat and similar commodities but cannot supply certain other things which are essential to a healthy diet. We are trying to supply those.

But we cannot neglect the needs of Americans for an adequate diet, and may I point out to the House that if an assured market were provided, the farmers of America could produce an ample abundance not only to take care of all the basic nourishment needs of the people of America but also to take care of the needs of Britain. I submit to the House that even at this hour a thing which would inspire every person in this world who cares about democracy would be if we determined now that the scope of our so-called surplus food marketing system would be extended until it extended to every single school in which there is an undernourished child and to every single family where undernourishment exists. That would be, let me say, a better basis and foundation for that problem that lies ahead of us in the future than almost any other one I could suggest.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT

The last thing I wish to say is this: Electric energy, not only for the purpose of operating defense plants but also for the basic needs of our people, is the primary essential of modern production. Out in my State of California there is now being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation a great project known as the Central Valley water project. Great dams are being constructed at considerable expense, one called the Shasta Dam and the other the Keswick Dam. They will between them generate some 450,000 kilowatts of electricity. Not all that electricity will be firm power. Part of it will not be available at times of low water. There is, therefore, a primary necessity, if the United States is to get its money promptly out of that project, and if it is to be an effective project—in other words, if the taxpayer's money is to be saved—then there is a present necessity that two things be done: One, that there be constructed a steam plant, a stand-by steam plant, to firm up that power so that it can be sold at fair rates as firm power; second, that there be constructed a transmission line from these dams to load center to carry that energy to the places where it can be consumed and to places, mind you, where this governmental agency, which has spent public money on this project, can have a decent market where it can market the power at a fair price for the benefit of the people of that region and for the benefit of our whole Nation and its defense program.

Last year the Committee on Appropriations turned down the steam plant at Antioch. I protested about it. This year we find that the item of \$3,000,000 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and the Bureau of Reclamation for the construction of a transmission line from these dams to load center was also turned down, and the committee report turned us down in the following language:

The sum of \$3,000,000 for transmission lines for the Central Valley project, Calif., has been eliminated, the committee being of the opinion that the appropriation is not now urgent.

Referring to the hearings, I find that the chairman asked Mr. Page when the plants at the Shasta and Keswick Dams would be completed. Mr. Page answered that they would be in operation in 1943 or the first part of 1944. Then—

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take to build the transmission lines?

Mr. PAGE. About 3 years.

In other words, if we start now to build those transmission lines they will not be ready when the power is available. How, under these circumstances, it can be said that this transmission line is not now urgent I am utterly unable to see.

Now, why the opposition? At this point I want in no uncertain terms to pay my respects to a gigantic public-utility corporation in the State of California, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., the same corporation which today is attempting to prevent the city of San Francisco from fulfilling the contract with the Federal Government embraced in the so-called Raker Act, which made possible the construction of the Hetch Hetchy Dam.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. One tactic being pursued by the P. G. & E. in this connection is to spread it abroad among the people of San Francisco that they can get the Raker Act amended or repealed in Congress. I happen to be a member of the Committee on Public Lands, and I am one member of the Committee on Public Lands who will not vote to amend the Raker Act, who will fight to the bitter end any attempt to amend it, especially in view of the fact that this utility corporation has implied it could deliver the votes necessary to do that. I resent such an implication very deeply indeed, and every other Member of this House should feel the same way.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would rather not yield just at this time. I will yield to the gentleman in just a moment.

As you read further in this testimony you find the reason this \$3,000,000 was left out, because the question is asked whether it would not be possible for the private utility to transport the power and the answer of Mr. Page is "No," that it would not be. They have only room for 50,000 kilowatts of additional capacity on their lines and hence would have to themselves construct a new line to take care of the upwards of 450,000 kilowatts which will be produced if they were to take care of the transmission. So a new line has got to be built by somebody. If it is going to be built, it should be built in the public interest so you can market the power in the public interest and so you can market it effectively, or else you are going to let that power hang up there in the air at Shasta and Keswick Dams and be unable to sell it except to one customer, namely, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., the only people who can take it unless we build this transmission line.

I do not believe the Congress wants to do this. I do not believe the Appropria-

tions Committee wants to do this, and I am going to offer an amendment to restore this \$3,000,000 because I am positive it is a sound business proposition and because I know that without it the benefits of all the money that has been spent on this project cannot get to the people of my State and will not be available on the terms it should be available, for the turning of the wheels essential to our national defense.

I now yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. LEAVY. I feel I am rather familiar with the problem the gentleman presents in connection with the construction of this transmission line. Being a member of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations, I know the fight that was made and I know the forces that made the fight to keep a steam plant from coming into being. But at that time we were not asked to give consideration to this item of \$3,000,000 to build the transmission line that was brought before the deficiency subcommittee.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I understand that.

Mr. LEAVY. The gentleman is absolutely correct and right in the interest, not alone of the people of California but of the whole United States. That line ought to be built and work ought to commence on it now. If this is not done the same situation will prevail that prevailed at Bonneville 3 years ago, power comes on at the generators and no transmission line to carry it away, and then your private utility says: "We will step into the breach and solve your problem," and the public pays twice or thrice for the power. I trust that the amendment which the gentleman is going to offer tomorrow will prevail; it should.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman very, very much, and may I add that this project is not only a power project but also a reclamation and water project, and the price the farmer is going to have to pay for water will be greater in proportion as the revenue from power is reduced. In other words, the more power revenues there are, the cheaper the water will be to water that land and enable farm families to farm the land, which is an additional argument in this connection.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to make one preliminary statement. It is my conviction that the patriotism of a man is not measured by his willingness to approve and accept blindly the administration's policies; neither do I believe that the morale of the American people is dependent on an ignorance of those facts which are pertinent to their own security. There has been some dispute on both of these questions and I want to make my own position very clear; first, with reference to the matter of a yardstick on a man's patriotism and, secondly, on the matter of the maintenance of morale by keeping people in the dark.

I believe this lease-lend appropriation is definitely related to our whole national-defense program. I believe a fundamental part of that program is production. So to the extent that my time

is available I should like to make a review of what the objectives have been and how those objectives have been attained and accomplished since we embarked on the defense program.

The passing of the summer of 1941 marks the completion of the first full year of the emergency national-defense program. It was in May 1940 that the President requested of Congress the first billion dollars for the new program; announced his goal of 50,000 airplanes a year, made his famous "on hand or on order" radio speech to the Nation, and appointed the now practically defunct National Defense Advisory Commission of seven members to coordinate the defense program. During the summer months came the passage of the necessary legislation and appropriations to implement the program. The act of July 19, 1940, authorized the two-ocean Navy. The Selective Service Act was signed by the President on September 16, 1940. Following the regular Army and Navy appropriation acts, came in quick order three supplemental national-defense appropriation acts. Between June 1 and October 9, 1940, Congress provided about \$8,350,000,000 in cash appropriations and \$3,802,000,000 in contractual authorizations for the Army and Navy. An additional \$4,500,000,000 for naval and other construction was authorized but not appropriated.

As the United States goes into the second year of the important emergency effort the program has been greatly expanded. Congress has now provided some \$53,000,000,000 in appropriations and contract authorizations for defense purposes. I believe it is high time that we pause to take stock of progress to date. On May 27, 1941, a year and a day after the "on hand or on order" speech of May 26, 1940, the President addressed the Nation again on the subject of national defense and foreign policy. But that part of the Nation which was awaiting a report on the progress of the defense effort in the past year and information as to how many guns, tanks, airplanes, and ships, "on order" a year before were then "on hand" was doomed to disappointment. The President had much to say about stopping Hitler, but little to say about what we had on hand with which to accomplish the task. He proclaimed very dramatically the existence of some sort of a nebulous state of an "unlimited national emergency," but no definite proposals were made by which the ineffective administrative efforts were to be transformed into instruments of competency and efficiency.

Nor has the President clarified the situation in his speeches and statements during the last summer. Out of his rendezvous with Winston Churchill in the North Atlantic in August came a joint statement of common objectives in the struggle against the Axis Powers. In his radio speech of September 11, 1941, he announced the policy of clearing German and Italian vessels of war out of the waters of the Atlantic, "the protection of which is necessary for American defense." But there was an ominous silence on the subject of progress in the defense program. True, there has been a profusion of phrases, but they have little value in creating confidence or in challenging

the courage of an intelligent people. We have had phrases rather than frankness. When well-informed men, whose intentions cannot be questioned, have felt compelled to criticize the administrative failures of the defense program and to give facts to the people, their charges have been flippantly dismissed, or evasively answered, or their motives impugned.

All of us are aware of the influences which are at work to bring about our actual involvement abroad. Cabinet members who have first-hand information on the state of our unpreparedness, seem to take a fiendish delight in trying to wage a war of words. When forces of this kind are active, pushing as they do to an inevitable end, it seems to me the people have the right to know the facts of the situation. One thing they should know is how well prepared we are to fight now. What and how many men, guns, planes, and ships do we have and how fast are they being produced? Generally speaking, the American people do not have that information and the administration has shown an amazing lack of candor in failing or refusing to inform the people of the cold, hard facts of the progress of the rearmament program. The President himself has evaded speaking specifically on that point and defense officials usually try to exhort industry and the people to greater effort without giving adequate factual accounts of the production process. The Office for Emergency Management published in May 1941 a pamphlet entitled "Defense, One Year," which gives many facts about the defense program but fails to provide an adequate over-all picture of how we stand today. It is often said that such information is a military secret and must be kept from the enemy. But unfortunately Hitler seems to be far better informed as to the progress of our defense program than the American people.

The facts also bear out the conclusion that the progress of the defense program during the past year or more has been much less than planned and evidences an incompetency that is alarming. These conclusions can best be drawn by outlining the objective of the program and the schedules set for the production of defense materials and then showing that the objectives have not been achieved and that we do not have the guns, planes, tanks, and ships which should be on hand. This is not a simple and easy task, for the objectives and schedules are almost constantly being changed and the administration's policy in this respect shows much the same vacillation and inconsistency which has been glaringly apparent in other fields of endeavor.

I wish I might share the optimism of my distinguished friend from Virginia [Mr. Woodrum] and my able and distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. Taft] in the rosy picture that was painted during the colloquy this morning. I hope they are right. I hope that all of these estimates of improvement in production are carried out. But as I evaluate these estimates I cannot get away from the fact that there have been estimates made in the past, and that those estimates have been entirely too optimistic. Then I am brought face to

face with the inevitable conclusion that either the estimates themselves were not well founded, or that there was a sinister purpose in projecting the estimates in an effort to mislead our people. Neither one of these conclusions is encouraging.

It is not to be inferred that considerable progress has not been made in the national-defense program. It is true that the transformation of our economy to a defense basis takes time. Undoubtedly, an earlier start would have put us far ahead of where we are today. The basic groundwork of providing the necessary facilities for the production of defense materials is under way. Tooling up has been proceeding fairly rapidly and defense officials keep contending that mass production of articles and weapons for defense is "just around the corner." Priorities have been enforced for critical materials and products. But we do not have the guns, tanks, planes, and ships yet, and the conclusion is inescapable that the administration's promises have been entirely out of line with its program of production. Our Navy is reasonably ready for an emergency. The magnitude of such an emergency, however, cannot be ignored in making an estimate. Our munitions reserves are inadequate, and the President's report to Congress on the operation of the Lease Lend Act during the first 6 months shows that we have given Britain little aid in the way of implements of war.

The responsibility for the unsatisfactory status of our defense program lies at the door of the administration. Congress has promptly provided practically all of the money requested for national defense. To date some \$53,000,000,000 have been provided. But during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, only \$6,000,000,000 were spent for national defense and monthly expenditures did not pass the \$1,000,000,000 mark until July 1941. In the meantime the President has permitted an unprecedented series of strikes in defense industries to go unchecked, which has resulted in the loss of millions of sorely needed man-days of labor—the equivalent of hundreds of bombers, tanks, and guns. The President has failed to develop an efficient and satisfactorily integrated and coordinated organization, with adequate powers to administer the emergency defense program. His deeds and actions in arming the Nation and in seeking to make the United States the great arsenal of democracy have not kept pace with his pronouncements of our policy of opposition to the Axis forces and our promises of aid to Britain and the other opponents of totalitarian aggression.

Let me say that I am not putting a thing in the Record and I am not giving any information that has not either appeared in the public press or that is not a part of the public record. I recognize the responsibility resting upon the members imposed, and I want to make that very clear. In other words, the discretion that has been exercised by certain Cabinet officials in their insistence on "off the record" remarks in many instances is farfetched. I know the excuse of the committee when the order is given that certain information should not be divulged. I may not always agree with the need for the secrecy that has

of "off the record" has been seized upon in some instances where no possible harm could be done by a disclosure of the facts.

But let us turn more directly to the consideration of objectives of our defense program and the progress of the past year in the production of the much-needed war materials.

The general objectives of our foreign policy and defense program are not very clear or settled. It is clear that we are engaged in a gigantic armament program so as to be able to defend the United States and the Western Hemisphere. But we are also now pledged by the Lease Lend Act and the President's pronouncements to provide Britain with the sinews of war. It should be emphasized, however, that each of the steps which have been taken and which have had congressional authority have been advanced as measures to keep us out of war. No more solemn duty rests upon the shoulders of the President than the duty to abide by the constitutional restraints imposed upon the Executive that he has no power to make the fateful decision of peace or war.

The specific objectives of our defense armament program are, however, fairly definite and working plans for their achievement have been made and some put into operation. The objectives for the Army which have been the guide for the past year are generally as follows:

First. To provide a completely equipped Army of 1,418,000 men, the so-called protective mobilization force. It was planned that the full strength of personnel would be reached by July 1, 1941, but complete equipment is not expected for at least another year. This force is to be expanded to about 1,727,000 during the present fiscal year. The next objective, only planned and not yet authorized, is to expand the total force to approximately 3,000,000 men.

Second. To procure critical items of equipment for the proposed augmented force of 3,000,000 men. The First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act for 1942, signed August 25, 1941, provides funds for the acquisition of a considerable amount of critical items above the demands for the 3,000,000 Army.

Third. To create and develop manufacturing facilities for the production of the critical items of reserve stocks required to equip and maintain in combat approximately 4,000,000 men. The initial objective was for production facilities for 2,000,000 men, but that has now been expanded.

Fourth. To procure 18,000 additional planes for the Army Air Corps by mid-1942 and develop productive capacity to provide 18,000 planes a year for the Army. This was in addition to the 5,500-plane program already provided for and 200 bombers and 1,700 training planes appropriated for in June 1940. Added to the original 18,000-plane program have been the 3,600 heavy bombers and the 13,000 planes provided for in the Military Establishment Appropriation Act for 1942. Thus the over-all program calls for around 42,000 planes for the Army.

The major objective of the Navy is to carry forward the naval-expansion

program designed to build up a two-ocean Navy to meet any possible combination of hostile naval forces. The act of June 14, 1940, authorized the increase of under age naval combatant tonnage by 167,000 tons, or 11 percent. The act of July 19, 1940, authorized the increase of such tonnage by an additional 1,325,000 tons, or 70 percent. The tonnage of auxiliary vessels has also been increased considerably. Appropriations for construction of the new ships have been made and practically all are classified technically by the Navy as under construction since contracts have been awarded. However, it is not contemplated that all of the ships authorized in these acts can be completed before 1946 or 1947. The combatant ships to be built under the authorization of the two 1940 acts include 7 battleships, 10 aircraft carriers, 38 cruisers, 155 destroyers, and 57 submarines. It is estimated that the enlisted personnel of the Navy will have to be increased from 139,554 on June 30, 1940, to 532,000 when the two-ocean Navy is completed in 1946 or 1947, but such increase has not as yet been authorized. Likewise, the officer complement will be 35,500 then, as compared with about 11,000 in 1940.

The total authorized size of the Navy air service was set at 15,000 planes by the "two-ocean" act. The immediate objective was for the procurement of about 7,000 planes in 2 years so as to bring the total strength up to around 10,000 planes. In July of 1941 funds were provided for 2,236 more planes.

To these objectives must be added the British-aid program, the details of which have not been made public. British orders placed in this country total about three and seven-tenths billion dollars and seven billions have already been appropriated for our lease-lend program. In the late summer of 1940 the British had about 14,000 planes on order in the United States, and more may have been ordered later. The lend-lease program calls for about 10,000 planes. Canada and other British dominions have an undisclosed number of planes on order.

Roughly these are the objectives which have been before us in the year or more since the beginning of the defense program. They are being constantly shifted and expanded. But let us examine the record of progress so far.

The first part of the Army's objective of a force of 1,418,000 men has been achieved. The War Department reported on July 24, 1941, that there were 1,398,000 enlisted men and 99,900 officers in the Army. Since that time the total force has grown to nearly 1,600,000. There will probably be little difficulty in increasing the force to the 1,727,000 protective mobilization force planned for this fiscal year.

But it is fallacious to assume that because we have the men the full objective has been achieved. The Army is only partially equipped and is short on artillery, antiaircraft guns, tanks, and planes. The equipment problem will get better, no doubt as time goes on, but an "on order" status presently prevails.

That the Army is not ready for war has been attested by several of its officials

and leaders. On May 6, 1941, Secretary of War Stimson said in a radio speech that we have only just begun to build up our military and air defense and that at least another year will pass before we can have an Army and air force adequate to meet the air and ground forces which could be brought against us. In testifying before the Senate Committee Investigating the National Defense Program on April 23, 1941, General Twaddle, of the General Staff, said the following about the Army's ability to fight now:

We couldn't make a very good showing, I don't believe, sir. We could fight defensively with some units, a few of our units.

General Marshall's recent remarks that the Army is "now over the hump" and possessed of a very high morale cannot be interpreted as meaning that we have an effective fighting force ready.

The question of procuring the necessary heavy equipment for the Army will be discussed later, but attention should be called to the fact that Army inefficiency has slowed up the recruitment and training program. In the first place, the Army did not have housing facilities ready so that the induction of the selective-service trainees could proceed according to schedule. Funds for the construction of shelter for National Guard and the selective trainees became available on September 9 and September 24, 1940, respectively. Although the Army stated that it could provide the facilities in 90 days, delays occurred and cost increased. By January 1, 1941, only 19,327 selectees had been inducted into service and it was not until June 1941 that 600,000 had been entered. As a result the training program is behind schedule.

Not only was the camp construction program delayed but it cost more than half again as much as the Army originally anticipated. The original estimates formulated by the War Department, together with all supplements subsequently made thereto for increases of the projects, amounted to \$515,755,478 for 229 camp and cantonment projects. On May 31, 1941, when nearly all of the projects were substantially completed and the actual costs were largely known, the total cost was estimated to be \$828,424,102. This resulted in a request by the War Department for a deficiency appropriation of \$338,880,000. Investigations have proved that although increased labor and material costs accounted for about one-third of the increase, poor planning and execution were responsible for the major share.

The military airplane is coming more and more to occupy the key position in our whole defense program. The lessons of the war have demonstrated how important air power is and how necessary it is that air superiority be wrested from the Germans. Since the outbreak of the war our aircraft production facilities have been continually expanding to supply both Britain and our own air forces with the much-needed military planes. Only recently and belatedly has the emphasis been placed upon the production of bombers. But although we have done a great deal we are still short of real quantity production.

Obviously we should not demand or expect the impossible of our airplane fac-

tories, but we can evaluate the progress of the administration's plane program by showing what was planned and promised in comparison with what was produced and delivered. This is not a simple job for the whole program has constantly been changed as more planes were ordered and production schedules adjusted to changing conditions. Furthermore, the administration has refused to give out much detailed information of the progress of the plane program. However, the following facts stand out:

First. Our responsible public officials have consistently overestimated our future production of military aircraft;

Second. They have repeatedly overstated our current production;

Third. According to their own estimates of our needs, our production schedules are lagging behind our needs; and

Fourth. Our own armed forces are not getting the planes they say they need.

The President stated on May 16, 1940, that he should like to see the Nation geared up to produce at least 50,000 airplanes a year and that we should plan a program that would provide us with 50,000 military and naval planes. At that time, May 1940, about 450 military planes were being produced a month, and in the entire year of 1939 only about 2,600 had been manufactured. On May 1, 1940, the Army had only 2,794 planes on hand and the Navy had 2,300. Obviously the President's desire was nothing but a strategic dream then.

We have seen that the Army's immediate objective was the procurement of about 18,000 additional planes and that the Navy's program called for 7,000 more. The British had orders for about 14,000. During the summer of 1940 the Defense Commission drew up a 2-year production program which called for the aircraft industry to produce by the middle of 1942 approximately 40,000 planes. In 1941 funds were appropriated for 16,600 more planes for the Army and 2,236 planes for the Navy. The President's 50,000 plane goal is now provided for. Furthermore, the lease-lend appropriation calls for 10,000 more planes.

What about the production and delivery of these planes? On the 3d of September 1940 the Defense Commission issued primarily for the newspapers a publication entitled "Building for Defense." In this the Commission set forth a schedule of what it expected airplane production would be in the United States for the next year and a half. Just note this statement:

We are turning out roughly 1,000 planes a month now. Early next year we will be turning out 2,000 a month. By the end of next year we will be turning out 3,000.

Let us see whether this schedule has been lived up to. On May 29, 1941, the O. P. M. issued a press release showing airplane production month by month since the previous July. It showed that 586 planes were produced in August 1940, and 670 in September 1940, at the very time the Defense Commission publication, "Building for Defense," stated, "We are now producing 1,000 planes a month." At that rate we were 33 percent behind schedule in September 1940.

The publication further stated that—

Early next year we will be turning out 2,000 a month.

February 1941 would be "early next year," and in that month only 972 planes were delivered. Thus we were producing less than half of the number the Defense Commission said we would be producing then. The statement went on to say that—

By the end of next year we will be turning out 3,000.

We have not reached the end of the calendar year 1941, but the O. P. M. figures show that we produced 1,476 planes in June, 1,460 in July, and 1,854 in August. Thus we are still short of the figure set for early in the year, and it is idle to think that production will reach 3,000 by the end of the year.

In October 1940 we had some revised estimates of airplane production. This new schedule called for production of 2,068 airplanes in April 1941 and 2,466 in June 1941. What were the facts? In April 1941 we produced 1,389 planes, as against the 2,068 estimated, and in June 1941 we produced 1,476 planes, as against an estimated 2,466.

A little later in 1940 Mr. Knudsen presented a still lower schedule of airplane production. This called for 1,000 planes in December 1940, more than 1,600 in April 1941, 2,200 in July 1941, and 2,700 in February 1942. On December 13, 1940, in his address before the National Manufacturers Association, Mr. Knudsen was forced to admit that production was behind even the newer schedule. He said:

Frankly, we are not doing anything compared to the forecast by the manufacturers and the Commission in July, and our hoped-for production figures for January 1, 1941, of 1,000 planes per month have to be scaled down by 30 percent to be correct.

The actual production in December 1940 was 900, better than Knudsen anticipated early in the month, but still short of the 1,000 estimate. But in April we produced only 1,389 as against the estimate of 1,600. And in July the actual production was 1,460 as against the estimate of 2,200.

Revised schedules have continued as deliveries kept falling behind the schedules. It is reported that the latest O. P. M. estimate calls for a monthly output of 4,000 by July 1942 and that it is estimated that the goal of 50,000-a-year production will be reached in another year. But if the experience of the past is a guide to the future we will not achieve that objective.

The following table shows the actual deliveries of military planes to the Army, Navy, and British, month by month, since the beginning of the emergency program: 1940:

July	561
August	586
September	670
October	742
November	779
December	900
1941:	
January	1,036
February	972
March	1,216
April	1,389
May	1,334
June	1,476
July	1,460
August	1,854

The total output of military planes in 1940 was about 5,800. During the fiscal year 1941 deliveries totaled 11,461, a little more than one-quarter of the originally planned 2-year program. In the first 8 months of 1941 but 10,737 planes were produced and if all goes well we may get 18,000 for the full year. Fifty thousand planes a year is still a strategic dream.

But what is more important is the number of combat planes produced. What we need now is tactical or combat planes and particularly 4-engine bombers for the British. Yet only about half of our total production is of such combat planes. It has been stated, without refutation, that during the past year we have produced upon the average only 500 combat planes per month. About 700 combat planes were produced in July, 16 less than in the previous month of June, and this number was 200 less than the schedule. The 700 combat planes were composed of 14 heavy 4-motor bombers, 95 medium bombers, 243 light bombers, and 348 fighter planes. We cannot wrest air superiority from the Germans at this rate.

In May 1941 came the announcement that the President had set a goal of the production of 500 heavy four-engine bombers a month, apparently to be reached by late 1942. During the previous month, April, only 21 such planes were produced, and production declined to 12 in June and only 14 in July. The production and delivery of the four-engine planes is way behind schedule and it will be 2 years or more before the goal of 500 planes can be reached. Plant facilities are supposedly now available for the production of 100 planes a month, but only a handful are forthcoming. We will not reach a production of 200 a month until late spring or early summer of 1942, and it appears that 500 a month is another strategic dream.

The progress of the plane-expansion program of the Army Air Corps during the past year cannot be evaluated with any accuracy, since the War Department refuses to release to the public information about its plane procurement. Secretary of War Stimson has placed the production data on aircraft on the Army's secret list. "Bouncing" output figures are said to be "confusing to the public." The 1940 program called for the delivery of 13,000 planes by late 1942. The 3,600 bomber program will not yield any planes until well into 1942. And 13,000 more planes were appropriated for in June 1941.

On May 1, 1940, before the expanded program went into effect the Army had a total of 2,794 planes, of which 863 were combat planes, and of these only 500 were suitable for modern war. Secretary of War Stimson is reported to have testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the hearings on the lend-lease bill, February 25, 1941, that the Army then had nearly 4,000 planes, of which slightly less than half were tactical planes. But only 650 of the combat group were of first-line quality and few were up to present battle standards. At Stimson's request, this testimony was deleted from the hearings, but it was reported in the New York Times February 26, 1941. Apparently most of the planes delivered to the Army in recent months

have been from programs previous to the 1940 ones.

Reports vary as to the number of planes the Army received in 1940. The New York Herald Tribune, January 16, 1941, reported that Under Secretary of War Patterson told a group of Senators that only 83 bombers, a little more than 200 fighters, and about 1,000 trainers were procured in 1940. Hanson Baldwin reports that the Army Air Corps received only 50 combat planes in December 1940.

As to the general progress of the Army plane-procurement program, the following testimony of General Brett, Chief of Army Air Corps, on March 7, 1941, before the House Appropriations Subcommittee holding hearings on the fifth supplemental national-defense appropriation bill, 1941, page 162, is worthy of note:

Naturally in a program of this magnitude there have been some delays due to various causes. However, most of these had been anticipated and all of them have now been ironed out. In this connection, you will remember I told you previously that an air force could not be built up overnight.

We have not begun to get our maximum deliveries under the airplane contracts. This peak will not be reached until about October of 1941, although deliveries gradually increase up to that time.

However, it will start rolling very well in April and May.

In the same bill the Army asked for and received a supplemental appropriation of \$63,000,000 for the deficiency in the current airplane procurement program created because of the additional cost of aircraft. The cost of aircraft has gone up approximately 20 percent over the time when the program was started. The increase in labor costs and the cost of raw materials are largely responsible for the increase.

Even if the Army now has 6,000 or 7,000 planes, only a small dent has been made in the total program authorized and appropriated for. Furthermore, the number of combat planes added is not large and few of the planes are up to the battle standards of the present war.

The facts about the progress of the Navy's plane-procurement program are well known, and it is easy to show that the deliveries are considerably behind schedule even though Secretary Knox apparently tries to give a contrary impression. It will be remembered that the authorized strength of naval aircraft is now 15,000 and that the 1940 program called for the procurement of about 7,000 planes over a period of 2 years so as to bring the total strength to around 10,000 planes. In July 1941 funds were appropriated for only 2,236 more planes. Yet on May 22, 1941, according to the New York Times, Secretary Knox "expressed confidence that the Navy would attain its 15,000-plane goal by July 1, 1943."

What are the facts about the Navy's procurement of airplanes? First, the over-all strength. On January 1, 1940, the Navy had on hand 2,145 planes; on May 1, 1940, the number had grown to only 2,300; and by July 1, 1940, it had slipped to 2,172, due mainly to transfers to the British. On January 1, 1941, the Navy had 2,590 planes on hand, showing a net gain during the year 1940 of only 445 planes. On May 1, 1941, naval-plane

strength was 3,476 and the latest report is for 4,624 planes on September 1, 1941.

But how does this square with the schedules of procurement? On January 7, 1941, Rear Admiral Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, testified before the House Committee on Naval Affairs that deliveries were consistently running behind schedule and the Navy received in 1940 about 300 less planes than it expected. The net increase in naval aircraft during 1940 was only 445. The November figure of 119 planes delivered was 30 percent below expectations. At the same time Rear Admiral Towers gave the plane procurement schedule for 1941, as follows:

January	334
February	263
March	229
April	334
May	393
June	372
July	352
August	365
September	365
October	329
November	279
December	299

In a press conference on May 21, 1941, Secretary of the Navy Knox presented the figures on the actual deliveries during the first 4 months of 1941. In January, 297 planes were delivered, as compared to the schedule of 334. In February, only 183 were delivered instead of the scheduled 263. In March, the deliveries amounted to 243 planes as against the projected 229, and in April 273 planes were delivered instead of the scheduled 334. Thus, the Navy got in the 4 months only 996 planes as against a scheduled 1,230. The deliveries were 19 percent behind schedule. Yet in the press conference Secretary Knox attempted to leave the impression, without directly saying so, that the production of naval airplanes was ahead of schedule.

Moreover, the situation has become worse in recent months. Admiral Towers testified before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on July 22, 1941, that the Navy had received only 1,547 planes during the first 6 months of 1941, as compared to 1,995 scheduled. Deliveries were 22 percent behind schedule. And since the Navy had 4,624 planes on hand on September 1, 1941, as compared to 2,590 on January 1, 1941, it appears that the 1941 plane-procurement program is 25 percent behind the schedule of 2,712 planes for the first 8 months of the year.

In January 1941, Admiral Towers stated that the delays were due to the following reasons: Shortage of tools, shortage of tool-making personnel, delays in expansion of plants, increased engineering time on all modern aircraft development, delays in furnishing raw materials, and failure of subcontractors to meet obligations. In July, he stated that he no longer entertained the hope that deliveries would pick up so that the total year's delivery would approximate the total deliveries scheduled.

Furthermore, on February 14, 1941, Admiral Towers appeared before the Deficiency Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations in the hearings on the fourth supplemental national-defense appropriation bill, 1941,

to justify a request for \$61,809 in cash and \$15,000,000 in contract authorizations to procure 189 airplanes. That deficiency request was due to the fact that by the time that contracts were let under the 7,000-plane program the original estimated costs had risen and the Navy was 189 planes short. The request was granted.

It is clear that the Navy's plane-procurement program is a fifth to a fourth behind schedule. Although it was stated in 1940 that the 7,000-plane program was a 2-year affair, the Navy now tells Congress that they expect to have only 7,300 planes on hand on the 1st of July 1942, and 10,400 by July 1, 1943. Yet Secretary Knox is on record as having said on May 21, 1941, that the Navy would attain its 15,000-plane goal by July 1, 1943.

Another aspect of the aircraft problem is the production of military planes for export. After the repeal of the arms embargo in November 1939, American manufacturers started exporting a considerable number of planes to foreign countries. France received 750 planes in the first 6 months of 1940, and the British Empire 386 planes in the same period. Total exports were about 1,532 in the first half of 1940. With the fall of France and the launching of our defense program, the picture changed somewhat. We have taken charge of the allocation of all airplane production and permit only such exports as we choose. The British have been getting the lion's share of all planes exported and a goodly share of all planes produced in the United States.

Unfortunately we do not have available very much exact information of what the British expect of us in the way of planes and their delivery dates and actually what she has been getting recently, so that it is difficult to pass judgment on that part of our plane-production program. We hear some criticism of American planes by the British, but it is clear that Britain would like many more planes than we are supplying, particularly the 4-engine "flying fortresses." The British and Canadians are reported to have had 16,000 planes on order in the United States. The present lease-lend program calls for about 10,000 planes.

What has been done? In a speech before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on April 30, 1941, Col. John Jouett, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, stated that in the first 20 months of the war nearly 3,500 American-built military planes were exported to the British. He evidently meant the whole British Empire, since Great Britain alone had by no means received that many planes from us by April.

Some time ago the President announced that we would divide our airplane production with the British 50-50. It does not appear that that rule has been applied to total production. On one hand, it appears that the British have been getting more than half of the combat plane production; it has been estimated as high as 90 percent at times. On the other hand, the British have probably not been getting half of the training planes produced. So far the

British have received little aid in the form of aircraft under the Lend Lease Act, for only \$6,016,145 of aircraft and aeronautical material was exported to them as of August 31, 1941. Furthermore, only \$8,876,730 of aircraft and aeronautical material procured under the Lend Lease Appropriation Act and appropriations made prior to March 11, 1941, had been transferred as of August 31, 1941.

The failure of the administration's airplane production program to meet the anticipated schedules has kept the British from getting as many planes as they expected and when they wanted them. But it also appears that the British have received preference in the delivery of combat planes, so that our Army and Navy Air Services are considerably short on up-to-date combat ships. It may well be a good policy to give the British the bombers now, but the facts remain.

True enough our production of military planes has trebled in the past year. But that is far less than was anticipated and what the administration told us we would have.

The tank ranks next to the airplane as the most potent of the implements of modern mechanized warfare. Taking heed from the demonstrations of the Germans, the Army has belatedly embarked upon an extensive program of mechanization and motorization. It has now organized 4 armored divisions and may eventually have 8. In addition, 10 G. H. Q. tank battalions are planned. The original tank procurement program apparently called for about 6,000 tanks. Light tanks to the number of 3,500 were to be acquired by early 1942 and 2,500 medium tanks were to be procured by mid-1943. In his speech before the National Association of Manufacturers on December 13, 1940, William S. Knudsen stated that including British orders then placed the production of 9,200 tanks was called for under the defense program. At a press conference on November 1, 1940, President Roosevelt stated that 4,900 light, medium, and heavy tanks were on order. He reported that the British had expected to buy 4,000 tanks but their orders had been reduced to 1,500. In July 1941 the Army asked for funds for 1,500 more light tanks and 4,600 more medium tanks. Since Congress granted only half of the request for the special ordnance equipment above the demands of the proposed 3,000,000-man Army, it might be assumed that the Army will order only about one-half of the 6,100 additional tanks originally requested.

Despite this ambitious program the facts show that tank production is behind schedule and that the Army does not have the tanks to equip its newly developed armored divisions. On May 1, 1940, the Army reported that it had only 10 modern light and 18 modern medium tanks on hand. It did have, however, perhaps 350 to 400 additional World War tanks not suitable for combat but which could be used for training purposes. In September 1940 some 229 of the World War tanks were sold to Canada for training purposes. By August 1, 1940, the Army had increased the number

of modern light tanks on hand to 67, but it still listed only 18 modern medium tanks.

In the past year the production of light tanks has increased considerably. In testifying before the House Committee on Military Affairs early in April 1941 both William S. Knudsen and John D. Biggers of the O. P. M. stated that light tanks were then being produced at the rate of 100 a month. Later reports indicate that about 725 light tanks were produced in the year ending in May 1941. And the O. P. M. reported on August 23, 1941, that the one thousandth light tank had recently been delivered. But the Army apparently received only about one-half of the light tanks produced, for it is reliably reported that 500 have gone to the British, nearly all in Africa and the Near East. The monthly production of the light tanks is rumored to be now about 300 a month. It will probably be another year before the Army gets even its original quota of about 3,500 light tanks.

In the summer and fall of 1940 contracts were let to five or six companies for the production of the M-3 medium tanks. Considerable time was necessary to construct plants and tool up. But in a speech at the American Legion convention in Boston on September 23, 1940, William S. Knudsen said:

Eventually—say, next spring or early next summer—we will have medium tanks and a few heavy ones.

But by May 1941 only a few hand-made model M-3 medium tanks had been turned out. The latest report is that 2 or 3 a day are being produced, and September or October production may reach 100. The optimists state that by the end of the year monthly production of tanks may reach 500, half light and half medium. General Wessen, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, told the Senate Appropriations Committee on July 31, 1941, that the Army expected to have "well over a thousand of those medium tanks before the 1st of January." This hardly seems probable in view of the way things are going now. However, the newer model medium tank, the T-6, will not get into production until May 1942.

The heavy tanks which Knudsen said we would have this summer are still in the experimental stage and no orders have been placed. So, 2 years after the war began in Europe and more than a year after the start of the emergency defense program, our tank-production record is pitiful. The Army is being held up in the organization and training of its armored divisions and has to use light tanks for medium tanks in maneuvers.

At the start of the defense program last year the Army was very weak in modern up-to-date ordnance. The list of equipment on hand on May 1, 1940, showed a great dearth of antiaircraft guns, effective field artillery, and nearly every type of modern ordnance. We had large quantities of World War rifles, machine guns, revolvers, old French 75's, and small ammunition. These were of some value, as is shown by the fact that many were sold or turned over to the British. Prominent in that list as of January 1, 1941, were 970,000 Enfield

rifles, 24,494 machine guns, 62,988 anti-aircraft machine guns, 200,500 revolvers, and millions of rounds of ammunition. But there was a crying need for up-to-date ordnance of nearly every category.

The munitions program of June 30, 1940, called for critical items of equipment, with some exceptions, for a force of about 2,000,000 men, and the essential items of equipment for the then protective mobilization force of 1,200,000 men. Then the protective mobilization force was increased to 1,418,000 and provision was made in October 1940 for the essential items for the expanded force. In the appropriation made in June and August of 1941 provision is made for all critical items for the projected augmented force of 3,000,000, with special reserves beyond that, and essential items for the expanded protective mobilization force of 1,727,000 men.

The munitions-procurement program put into effect in the summer and fall of 1940 called for approximately the following chief items of equipment:

Item	Number	Scheduled delivery date of final item
Mortars, 81 mm.....	3,300	Fall of 1941.
Rifles, M-1, Garand. semi-automatic.....	202,559	July 1941.
Mortars, 60 mm.....	10,000	Middle of 1942.
37-mm. antitank gun.....	4,600	Fall of 1942.
90-mm. antiaircraft.....	700	Do.
37-mm. antiaircraft.....	3,000	Middle of 1943.
3-inch antiaircraft.....	52	March 1941.
37-mm. aircraft cannon.....	1,000	Spring of 1943.
37-mm. tank cannon.....	6,000	Middle of 1942.
75-mm. tank gun.....	2,500	Do.
Pack howitzers, 75-mm.....	1,000	Middle of 1943.
105-mm. howitzers.....	2,700	Fall of 1942.
155-mm. guns.....	400	Middle of 1942.
8-inch howitzers.....	50	Spring of 1942.
8-inch guns.....	29	Middle of 1941.
Motor vehicles.....	230,600	Late 1941.

Of course, many additions and changes have been made since, but the table gives a good idea of what the original program was.

What has been done? Unfortunately the Army refuses to give out much information about the progress of the ordnance program, so it is hard to get a clear picture of the situation. In May 1941 the O. E. M. published a pamphlet entitled "Defense—One Year," which described the ordnance program as follows:

Ordnance: Because they are easiest to produce, machine guns, rifles, and ammunition are being turned out in vastly increased volumes. Powder output has risen 1,000 percent, small-arms ammunition 1,200 percent in less than a year. Twice as many Garand rifles are coming out monthly as in July 1940. The output of .30-caliber machine guns has trebled, .50-caliber machine guns quadrupled. Gains of 40 and 35 percent, respectively, have been made in the manufacture of field and antiaircraft artillery.

That statement is not of much value, for it tells little or nothing about actual production. In general, it seems that the production of practically all types of munitions is unsatisfactory. Small-arms production is fairly good, but the heavy arms and ammunition situation is serious. The production of important antiaircraft, tank and antitank guns, and other artillery pieces is slow and unsatisfactory. There is an urgent need for all sorts of guns, particularly antiaircraft

guns, but quantity production is still far away. Many of the new guns being produced are unsatisfactory in some respects and new ones are being planned and tested. Ordnance production is handicapped also by the fact that it rates below aircraft and shipping on the priorities list.

In the past year the Army has refused to give out much information on the number of guns on hand and being produced. A list of guns and items on hand August 1, 1940, was published and it showed very few increases over May 1, 1940. The following bits of information about the progress of the ordnance program have been gleaned from various sources:

First. The Army's antiaircraft defense until recently has depended upon about 500 of the old 3-inch-type guns, which are good up to 15,000 to 18,000 feet, but which have been largely outmoded by the advent of high-altitude bombers. The Army has adopted the modern 90-mm. gun as basic for antiaircraft defense. The original program called for 700 of these, but it is reported that 1,200 are now on order. But only a few have yet been delivered, and the War Department confirms President Roosevelt's statement that an average of only 61 will be produced in each of the next 1 months. It will be several months before we will have sufficient of these guns to protect the city of New York alone, which, it is said, would require 300. Large numbers are needed in the Canal Zone. Moreover, the British contend that the 90-mm. gun will fall at least 6,000 feet short of the necessary range for fighting modern bombers. The Army is now turning toward the larger and more powerful 4.7-inch antiaircraft gun, but at latest reports such gun had not even been ordered, and it will be over a year before we can hope to get any.

Second. The Army plans call for the replacement of the famous French 75-mm. gun with a new 105-mm. howitzer. None was on hand either in May or August of 1940 and the first model was turned out in May of 1941. Only a few have been delivered, and it will be in 1942 that we will get quantity production, 200 a month.

Third. In antitank guns production is centering on the 37-mm. type, which the Army now admits to be ineffective against heavily armored tanks. In July 1941 only 72 were produced and in August 160. The schedule calls for 260 in September and 320 in October. The Army has now adopted 3-inch and 4.5-inch antitank guns, but General Wesson stated to the Senate Appropriations Committee on August 1, 1941, that it would be October or November before the contracts are placed. In the meantime we are spending \$4,600 apiece for the 37-mm. antitank guns, which may be practically useless.

Fourth. On May 16, 1941, the first 20-mm. automatic aircraft cannon ever produced in the United States was delivered to the Army.

As compared to the Army, the Navy is far better prepared, and could undoubtedly give a good account of itself in case of need. Secretary of the Navy Knox and

other administration officials have been stressing the Navy's strength and boasting of its performance in patrolling the Atlantic. The enormous two-ocean Navy expansion program is under way. The Navy proudly declares that "every vessel authorized by law has been contracted for" and that it has 353 combat ships building. The public is also informed that the scheduled time for building all classes of combat ships has been shortened considerably.

But without disparaging the Navy's strength it should be pointed out that there are serious faults in the Navy today and that the expansion program is not proceeding as smoothly as it could and should be. In the first place, it is now admitted that the Navy is not ready and will not be ready for some time to give its combatant ships the type of antiaircraft protection which modern warfare has dictated as desirable. Secondly, it must be remembered that for a considerable period the two-ocean Navy as contemplated in law must remain a strategic dream rather than a reality. Thirdly, there are serious bottlenecks in the expansion program, such as machine tools and armor plate, which are holding up ship construction and keeping the building time schedules from being reduced as much as they should. And, finally, the airplane procurement program, as already noted, is 25 percent behind schedule.

It is now generally admitted, even by the Secretary of the Navy, that the Navy has underestimated the effectiveness of aircraft against ships and has failed to provide enough protection for antiaircraft crews on the decks of its vessels as well as adequate antiaircraft guns. The Navy is trying to correct this mistake but it takes time to produce the guns. The new ships are being reasonably well taken care of but there is the problem of strengthening the antiaircraft defenses of the older ships. Recently the Navy was given \$300,000,000 to improve the antiaircraft defenses of 58 vessels, including 15 battleships, 6 aircraft carriers, 18 heavy cruisers, and 19 light cruisers. This program will take 5 years to complete. The program will require some 452 5-inch guns and many 1.1-inch guns. The whole program will have to wait on the guns, and the 5-inch guns only started coming in April 1941.

The Navy also received \$75,883,820 in the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, to arm merchant vessels taken over by the Navy. Such a program will require 1,445 guns and 1,344 mounts above those on hand or on order. Admiral Elandy testified on March 11, 1941, that it will take 29 months to complete the job. It will be 15 months before the guns start coming in quantity and then it will take another 14 months to get them.

Furthermore, the Navy has recently informed Congress that "some antiaircraft equipment and ammunition is behind schedule, due primarily to lack of machine tools." The lack of adequate antiaircraft defense is a serious factor which must be taken into account in a patrol program. It is a pressing problem

which cannot be settled for some time to come.

The Navy states that it had 353 combat ships building on September 1, 1941. Technically this is true since the Navy considers a ship building as soon as the contract is awarded. But it may be several weeks or months after the contract is awarded before the keel is laid. The Eleven-Percent Expansion Act of June 14, 1940, was substantially geared to the estimated normal productive capacity of American shipyards in the 2 years 1940-42. To add the Seventy-Percent Expansion Act of July 19, 1940, to already crowded ways meant that few of the newly authorized ships could actually be started until new ways were provided. As a result not a single keel of a ship authorized by either the Eleven-Percent or the Seventy-Percent Expansion Act was laid in 1940. Even today several of the ships authorized by the Eleven-Percent Act have not had their keels laid. And, apparently, only the keels of 8 destroyers authorized by the Seventy-Percent Act had been laid before April 1, 1941. It will not be until late 1942 at the earliest that even a destroyer authorized by the Two-Ocean Navy Act will be delivered to the fleet.

On August 10, 1941, the Navy stated to the press that the construction of the ships for the two-ocean fleet had been speeded up so much, that barring labor trouble or actual war, the two-ocean fleet will be completed in 1944, 2 to 3 years ahead of the originally scheduled date of 1946-47. It was admitted, however, that some of the 17 battleships authorized and perhaps some other large units will not be completed at the earlier date.

To say that the two-ocean Navy will be ready in 1944, when several battleships and "other large units" will not be constructed then, is certainly misleading. What are the facts which the people should know? Although 17 battleships are technically building we shall get only the *North Carolina* and the *Washington* in 1941, 1 or 2 in 1942, 2 or 3 in 1944, 2 or 3 in 1945, and 4 in 1946 or early 1947. How can we have the two-ocean fleet in 1944 with 6 or 7 battleships still building? Under revised construction schedules deliveries in the 3 calendar years 1941, 1942, and 1943 will probably total 151 destroyers, 19 light cruisers, and 15 submarines. This schedule may and should be improved upon somewhat, but the fact remains that the two-ocean Navy is still a strategic dream which can hardly be realized in 1944. A great deal of publicity was given to the commissioning in April and May of 1941, of the two battleships *North Carolina* and *Washington*. But it must be remembered that commissioning does not make a ship ready for action. The ships must have their trial runs and gunnery practice, which the *North Carolina* recently went through. Both battleships were still classed as building on September 1, 1941. The contracts were let on August 1, 1937; more than 4 years has elapsed and they still are not ready. It is fair to assume that the Navy never expected that the ships would be completed and in actual service before late this fall or in the early winter.

The Navy intimates that practically every ship is ahead of schedule and that the construction time on the new men-of-war has been cut by an average of 12½ percent for each vessel. Battleships are now expected in 48 months as compared to 54 or 56 months before. Contracts now placed call for the completion of our newest cruisers within 32 to 33 months as compared with 40 months 3 years ago. Submarine building time is now 23 to 33 months as compared to 29 to 36 months 3 years ago. And the Navy expects to build destroyers in 18 months while it used to be about 24 to 30 months.

Significant as these gains are it should be noted that the original building schedules were set some time ago on the basis of a one-shift, 40-hour week for labor and the old rate of armor-plate production. Now three shifts of 6 days—48 hours a week—are being used so that the gain in time constitutes only a small portion of the increased labor being applied. Take, for instance, the construction of a battleship. It used to take about 54 to 56 months to build and now the schedule calls for 48 months, about a 15-percent reduction in the construction time. Yet by working three shifts there is a potential increase of labor by 200 percent. Actually this is not the case, for the second and third shifts are smaller than the first. Furthermore, the rate of production of armor plate is being increased so that construction schedules should be reduced still more. In view of these circumstances the announced reduction in building time is not as impressive as would appear on the surface.

The construction program is being held up by the shortage of machine tools and armor plate. On July 11, 1941, Captain Allen, Budget officer of the Navy, submitted the following statement to the House Appropriations Subcommittee holding hearings on the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1942:

Machine tools: This program is progressing slowly. During the first 5 months of this year, only 40 percent of those due were delivered. This is at present one of the vital controlling factors of production.

Since the lack of such tools holds up construction all along the line, it can readily be seen that this constitutes a very important bottleneck in the naval expansion program. If this bottleneck is not broken and machine tools delivered to the Navy, we cannot get a two-ocean Navy in the time estimated.

The production of armor plate also constitutes a very serious bottleneck in the naval construction program. When the two-ocean Navy was authorized heavy armor production was barely sufficient for the completion of two capital ships a year, although the productive capacity had been doubled between 1938 and 1940. The Government's own armor plant at South Charleston, W. Va., had been idle since the World War period. It was not until late October 1939 that a contract was entered into to put the plant in order. It was not until June 1940 that preparations for the production of armor plate were actually begun. And it will

not be until 1942 that the Charleston plant will be producing large quantities of armor plate. The Navy has entered into contracts for the expansion of private armor plate production facilities, and it is expected that by sometime in 1942 the annual productive capacity will be more than quadrupled—from 20,000 tons to 84,000 tons. We are now producing 4,700 tons per month, or at the rate of 56,400 tons a year.

The Navy admits that the shortage of armor plate is holding up the construction program, particularly of battleships and cruisers. Secretary of the Navy Knox wrote Senator BYRD on October 2, 1940:

The armor capacity will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the building program on the dates desired.

Rear Admiral Blandy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, testified before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on July 11, 1941, that the shortage will hold up the construction of battleships for probably 2 more years. The admiral stated:

The delay amounts on some battleships to as much as a year. Present indications are that the *Iowa* (23 percent complete) may be delayed 8 or 10 months for lack of armor.

The admiral also admitted that there was some shortage in the production of rolled plates, under 3 inches, which are used for light vessels. But the Navy is trying to adjust armor manufacture so as not to delay the construction of destroyers and other light vessels. But battleships are definitely being held up, and the situation will not improve for probably 2 more years.

In view of these factors it is difficult to put much credence in the administration's boasting of efficiency in the naval construction program. The speed-up is but a part of what it should be. And the administration is either deceiving itself or trying to deceive the American people by promises of a two-ocean Navy in 1944.

In view of the administration's policy of patrolling the Atlantic and trying to keep Axis warships out of "our waters," it is imperative that great emphasis be placed upon destroyers. The Navy is speeding up the construction of destroyers and light cruisers at the expense of heavy cruisers and battleships. It is building 40 extra destroyers under the 11 percent and 70 percent expansion acts by using some 70,000 tons left over after the contracts were let for other types of ships. But although it is reported that a destroyer was recently completed in 10 months, it still takes, on the average, about 18 months to build them. Our total strength of destroyers, new and old, is 168; 196 are building and the completed two-ocean Navy will carry 364. The Navy states that we will be building at the rate of 100 a year by the end of 1943. But only 12 have been commissioned so far this year and the schedule calls for about 45 in 1942 and a total of 151 by the end of 1943.

With the passage of the Lend Lease Act on March 11, 1941, the policy of giving material assistance to Britain was made a definite part of our national-defense program. To carry out the policy Congress appropriated \$7,000,000,-

000 in the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act of March 25, 1941.

Now that practically a half year has elapsed since the \$7,000,000,000 was made available for lend-lease operation, we may well ask what has been done with the money. How much aid has been given to the British and other nations? On June 11, 1941, President Roosevelt reported to Congress, as required by law, that only \$75,202,426 worth of defense articles had been transferred to other countries under the Lend Lease Act as of May 31, 1941. Of this amount only \$10,729,684 came from funds provided by the \$7,000,000,000 appropriation of March 25, 1941, while \$64,472,742 came from appropriations made prior to March 11, 1941. On September 15, 1941, at least 4 days late—the President reported to Congress that as of August 31, 1941, only \$246,394,372 of defense articles had been transferred to other nations. Of this amount \$148,584,649 came from the \$7,000,000,000 fund and \$97,809,723 from appropriations made prior to March 11, 1941. An additional \$78,169,378 in aid was provided in the form of completed defense services and partial transfers on defense projects. Actual exports totaled only \$190,447,670 as of August 31, 1941.

These figures indicate clearly that actual aid to the British under the Lend Lease Act in the first half year has been comparatively little. Furthermore, the figures show that more than a half of the value of defense articles transferred, \$128,465,806, is accounted for by food and other nonmunition articles. Only \$2,876,730 worth of aircraft and aeronautical material was transferred and only \$6,016,145 exported. And the total amount for all types of munitions and military and naval services is, indeed, small.

Although \$6,281,237,421 of the \$7,000,000,000 fund has been allocated, \$3,555,587,895 obligated, and \$388,912,115 expended, the important fact is that only \$324,563,750 of articles and services have been transferred and only \$190,447,670 in defense articles exported as of August 31, 1941. The President may talk of the flow of defense goods abroad becoming a torrent, but it is now no more than a trickle. Despite its declarations of the urgency of the need, the administration has failed to provide the sinews of war for Britain under the Lend Lease Act just as it has failed to provide the badly needed defense articles for our own armed forces.

I want to direct your attention as the full summary is given to the pathetic record of production in the Navy aircraft field. Oh, there have been excuses given and reasons have been advanced, but the fact of the matter is we do not have the planes. If the records of the past are to be a standard or criterion for the future, it looks as though a lot of our pilots will have to use something other than airplanes to do their flying.

I refer in passing to the Navy situation I repeat an expression of confidence such as was voiced by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia with reference to Admiral Stark. I believe just as he does about Admiral Stark, but I am just a bit concerned as to what the latitude and

the power of the Chief of Naval Operations may be. I am wondering whether the administrative part of that establishment is hitting on all fours in the same splendid way that the operations are functioning. The lag has not been due to men like Admiral Stark. It has not been due to the bureau chiefs. They can only go as far as the administrative policies will permit. I do not believe that Admiral Robinson, for instance, in charge of construction and repair of ships in the Navy, is to be held accountable for the action taken at Kearny. That comes from higher up. But let us look for a minute at what this program of the Navy is to be. I throw out this question to those of you who have good memories. Do you remember what the President's attitude was when the proposal was made for a two-ocean Navy? Look up the record. After all, probably it would be better for you to convince yourselves than to permit me to try to persuade you. Go back of the record and see what the attitude was when the proposal was first made that we might establish a two-ocean Navy.

That two-ocean Navy program is a colossal program. I realize that. It will not be built, it will not be completed, it will not be floating on the words and provocative utterances of the Secretary of the Navy. It will get to floating by the brain and brawn of the great industrial machine of America. It will provide security for our people when the leadership of the Nation challenges that brain or brawn to do its utmost to get that Navy afloat. All the words and phrases of the Secretary of the Navy will not turn one gun or lay one keel.

The Secretary of the Navy has made some estimates. He has made some promises, but it is now generally admitted, even by the Secretary of the Navy, that the Navy has miscalculated the effectiveness of aircraft against ships and has failed to provide enough protection for anti-aircraft crews on the decks of its vessels, as well as adequate aircraft guns. The Navy is trying to correct this mistake, but it takes time to produce the guns.

Right in point, let me say I in no sense want to intrude upon the prerogatives of the Foreign Affairs Committee, but the occasion simply prompts passing reference. This matter of a change in the Neutrality Act is going to require guns if this new proposal is to be carried out.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

And those are guns in addition to the present needs of the Navy.

I have tried to give you the facts in the case. It is the evidence on which you can pass judgment. That evidence is unimpeachable.

It proves that the administration's performance is sadly out of step with its promises. It is a pathetic record—all the more pathetic as we contemplate not only the lost effort but the lost time, and as we realize the potential driving force which could have been developed had it been properly set in motion and competently directed. It is a record which is

startling but not surprising. How could it be otherwise when we consider some of the fundamental philosophies of the administration? Today the administration is reaping the harvest of its own sowing. And the Nation must suffer from the ingathering. The bone and sinew, the strength and sturdiness of a people, are weakened and worn away by profligacy just as the wealth of a nation is wasted by the adoption of the extravagant style of a spendthrift. What the prodigal frittered away in dollars was only a part of the heritage he dissipated in riotous living. His confidence, his self-reliance, his independence—the characteristics which gave him a claim to an inheritance were bankrupted by the process which emptied his purse. Industry is not the child of indolence. Thrift is not the offspring of indulgence. Competency does not come from coddling. And courage is not rooted in the contentment of an unearned comfort. Men become strong as they discipline themselves by hardship and toil. For almost a decade the Government has condoned indolence, taken pride in its indulgences, boasted of its coddling, and given every encouragement to claims for unearned comforts.

The pathetic record now before us compels a reference to the antagonism to private enterprise and the sabotage of our industrial machine which highlighted the administration's policies prior to the inauguration of the rearmament program. Those forces which have recently been called upon to respond in the emergency had for a long time been discredited, abused, and maligned. Of course, it is absurd to think that these policies would not have their after effect. Has not the Government suggested a distrust of businessmen and a disregard for business methods? Fields of discontent and dissatisfaction between management and men were made fertile for the seeds which have yielded their harvest of agitations, disagreements, and prolonged work stoppages. Is it surprising that the objectives which were established more than a year ago have not been attained? The surprising thing is that we have accomplished as much as we have. But, despite the optimistic estimates, the cunning evasions, the accumulated excuses, we do not have the planes, the tanks, and the guns now which were planned for and which the administration promised we would have. And the American people have the right to ask why?

But, in addition to the evident effects of the policies of the past, there are present-day factors which must be taken into account. We have been told the program which has been undertaken requires our total effort. As yet there has been nothing done to establish a coordinated organization with proper authority to challenge such an effort. Things have been going on at sixes and sevens. Hit or miss has been the order of the day. First things have not been put first. We have a cyclone of contending interests and of competitive ambitions. The tumult of the confusion has been deafening. Instead of a pulling together there has been a pulling in opposite directions. Jealousies and antipathies on the part of selfish and ambitious appointees in their

relations with the business leaders, whom the President has drafted, have been permitted to grow like malignant sores. The genius of the productive leadership of the Nation has been forced to accommodate itself to the capricious demands of impractical theorists. Some of the reformers have threatened to break off diplomatic relations with the clear-thinking, common-sense, practical business executives. Men whose records of administrative incompetency have shocked every fair-minded citizen have been entrusted with even larger responsibilities than those with which they previously established their shameful failures. A well-manned and a well-paid publicity staff maintained at the expense of the taxpayers has carefully concealed the frictions, the contentions, the jumble, and the disorder which has resulted in wasted time, effort, and money. The inauguration of a plan carries with it the responsibility for its adequate and efficient execution. The more serious the plan the greater the responsibility. No better stimulant could be provided for the morale of our people than the assurance which springs from competent and common-sense administration.

To those who are concerned about the maintenance of the morale of our people, so much concerned as to whether some cold, hard fact will disturb that morale, let me say that concealment contributes nothing to confidence.

Obviously, our defense program is closely related to our foreign policies. They are a part of each other. They are bound up together. To attempt to separate the one from the other is impossible. A part of our foreign policy has been imposed upon us by the President. In part it has had congressional approval. In part it has been evolved without the action or the concurrence of the Congress. If the latter course is persisted in, either by direction or indirection, the impotency of the legislative arm of the Government will become a painful fact rather than a dangerous threat. Our duty is to be on guard against this eventuality. This is especially true as we realize the significance of the record of the objectives and the accomplishments of the defense program. To dismiss this record unconcernedly or to disregard it complacently would invite danger. Certainly it should be a deterrent to those who impetuously and, as I see it, imprudently urge steps of a more drastic nature. Weapons, not words, make for security.

To close our eyes to present-day perils would be suicidal. Our every effort should be directed to the production of a defense adequate for our every need in any emergency. This was my position long before the fateful days of 1939. I have consistently maintained that position. I believe it to be one of common sense. But common sense also dictates following a course which does not ignore pertinent facts and figures, which is cold-bloodedly realistic rather than fantastically idealistic, which permits a study of the chart and compass of experience, and which sets as its destination a port that can be reached.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, for me to take part in this discussion at this time reminds me of a somewhat similar situation in which I found myself in a political campaign in Vermont some years ago when our colleague the gentleman from New York, JOHN TABER, the ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee, had delivered a very scholarly, forceful, and effective address, to be followed by our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Missouri, DEWEY SHORT, who had them all "down at the altar" and who wound up by saying, "Let us then follow Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt," and so forth. Then the chairman of the meeting said, "We will now hear from our Congressman, Mr. PLUMLEY." I said, "I am in favor of following Jefferson and Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, but if anybody wants to follow DEWEY SHORT they may take my place."

So I feel now that if any of you would like to follow the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] who has just preceded me, who has just made a record-making-breaking speech that is entitled to, and that deserves, and should have, the consideration of every voter, you may take my place.

Smoke screen it as you will or may and hide behind your alibis as you see fit to do or not, yet this is an appropriation for national defense. Are you opposed to it? Are you for it? Or have you an alibi to offer? The American people have a right to know where you stand. Hitler knows.

Incidentally, for your information if not your comfort, I recall that in Pickwick Papers a certain Dickens character, hard pressed, was heard to say, "Oh, Sammy, Sammy, vy warnt there a alleby?"

We hear a lot about the cost of war. What should startle you complacent complainers into a realizing sense of the present is, What will a Hitler peace cost?

What about the price of liberty? Are you for it? What are you willing to pay? We must agree with Cervantes that, "It is past all controversy that what costs dearest is and ought most to be valued."

These debates involving national defense are no radio forums held for the delectation of the public, or for the exploitation of one's pet idiosyncracies. There has been too much idle talk.

We are down to brass tacks. We are voting the people's money for their defense. They know it. The time for everything else has long gone by, though too many do not sense it or realize the fact that we are at war, willy-nilly. The people are not so dumb as some folks think.

Yet, do you know, I sometimes think it may take a declaration of war to waken the American people to a realization of the peril that stalks them day and night. That applies to us, their representatives, particularly, for, after all, the people are substantially of one mind.

A declaration of war would put all and each of us for or against the United

States of America. It might lead to that unity, without which we are lost. It might save us as a Nation. Some people definitely and positively believe this is the way out.

We are at war. Why not declare it, they say? Except for the fact that I hate to recognize that war-crazy, brutal beast, Hitler, as an antagonist entitled to such recognition as is ordinarily accorded in warfare to an honorable enemy, I might favor it.

Reserving the right to change my mind, I am inclined to think I might be outspokenly for such action by Congress. I would listen to wiser counsel. It presently seems to me, however, that such a move possibly would clarify and solidify the situation. Without such action, I am afraid we are bound to blunder along, some for and some against, ununited, playing politics, and fanning the fire of retribution.

Of course, every man has a right to his own opinion as to what he should say and do. That does not mean, however, that he can forever cram down my throat, without a protest, his obvious intent to hamstringing national defense because of his selfish disinclination to face facts or because of his deep-seated antagonism to any foreign policy promulgated by this administration.

Hear me when I tell you that we will fight with our dollars now, or our men later. If we do not fight with our dollars now—and until we are bled white if necessary—then the time will surely come when those so obtuse as not now to appreciate their own danger will rue the day they preferred to save a dollar rather than a life. That is what it breaks down to in the last analysis. It does not make sense.

The amounts covered by this bill directly traceable to national defense total \$6,152,383,495, a staggering sum; but in my judgment America is worth it.

The committee report covers the items but does not magnify the fact that of the tremendous sum a subtotal of \$5,985,000,000 is for the purpose of enabling the President to furnish aid to those countries whose defense he may deem vital to our own defense, pursuant to the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941. The resources of the United States, and that means your pocket, are definitely committed to that end. There shall be no turning back.

As is well said in the committee report:

In any consideration of the magnitude of the conflict raging in the world, one significant fact stands out. The forces of production will determine the outcome. Munitions superiority must be achieved to insure the defeat of the Axis. Production in the countries opposed to the Axis has not reached the point at this time to achieve this. Germany has for several years been devoting the effort of approximately one worker out of every two to her war effort and is now aided by the subjugated labor of many millions in the nations she has overrun. The battle of production must intensify and increase until the torrent of war supplies pouring from this country and the aided nations completely overwhelms the productive efforts of the Axis. Our first line of defense lies in the lend-lease operations. We must move forward to the

limit in our production to meet these and our other defense needs.

I desire right here and now to direct your attention to a portion of the report which is entitled to your consideration as well as that of every citizen.

The estimates upon which the \$5,985,000,000 is predicated have been prepared by the agencies of the Government entrusted with that duty by the President, have been passed upon by the Office of Production Management as to manufactured articles, and have been reviewed by the Division of Defense Aid Reports and the Bureau of the Budget and by the President. They were prepared after consultation with the representatives of the nations proposed to be aided. The committee has been given as complete a list of necessary defense articles as it is possible to furnish in connection with an operation of this magnitude and character. It should be remembered that defense aid is the furnishing of material aid to nations that are engaged in fighting a crucial war. No one has the vision or imagination to foresee to a nicety what the specific requirements will be. The theaters of action shift and as they change the specific requirements are altered. One of the outstanding characteristics of this war is the element of surprise. The territorial extent is vast and the moves are not published in advance. It is not possible to bring to the House the same kind of a statement as to the minute purposes of the appropriations for lend-lease as it is in connection with our regular governmental appropriations. It would be misleading to do so because those who are charged with the administration of these funds would be denied the flexibility in administration which is so highly essential if the purposes for which the funds are granted are to be achieved within the time limits of prompt action and to meet the constantly recurring emergencies that arise from day to day due to changes in the direction and character of the combat. The committee has gone over the requirements in as great detail as it is possible for them to be presented. Most of the data supplied are of a highly confidential nature and they must be kept so. The public discussion of them will not contribute to the success of the nations we are aiding in our own defense, and the divulgence of them may contribute unwittingly to the plans of those whom we are seeking to defeat.

Then, again, let me call your attention to the following statement, also incorporated in the committee report:

The sum of \$5,985,000,000 in this bill, plus the \$7,000,000,000 heretofore appropriated for lend-lease, makes a total of \$12,985,000,000. This is a large amount and to many it may seem it should be sufficient. The committee wishes to be frank with the House and the country. The hearings disclosed that so long as the present conflict goes on it will be necessary to provide additional funds. The amount allowed in this bill is estimated to be obligated by March of 1942, at which time it is now contemplated that additional funds will be requested. The program is one of continuous planning, continuous production, and continuous delivery to implement fighting forces with everything at our command in the form of defense articles. The flow must be steady, increasing, and effective. In this connection the committee desires to quote from the very pertinent testimony of the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Marshall:

"The War Department has foreseen the necessity for additional appropriations for defense-aid purposes from the time the original requirements for defense aid were presented to the Department. The allocations made to the War Department from the amounts appropriated under the Defense Aid

Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, were inadequate to meet the demands upon the Department by those countries approved for aid under the act. The amounts proposed in these estimates are still inadequate to meet those requirements of the countries requesting aid, which have been recommended after careful consideration by the War Department agencies concerned. The items included in these estimates represent in money value less than half of the outstanding requirements reported at this time by the countries to be aided. From the War Department viewpoint there is an immediate and pressing need for the funds in these estimates if the Department is to meet the responsibilities placed upon it under the policy established by the Congress in the enactment of H. R. 1776, and thus furnish its maximum contribution under the act toward aiding those countries which are assisting in the defense of the United States."

Of course, there are items in the bill of which I do not approve. I admit, however, that it is perhaps because I do not comprehend the entire situation, although I listened as attentively as one could to the testimony respecting such matters. In a national emergency, however, I am disposed to yield to the judgment and opinion of those who are competent to assert positively that the necessity is urgent and that time will justify their insistence that they are correct. On them rests the responsibility for the defense of my country. I propose to cooperate with them rather than to obstruct, the while I hold them responsible, and I demand that they make good their assertions.

I do not propose to cut off my own head while splitting hairs.

All kinds of questions have been asked by those for whom I have too much respect not to realize that they did not know that to answer their questions would be a violation of confidence loaded with potential dynamite for our enemies. I will say, for their benefit but not for their justification, that the interrogators should have known that no answer could be made.

Everybody knows that much of the data on which the Appropriations Committee bases its report came from evidence adduced during the hearings. This evidence was of a most highly confidential nature—so confidential that no record was made of it. Other portions of the testimony were given and transcribed with the distinct understanding it was to be expunged from the record. It had to be so. Your committee had the facts. It has given the country the benefit of such facts as could be made public, even to Congress.

It would be treachery for a member of the Committee on Appropriations to disclose any data so confidentially given that might lead to the disclosure of information that would be of military value to those who should not have it. Why ask for it? You would not get it from me or any of the members of the committee who were present at the hearings.

Right here I might as well say that my position should be understood in this connection as one who is also in favor of the repeal of the Neutrality Act.

I told a newspaperman in Vermont what I thought, and he quoted me in the

Barre Times of Monday, October 6, as follows:

Declaring that "we should untie our hands so we can fight to defend ourselves," Congressman CHARLES A. PLUMLEY clearly made known his stand on repeal of the Neutrality Act, when interviewed in Barre today during a brief visit to Vermont.

Congressman PLUMLEY added that we Americans are not neutral in thought or in act and that we might as well come right out and admit it.

Said PLUMLEY: "I think we should untie our hands so we can fight to defend ourselves. I would vote to repeal the Neutrality Act which has been largely nullified by the Lease-Lend Act and by events. The policy and state of mind also of the country has changed. We are not neutral either in thought or act."

He added: "The transfer of the merchant ships to Panamanian register was a hypocritical act, made necessary, perhaps, by the law, and so have been many changes we have had to do in self-defense. It [neutrality] should be repealed and the material we are manufacturing we should deliver if necessary. That means convoys, armed merchantmen and whatever it takes.

"We should stop living a lie. We know we purpose and propose to back England and Russia to lick Hitler. The destruction of Hitlerism is the only guaranty we can have for our own safety and the sooner we make it possible to deliver the product of our factories the quicker the war will be won. It is our responsibility whether or not we like it."

Speaking of the reluctance of some Americans to aid Russia, PLUMLEY asserted, "And those who hesitate to help Russia better not be too 'choosy.' Not to help Russia is to help Japan. With a defeated Russia we will have to fight the world, if England loses."

Summing up his viewpoint, PLUMLEY declared: "We are in this war and have been for some time and we should realize it and act accordingly, and for our own defense—and I do not mean maybe."

Off the record, it seems that great minds move in the same channels, if I can believe what I read in the papers as having taken place the evening of Monday, October 6, at the Lord Halifax dinner. The answer is found in the fact that it is just plain, common horse sense, as goes the Vermont colloquialism.

I am going to vote for this bill in the best form it can come from the Committee of the Whole. That is to say, it should be passed as written. I shall not support a motion to recommit. Such a step would be playing partisan politics, as I see it now. This is no time for that. Every day and every hour the danger to us approaches and increases, and yet our alarm clocks are set to go off when the first Hitler attack is made on us. How absolutely inane.

We should be so powerfully prepared to defend ourselves that such an attack should never come. We should contribute even our last dollar to aid those who are fighting Hitler and making it possible for us to make ourselves impregnable. All the talk in the world does not fool the people of this country as to the situation which confronts them. Their danger is concrete, not abstract. Anybody who contributes by vote or word to the possibility of an increasing threat of Hitlerism does himself, the people, and his party a distinct disservice. My colleague,

the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] has told you the story.

We will take care of the New Deal extravagance and mismanagement and communism, and corruption after this war is over, else we ought not to survive. That is that. The New Deal record of accomplishment is a blank sheet and daubed at that. We will talk about that after we save ourselves from Hitler.

We are at war. This bill provides the funds to ensure adequate national defense. I shall vote for it. I will vote to stop Hitler every chance I get to do it. I will approve such measures as in my judgment seek to do that very thing. I will not be too fussy about who fights for me, either. I am out to lick Hitler now.

Those who say "We are not at war" or "We are being led into war," and use it as an alibi for not supporting appropriations for national defense, and also say: "If war were declared I would wholeheartedly support the Commander in Chief in his effort to win the war" furnish a perfect picture of a political paradox.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLUMLEY. I will not yield.

It has been suggested that we should take these people at their word. It is argued that in order to unify and solidify our defense, provided these men mean what they say, we should declare war. Maybe we ought to do just that. Perhaps we owe it to our country to put these people to the test. Some of them are afraid that that is just what is going to happen. Some of them would welcome the relief such action would bring them from the very embarrassing situation in which they find themselves today, branded as they are, as opponents of national defense.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLUMLEY. I will not yield.

Germany has followed, and is following with respect to us, exactly the same procedure she has followed from the beginning, as one after another she has commenced undeclared war against the democracies and all the countries she has engaged in war. She has not declared war against us, and will not declare war, for that is not the way she does business. There is, however, no question in the minds of the German high command, but that the United States is in this war, and that Germany is at war with the United States. The only question with respect to the matter seems to be in the minds of some people in the United States.

The question we will eventually have to decide is whether or not we should declare war and put everybody on record as for or against national defense.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLUMLEY. You can keep on asking me and you will get the same answer. I will not yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But I have not been here.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Well, you are here now and you have heard what I said.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is it a funeral oration, or what is it?

Mr. PLUMLEY. That is not even funny. It may be your funeral. It is not mine. Do not forget that I could be nasty, but the gentleman knows very well that my wish is not the father of his thought.

I believe these people ought to put on their fighting clothes, get into the game, play it for all it is worth, whether they carry the ball, call the signals, or sit on the bench, for we can only win this war by team work.

I am in agreement with at least 70 percent of the people of the United States, and my advice is that the percentage is considerably higher than that as compared to 60 percent as of last January, who have decided that it is more important to them and to us to defeat Hitler than to keep out of war.

Must we wait for a declaration of war, or actual invasion, or the loss of the freedom of the seas, or our own Dunkerque, or our loss of liberty before we close ranks?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, this debate which has been going on for almost 2 days ought not to close without the RECORD showing that some consideration has been given to the financial aspects of this question. I want to discuss the matter from a financial point of view. I want to discuss it as Mr. Stettinius, the able gentleman who is to administer these funds, would discuss it were it presented to him as chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, the position he occupied previous to coming to Washington to take charge of this program. I want to discuss it as Mr. Knudsen would discuss it were the problem presented to the General Motors Co. of which he had been head for some time before he came to Washington. And I want to discuss it strictly on a nonpartisan basis. I concede to every individual regardless of party the same sincerity, the same honesty of purpose I claim for myself; and I hope those listening to me will concede to me at least that same sincerity and honesty of purpose. I believe we are all trying to decide this question in the light of what is best for our Nation's welfare. It is proper that we should pause a moment to see just where we are going financially. It is proper that someone should call attention to the status and the condition of our national pocketbook.

Several months ago Jesse Jones, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, made the statement that our national debt would in the near future reach \$90,000,000,000. David Lawrence in the issue of the United States News which will come out tomorrow, October 10, makes the statement that the United States national debt would exceed \$100,000,000,000 within a short time. In view of the fact that the amount carried in this bill will make a total of about \$59,000,000,000 that has been appropriated by Congress for national defense and lend-lease purposes since July 1, 1940, I am compelled to say I agree with Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Jones. When we add to this \$100,000,000,000 debt \$20,000,000,000 of State and local indebtedness we find we shall have a public debt with-

out further commitments beyond this bill of \$120,000,000,000. In 1939 I compiled and placed in the RECORD the latest figures available on the assessed valuation of the property in each of the 48 States of the country. I sent to the proper officials of each State and got the latest reports available, which were for the years 1935 and 1936. I found that the assessed valuation of all the property in the 48 States at that time, 1935-36, was \$135,000,000,000. Naturally anyone who studies the financial aspect of this or any other national question becomes alarmed when he sees that the public debt—national, State, and local—is approaching the assessed valuation of every piece of property placed on the assessment rolls by the assessing officers of the 48 States that make up this Nation.

I want to discuss next, unpleasant and unpopular though it may be, this old unpaid World War debt the amount of which, including interest, exceeds \$13,000,000,000, and which is a part of this \$100,000,000,000 public debt above referred to. The people of America borrowed this money and relented it to European countries during the last war. I also want to discuss the \$13,000,000,000 lend-lease money which we are giving to these same foreign countries under these two lend-lease bills, one of which was passed last March and the one which will undoubtedly pass tomorrow.

There is only one way I can figure out just who is going to pay this debt. Some months ago in speaking on the floor of this House I told of a lecture I heard several years ago on the subject of taxation. The lecturer had on the platform a pair of overalls and a gingham dress. On each garment he had a patch for every tax, direct and indirect, reflected in the cost of the garment with the name of the tax on the patch. There were 43 patches on the gingham dress and 47 patches on the overalls. This recalls again, unpopular though it may be to recall it, a statement made by the President in 1932 at Pittsburgh, Pa., when he believed in my philosophy of economy. In this statement he said "Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors." This debt will ultimately be paid by the sweat of somebody's brow.

Someone is going to have to pay these taxes and pay this debt if it is to be paid. The only way I can figure it and figure it fairly is upon a per capita basis. The automobile tax collected in Michigan is paid by the purchaser of the automobile in Texas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, or some other State. The tobacco tax collected by Virginia and North Carolina is paid by the tobacco and cigarette user in my State, your State, and all the other States.

If my State of Michigan and the other 47 States that go to make up these United States of America are not going to pay this \$100,000,000,000, if they are not going to pay this \$13,000,000,000 lend-lease money, who is going to pay it? If my home county and your home county and the other 3,014 counties that go to make up this Nation of ours are not going to pay this debt, who is going to pay it?

I tried to figure out just how much of this \$100,000,000,000 debt of which we talk so glibly will have to be paid by the people of Michigan. Michigan's share will

be over \$4,000,000,000. Each man, woman, and child in America will have to pay \$770. A family of four will pay \$3,080, plus interest, as their part of this \$100,000,000,000 debt. The \$13,000,000,000 which we have coming from European countries and which we are not supposed to talk about is a part of that \$100,000,000,000. Michigan's share of that old debt of \$13,000,000,000 is \$525,000,000. I am placing into the RECORD a statement showing the share upon a per capita of every State in the Union.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD three tables compiled by myself pertaining to these matters.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, Michigan's share of that \$13,000,000,000 which is still owing to us from various foreign governments is \$525,000,000. We have been paying the interest on that sum since 1919, and for some 10 or 12 years we have received no reimbursement from European countries.

Michigan's share of this \$13,000,000,000 lend-lease program which we will have passed by these two bills is \$525,000,000, or exactly \$100 per capita. The is \$9,450,000. Missaukee County, with only 8,000 population, will have to pay \$800,000. The per capita share of the \$13,000,000,000 lend-lease bills for the other counties of my district are as follows: Newaygo, \$1,928,600; Oceana, \$1,481,200; Wexford, \$1,797,600; Lake, \$479,800; Grand Traverse, \$2,339,000; Leelanau, \$843,600; Benzie, \$780,000; Manistee, \$1,845,000; Mason, \$1,937,800. My old home town of Lake City has a population of 700 and has been paying on a waterworks plant for 20 years. These two bills mean that that little town is ultimately going to pay on a per capita basis \$100,000 as its proportion of the \$13,000,000,000 which we are turning over to foreign countries. That is five times the cost of that little waterworks plant that that town has been 20 years in paying for.

Michigan has a constitutional provision prohibiting the legislature from borrowing over \$250,000 without a vote of the people. In 1916 we issued \$50,000,000 in highway bonds and in 1921 \$30,000,000 in soldier bonus bonds. The people voted these bonds. Would the people of Michigan vote to bond themselves for \$525,000,000 to be turned over to Europe under a \$13,000,000,000 lend-lease program? The answer is emphatically "No." These two lend-lease bills place upon Michigan a debt of \$525,000,000, with the same liability as though Michigan had issued State bonds for that sum. But the voters and taxpayers of Michigan have no voice in the matter.

Mr. Chairman, 19 men from Michigan—17 Representatives and 2 Senators—are going to determine this question and cast a vote for over 5,000,000 people in Michigan, saying whether or not Michigan's name is going to be signed to a bond issue for \$13,000,000,000, of which Michigan's share is going to be \$525,000,000.

The State of Minnesota's share is \$279,000,000. Nine Representatives and

two Senators are going to vote and say whether Minnesota's name will be signed to that bond issue which means that Minnesota is going to pay \$279,000,000 to be turned over to European countries.

Nebraska's share is \$131,000,000. New York's share is \$1,347,000,000. Forty-five Representatives and two Senators are going to say whether or not New York must pay and turn over to Europe \$1,347,000,000. Indiana's share is \$340,000,000. Twelve Representatives and two Senators from Indiana are going to sign the name of the State of Indiana to a bond issue for \$340,000,000 if they vote for this bill.

For my own congressional district it means a debt of approximately \$25,000,000. Does the gentleman from Minnesota think that the people of Minnesota would vote a bond issue and bond themselves for \$279,000,000 to be turned over to foreign governments under these two bills? If voters had a chance to vote, would Indiana bond itself for \$342,000,000? Would Iowa bond itself for \$253,000,000; Kansas, \$180,000,000? Would Ohio bond itself for \$690,000,000 to be turned over to European countries, when the gentleman from Virginia, the very able and distinguished gentleman, tells us we would be gullible if we thought any material part of this money was ever coming back?

Mr. Chairman, I voted for \$46,000,000,000 in national-defense appropriations since July 1, 1940. Congress will have voted, with the passage of this bill, for a total of \$59,000,000,000 since July 1940, including this \$13,000,000,000 which is to be turned over to Europe.

Incidentally, here in this little blue book marked with a great big "Secret," covering 32 letterhead pages, are all the written justifications we had for the entire bill of \$6,000,000,000. There are 8 pages in this book, justifying the appropriation of \$2,250,000,000 which we are turning over to the Secretary of War and to the War Department for expenditure under the lend-lease bill.

The Secretary of War appeared before our subcommittee in justification of this appropriation of \$2,250,000,000. He testified that he had never read the eight pages of justifications which the War Department presented to us in behalf of this appropriation.

In this bill is included an appropriation of \$1,500,000,000 to be turned over to the Navy. While the Secretary of the Navy was able to find time to go through the country to make speeches and, despite the request of several members of the committee, including the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] and myself, he could not find time to appear before the committee in justification of the appropriation of this \$1,500,000,000 which we are turning over to him as Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I know the gentleman would not want to be unfair about it. While it is true that Secretary Stimson stated that he did not know anything about the details of the estimates, yet the gentleman will agree that the aides of the War Department in

every division and every category were there. They had studied the matter and knew all about it, and they were ready to give the committee every bit of information we desired on the subject.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I want a Secretary of War who will run the War Department, not a Secretary of War who is being run by the War Department. That is the trouble over there.

Here is the record. Mr. Stimson is testifying:

Mr. ENGEL. Now, have you examined this book, which is practically the only justification we have—this blue book, which purports to give, and undoubtedly does give, as far as you could do at the time, a detailed break-down of the defense-aid appropriation proposed for procurement by the War Department for the United Kingdom? Have you examined that detailed break-down?

Secretary STIMSON. I have not hitherto.

Mr. ENGEL. You have not?

Secretary STIMSON. I do not think I have.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe it is too much to ask the Secretary of War to read eight pages of a little booklet, the only written matter submitted to the committee, justifying the appropriation of \$2,250,000,000 of the taxpayers' money that we are turning over to the War Department to handle for the benefit of European countries.

Mr. Chairman, I voted for the appropriation of \$46,000,000,000 for national defense, and nearly all of you voted for it. There is \$13,000,000,000 more, \$7,000,000,000 of which I did not vote for and \$6,000,000,000 of which I am not going to vote for. That totals \$59,000,000,000 for national defense and lend-lease.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, now let us look at the other angle of this question. I asked the Secretary of War what proportion of the total war cost of Britain this \$13,000,000,000 represented. I felt and the record will show that I so stated, that we were entitled to know what percentage of the European war cost we were paying in addition to our own. The Secretary of War said he had no such information, and his officers said they had no record of these facts.

Mr. Chairman, the newspaper reports state that the cost to England of this war has been \$44,000,000 a day. If you will multiply \$44,000,000 by 365 days you will find that this war has cost England a little over \$16,000,000,000 during this past year. In other words, if these newspaper reports are accurate, and neither the Secretary of War nor anyone else seems to have any other figures on the subject, then England is spending \$16,000,000,000 a year on her war. We are giving her \$13,000,000,000 of our taxpayers' money in addition to spending \$46,000,000,000 more to prepare us for a war in which we are not supposed to be.

I am placing in the RECORD a table showing the cost of this \$13,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation to each State. I want each of you to take that table home and read it. I want you to figure with me the cost of this war on a per capita basis. If your county and the other 3,014 counties that go to make up this Nation are not going to pay this

\$13,000,000,000, let those who vote for this bill tell you who is going to pay it. If your State and the 47 other States of this Nation are not going to pay this \$13,000,000,000 lend-lease money, let those who vote for this bill tell you who is going to pay.

Above all, let them tell you where this country is going with a \$120,000,000,000 public debt and a \$135,000,000,000 assessed valuation, in view of the statement in the committee report that this is only the second bill and that next March we can expect further billions to be appropriated for the same purpose.

How am I going to vote, Mr. Chairman? I am going to vote on this bill just as the people in my district would vote if they were putting the name of their county or their State upon a bond issue for \$13,000,000,000. I am going to vote just as the people in the State of Michigan would vote if they were voting a bond issue on themselves for \$525,000,000 to be turned over to Europe when an old World War bond issue of a like amount is still due from Europe and has remained unpaid for more than 15 years.

In the meantime I am not worrying about Hitler's coming over here. I served 2½ years in the World War, including 23 months in France and Germany. I have been waiting for 20 years for someone to tell me what we got out of that war except a chance to pay for it. I do not know what we can gain in this war that is worth more to us than to keep the financial structure of our country on a sound basis, avoid bankruptcy and national chaos which is sure to follow if we proceed much further along present lines. I am going to try to guard the taxpayers' money in the same way that Mr. Stettinius would guard the money of his stockholders while acting as chairman of the United States Steel Corporation or as Mr. Knudsen would guard the money of the General Motors Corporation, of which he was president.

But they tell us that this lend-lease money will keep us out of war. When Mr. Knudsen appeared before the regular War Department Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee I asked him how long he thought it would be before we would be in the war. He re-echoed the sentiment of 90 percent of official Washington when he replied, "Where do you think we are now?"

The testimony by Mr. Stimson on page 318 of the hearings along this same line is interesting. It concerns title to lease-lend weapons, and follows:

Mr. ENGEL. I just do not want any mistake about the question of delivery.

Now, when we send this equipment over, all of those guns and weapons and equipment, under lend-lease, they will be fighting with our weapons—if we lend or lease to them? That is true, is it not?

Secretary STIMSON. If you are speaking from a legal standpoint, I think that would be true.

Mr. ENGEL. In other words, at the end of the war they have a right to return those weapons; so they are fighting the war with our weapons and then, to the extent they fight the war with our weapons, we are in the war, are we not?

Secretary STIMSON. Now, you are getting there to the question—

Mr. ENGEL. It is a matter of policy. That is true, is it not, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary STIMSON. You might say in the same way if we repair their warships we are in the war.

Mr. ENGEL. Well, did not England pay the United States some \$19,000,000 for doing the very same thing to Confederate vessels during the War between the States?

Secretary STIMSON. Yes.

Mr. ENGEL. Did not England, pursuant to an award made by an arbitration board, pay the United States Government a sum for doing that very thing?

Secretary STIMSON. I think they did.

Mr. ENGEL. Then, of course, to that extent, again, we are in the war, are we not?

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. ENGEL. This is a matter of policy now.

Mr. WOODRUM. I do not think so. I want to be heard on that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ENGEL. Just a minute. Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of War is not testifying now in answer to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM. But I can say something.

Mr. ENGEL. Well, you can say something when the Secretary is interrogated by you.

Mr. WOODRUM. I want to make the point there is no occasion for cross-examining and pressing the Secretary of War on a question of policy. That is not involved in this hearing, and the Secretary has been here for 2 hours and has manifested every courteous intention to try to give any information that would be helpful to the committee, and I do not think as a matter of public policy it is helpful to this procedure for this kind of examination to be conducted, and I want to lodge a complaint about it and call on the Chair for a ruling.

Mr. ENGEL. Of course, you can pour cold water upon it if you want to.

EXHIBIT I

Cost of the \$13,000,000,000 lease-lend program to each State of the Union on a per capita basis

State	1940 census	Cost
Alabama.....	2,832,961	\$283,296,100
Arizona.....	499,261	49,926,100
Arkansas.....	1,949,387	194,938,700
California.....	6,907,387	690,738,700
Colorado.....	1,123,296	112,329,600
Connecticut.....	1,709,242	170,924,200
Delaware.....	266,505	26,650,500
District of Columbia.....	633,091	63,309,100
Florida.....	1,987,414	198,741,400
Georgia.....	3,123,723	312,372,300
Idaho.....	524,873	52,487,300
Illinois.....	7,897,241	789,724,100
Indiana.....	3,427,796	342,779,600
Iowa.....	2,538,268	253,826,800
Kansas.....	1,801,028	180,102,800
Kentucky.....	2,845,627	284,562,700
Louisiana.....	2,363,880	236,388,000
Maine.....	847,226	84,722,600
Maryland.....	1,821,244	182,124,400
Massachusetts.....	4,316,721	431,672,100
Michigan.....	5,256,106	525,610,600
Minnesota.....	2,792,300	279,230,000
Mississippi.....	2,183,796	218,379,600
Missouri.....	3,784,664	378,466,400
Montana.....	559,456	55,945,600
Nebraska.....	1,315,834	131,583,400
Nevada.....	110,247	11,024,700
New Hampshire.....	491,524	49,152,400
New Jersey.....	4,160,165	416,016,500
New Mexico.....	531,818	53,181,800
New York.....	13,479,142	1,347,914,200
North Carolina.....	3,571,623	357,162,300
North Dakota.....	641,935	64,193,500
Ohio.....	6,907,612	690,761,200
Oklahoma.....	2,336,434	233,643,400
Oregon.....	1,089,684	108,968,400
Pennsylvania.....	9,900,180	990,018,000
Rhode Island.....	713,346	71,334,600
South Carolina.....	1,899,804	189,980,400
South Dakota.....	642,961	64,296,100
Tennessee.....	2,915,841	291,584,100
Texas.....	6,414,824	641,482,400
Utah.....	550,310	55,031,000
Vermont.....	359,231	35,923,100
Virginia.....	2,677,773	267,777,300
Washington.....	1,736,191	173,619,100
West Virginia.....	1,901,974	190,197,400
Wisconsin.....	3,137,587	313,758,700

EXHIBIT II

Cost of \$13,000,000,000 lease-lend program to each county in the State of Michigan on a per capita basis

County	Population, 1940 census	Cost
Aleona.....	5,463	\$546,300
Alger.....	10,167	1,016,700
Allegan.....	41,839	4,183,900
Alpena.....	20,766	2,076,600
Antrim.....	10,964	1,096,400
Arenac.....	9,233	923,300
Baraga.....	9,356	935,600
Barry.....	22,613	2,261,300
Bay.....	74,981	7,498,100
Benzie.....	7,800	780,000
Berrien.....	89,117	8,911,700
Branch.....	25,845	2,584,500
Calhoun.....	94,206	9,420,600
Cass.....	21,910	2,191,000
Charlevoix.....	13,031	1,303,100
Cheboygan.....	13,644	1,364,400
Chippewa.....	27,807	2,780,700
Clare.....	9,163	916,300
Clinton.....	26,671	2,667,100
Crawford.....	3,765	376,500
Delta.....	34,037	3,403,700
Diekinson.....	28,731	2,873,100
Eaton.....	34,124	3,412,400
Emmet.....	15,791	1,579,100
Genesee.....	227,944	22,794,400
Gladwin.....	9,385	938,500
Gogebie.....	31,797	3,179,700
Grand Traverse.....	23,390	2,339,000
Gratiot.....	32,205	3,220,500
Hillsdale.....	29,092	2,909,200
Houghton.....	47,631	4,763,100
Huron.....	32,584	3,258,400
Ingham.....	130,616	13,061,600
Ionia.....	35,710	3,571,000
Iosco.....	8,560	856,000
Iron.....	20,243	2,024,300
Isabella.....	25,982	2,598,200
Jackson.....	93,108	9,310,800
Kalamazoo.....	100,085	10,008,500
Kalkaska.....	5,159	515,900
Kent.....	246,338	24,633,800
Keweenaw.....	4,004	400,400
Lake.....	4,798	479,800
Lapeer.....	32,116	3,211,600
Leelanau.....	53,110	5,311,000
Livingston.....	20,863	2,086,300
Luce.....	7,423	742,300
MacKinae.....	9,438	943,800
Macomb.....	107,638	10,763,800
Manistee.....	18,450	1,845,000
Marquette.....	47,144	4,714,400
Mason.....	19,378	1,937,800
Meosota.....	16,002	1,600,200
Menominee.....	24,883	2,488,300
Midland.....	27,094	2,709,400
Missaukee.....	8,034	803,400
Monroe.....	58,620	5,862,000
Montcalm.....	28,581	2,858,100
Montmorency.....	3,840	384,000
Muskegon.....	94,501	9,450,100
Newaygo.....	19,286	1,928,600
Oakland.....	254,068	25,406,800
Oceana.....	14,812	1,481,200
Ogemaw.....	8,720	872,000
Ontonagon.....	11,359	1,135,900
Oscoda.....	13,309	1,330,900
Oseoda.....	2,543	254,300
Osgood.....	5,827	582,700
Ottawa.....	59,660	5,966,000
Presque Isle.....	12,250	1,225,000
Rosecommon.....	3,668	366,800
Saginaw.....	130,468	13,046,800
St. Clair.....	76,222	7,622,200
St. Joseph.....	31,749	3,174,900
Sanilac.....	30,114	3,011,400
Schoolcraft.....	9,524	952,400
Shiawassee.....	41,207	4,120,700
Tuscola.....	35,694	3,569,400
Van Buren.....	35,111	3,511,100
Washtenaw.....	80,810	8,081,000
Wayne.....	2,015,000	201,500,000
Wexford.....	17,976	1,797,600

EXHIBIT III

Cost of \$13,000,000,000 lease-lend program to each county of the Ninth Congressional District of Michigan on per capita cost basis

County	Population, 1940 census	Cost
Muskegon.....	94,501	\$9,450,100
Newaygo.....	19,286	1,928,600
Oceana.....	14,812	1,481,200
Wexford.....	17,976	1,797,600
Lake.....	4,798	479,800
Missaukee.....	8,034	803,400

Cost of \$13,000,000,000 lease-lend program to each county of the Ninth Congressional District of Michigan on per capita cost basis—Continued

County	Population, 1940 census	Cost
Grand Traverse.....	23,390	\$2,339,000
Leelanau.....	8,436	843,600
Benzie.....	7,800	780,000
Manistee.....	18,450	1,845,000
Mason.....	19,378	1,937,800
Total.....	236,861	23,686,100

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order there is no quorum present. I observe there are only 14 Democrats here to listen to this wonderful statement and about 60 Republicans, and I am going to insist on the point of no quorum. It is an outrage the way the majority is neglecting its duty.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, at the urgent request of a number who wish to be heard on this important question, I withdraw my point of no quorum.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I believe the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] is right, and I insist that there is no quorum present, and I make the point of order there is not a quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BLAND). The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-eight Members present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, when the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 109]

Bates, Ky.	Harris, Va.	Ramsay
Beam	Hartley	Ramspeck
Bell	Healey	Randolph
Bolton	Hess	Richards
Buckley, N. Y.	Hill, Colo.	Rivers
Bulwinkle	Hinshaw	Robinson, Utah
Byron	Hobbs	Romjue
Camp	Houston	Sabath
Carlson	Jacobsen	Sacks
Carter	Jarman	Satterfield
Casey, Mass.	Johnson	Scanlon
Celler	Lyndon B.	Schaefer, Ill.
Cluett	Johnson, Okla.	Schuetz
Cole, N. Y.	Kee	Schafer, Mich.
Cooley	Kennedy	Sheridan
Costello	Michael J.	Simpson
Courtney	Keogh	Smith, Va.
Creal	Kilburn	Snyder
Crowther	Kleberg	Somers, N. Y.
D'Alesandro	Kocia'kowski	Sparkman
Dickstein	Kopp'emann	Starnes, A. A.
Dies	McArdle	Stearns, N. H.
Douglas	McGranery	Summers, Tex.
Eberharter	McIntyre	Sweeney
Edmiston	McKeough	Tarver
Elliot, Calif.	McLean	Thomason
Fish	Maciejewski	Traynor
Faherty	Mansfield	Van Zandt
Flannery	Marcantonio	Vorys, Ohio
Fogarty	Martin, Iowa	Vreeland
Folger	Mason	Ward
Ford	Merritt	Wene
Leand M.	Mitchell	West
Ford	Nichols	Wheat
Thomas F.	O'Day	White
Geyer, Calif.	O'Leary	Winter
Gifford	Patman	Youngdahl
Gilchrist	Patrick	
Granger	Pearson	
Patton	Pfeifer	
Grant, Ind.	Joseph L.	
Harrington	Rabaut	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. McCORMACK] having assumed the chair, Mr. BLAND, Chairman of the Committee of

the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 315 Members answered to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its session.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. BLAND in the chair.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] such time as he may desire.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, in spite of the distressing fact that so little of the war materials which we have produced for our allies have reached them from the first lease-lend bill, yet I favor the appropriations to the present measure to make war upon aggression and to help our allies. It is more than a distressing fact, however, that so small a part of what we have already voted for defense against aggression in the \$7,000,000,000 lease-lend bill—probably less than two hundred million has been sent where we want it to go—it is more than a distressing fact—it may be a tragic fact, if it should result in failure to give sufficient aid to our hard-pressed friends in the very critical time when aid is most needed.

Why has only about 3 percent of what we intended to produce and send them actually been sent to them? I have heard many explanations. Of course, I know that this great industrial country has been organized on a peacetime basis and I know that it is a very difficult thing in such a vast country as ours to convert it into wartime economy. I am willing to make some allowances for that, but are we to be charitable enough with those in charge of this program of producing war supplies to excuse this long delay? Of course, I know there are other factors entering into and causing the delay other than the inherent difficulties of shifting from peacetime output to wartime output, for I see great evidence of human selfishness on the part of some productive factors and a lack of that cooperation for which we have so earnestly prayed. Strikes in defense industry have been continually pointed out as one of the main factors in retarding production. Reluctance of capital or management to start on the program until assured of profits and amortization of capital outlay is undoubtedly another factor in retarding production. Without thinking of unpatriotic motives, I can imagine that business as usual, with a hope of more than usual profits, has caused some of this delay. However, there is no use of crying over spilled milk, if we are to play the part as a Nation we have set for ourselves, for we must attempt to make up lost time. I want Congress to

do the legislative part by making the money legally available and assessing the taxes to meet this great emergency need.

What is the task we have set for ourselves? We are the arsenal of freedom. We have determined to use our productive capacity to stop Hitlerism. It was our assurance from the beginning that there is sufficient manpower in the Old World eager to fight aggression and safeguard their own freedom, if weapons were made available for all. If American labor and capital falls down completely in the task that America has assigned for herself, our labor may not remain free very long and our capital will not exist much longer to pay any taxes or yield any profits, and we shall have failed in our task no matter how many men may be called on to complete it after our initial failure. It is yet time for American labor and management, without the use of our soldiers to carry through to victory. If we fail in production, we may fail in the alternative of battle. If we are ultimately forced to battle with armies for our very existence, the present slow factors of production will be to blame. It is with this in the back of my mind that I am willing to vote for this supplemental appropriation. That is the thought in my mind but the emotion which fills my soul is—for God's sake, for our country's sake, for our own sake, American businessmen, American laboring men, American officials, wake up, produce the goods and furnish the implements of our national security.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I want to assure you that I did not make the point of no quorum.

First, I want to read some figures that are included in a bulletin dated October 1941, issued by the National City Bank of New York:

The authorized defense program has now reached a total of \$56,536,000,000, according to the latest figures compiled by the Office of Emergency Management and published in the official weekly bulletin *Defense*, issue of September 23. Nearly six billions more will be added if the request for the second lend-lease appropriation is approved as expected. These figures do not include \$3,674,000,000 of foreign orders for military supplies and materials. Adding this, the total amount to be expended in this country, chiefly from June 1940 on, and to be supplied by American producers, has reached practically \$60,000,000,000.

This total is so stupendous as to be virtually incomprehensible. It is almost twice the total expenditures by the United States in the last war. It is equivalent to three times the value of the country's railroad systems, which required half a century to build. The great bulk of it is for arms, although it includes Army pay and subsistence, lend-lease foods, etc.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. I might also add it is also twice the value of all the farm lands and buildings in the United States.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am so informed.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. It is four times the total value, may I say to the gentleman. That amount is \$15,000,000,000 and this is \$66,000,000,000.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. I want to correct the gentleman. The total value of all farm lands and buildings in the United States, according to the last census, is \$33,000,000,000.

Mr. KNUTSON. I thought the gentleman was talking about the value of the farms. It is four times the value of all the farms.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I regret to be compelled to say that the bill up for consideration is not entirely an honest one, in that lease-lend material for foreign countries is coupled in the same measure with funds for the defense of our own country. I doubt if there would be a vote cast against items carried in this bill for our own defense. I have consistently supported and will continue to support all measures that are designed to build up our national defense.

When the lease-lend bill was under consideration it was said that there was no harm in passing it as Congress would still hold the purse strings. Yes, theoretically this is true, but, of course, only in theory. A message to the Congress for \$6,000,000,000 or any other sum of Americans' hard-earned money put into material that will be sent to foreign countries, or the money itself, is about all that is required for the Congress to act. Of course hearings were held in an attempt to justify such a move. Now let us assume that we want to help Britain in every way we can short of war, which I am willing to do, yet I do not want to give her one thing that she is not in need of. No representatives of those governments that we are helping or no person from those countries appeared before this committee to show need. Consequently all of the evidence as to need that is in the record is hearsay evidence. It would not be admitted in any court of justice. The only evidence comes from some of our roving representatives trying to find some place where we can spend money and the departmental heads here in Washington giving their views, and so forth. I, for one, am not going to vote away my people's property and money on such evidence.

I also want to call your attention to this. The British Empire has an entire population of 400,000,000 and only 1 percent of them is under the colors today. She has matchless resources strung all over the world.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am sorry, I have not the time.

Out of Africa alone \$700,000,000 a year is taken in gold, by England, a large part of which is sold to this country at a profit. I do not believe there is a scintilla of evidence in this record that would be admitted in any court of justice in any place in the world that

shows Britain in need of money. It is hearsay. No representative of those countries has ever appeared before the committee here and submitted a statement backed up by facts and figures showing that she is in need. I am talking of need now. We have some needy people in this country who had better be thought of at some time in the game.

Of course this bill will pass. We are thinking not with our heads, we are thinking with our hearts. My judgment is that those who favor this measure are the real defeatists. They do not believe that we can whip the Nazi economy in the after-war struggle. They have no faith in the American capitalistic system or in ingenuity of the American people. They do not believe that we can meet Nazi competition in world markets. They have no faith in themselves but are like ostriches burying their heads in the sand of some dreamer's social philosophy. My friends, the great Cleveland once said, "It is the duty of the people to support the government, not the duty of the government to support the people." And I am wondering if after all we are not chasing fools' gold. I quote from the President's speech delivered at Chautauqua, N. Y., on August 14, 1936, and this at a time when the shadows of war in Europe were commencing to appear; in fact, they were lengthening out. The President had that in mind when he uttered these words. I quote:

Nevertheless, if war should break out again in another continent, let us not blink the fact that we would find in this country thousands of Americans who, seeking fool's gold, would attempt to break down or evade our neutrality.

That is the policy that I have been following. I followed the President when he uttered those words. And those words still ring true. Fundamental principles have not changed within that short length of time. Hitler was known to the President at that time. Every nation on the face of the earth has its intelligence bureau. We have an intelligence bureau in Germany and Germany has an intelligence bureau here, as has England, and we have one in England. We are not fools. I am just wondering when the Congress will stop this spree of making appropriations for other countries under such circumstances.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Just let me complete this sentence. Mr. Chairman, when the full impact is felt by the American people of what the Congress is doing here in Washington, they will put a stop to this, if they have to make some changes here.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Well, inasmuch as the gentleman was kind enough to withdraw his point of order I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes; but there was some benighted New Dealer who renewed the point of order of no quorum and I could not help that. The preceding lend-lease bill and this one will saddle upon the people of Montana \$559,500,000. Does my good friend believe if that proposal were submitted to the people of Montana they would go to the polls and

voluntarily vote to assume such a tremendous load?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Oh, everybody wants to do things so it will get into the newspapers, but when it gets down to the cold facts, there would not be a vote in Montana for it.

Mr. KNUTSON. And of course every Member who votes for this bill will have that put up to him in the campaign either by a Democratic or Republican opponent.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I cannot yield further. This measure is designated as an appropriation bill to implement the lease-lend bill. I doubt if there is a Congressman who has ever seen a contract stating the terms and conditions under which the materials and money are being loaned and leased. At least I have never seen a public record of such a contract. The distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] raised that question yesterday. In addition, incorporated in the bill is a trick play to gain votes by attaching a national-defense provision of which we are all in favor. Such legislation is not unlike a bill that is in the making, as I understand, concerning the St. Lawrence seaway proposal, which seemingly was found to be unpalatable. It now has some pork in it for everybody. They have fixed it so that it may go through by distributing pork in nearly every State in the Union.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit, that is not the Flood Control Committee. The gentleman is referring to the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman is correct. We are carrying out a foreign policy which is contrary to the American traditions. We already have a division of our Regular Army in a foreign country, namely, Iceland, and I understand that it is officered with British officers. That is something new. I am not criticizing this move. It is water under the bridge. I think, however, it is well to consider this matter in canvassing the subject just to see where we are. I cannot by any possible argument persuade myself to think that we are in danger of invasion by Hitler, and by that I mean physical invasion. Of course, ideas and philosophy may invade us, and you cannot stop ideas and philosophy with bullets.

It is said that our continuance as a free country depends on the British Navy. If that is true, we made a great mistake when we got out of the British Empire, which, of course, I deny. If we are required to rely on the British Navy for assistance and because of that fact that we must bail her out of her trouble every 25 years with money and men, then if we were in the British Empire we would have something to say about the preliminary decisions that cause these wars. We had better think through on this and make up our minds which we want to be, a free nation or part of the British Empire.

I quote from Hanson Baldwin:

We need not fear being outbuilt in a naval race, even should Hitler be able to turn all Europe and England to the task. One authority has estimated the shipbuilding capacity of Germany, her conquered lands, and

her allies at 3,200,000 tons and of Britain at 2,500,000 tons—a total of 5,700,000 tons a year. Assume that Hitler could get the full benefit of this, an assumption which disregards damage already done to shipyards by bombs and ignores the inefficiency of sullen, conquered labor. Still we could meet the challenge, for we shall turn out 1,100,000 tons of merchant ships alone this year, next year 3,000,000, and more than 5,000,000 tons in 1943. And simultaneously we are pushing forward a naval building program just about equal to the combined programs of all of the rest of the world, including the British Empire.

Furthermore, we can expand shipbuilding incomparably more than can Europe. There most of the sites for ways from which big ships can be launched into deep water have long been utilized, while we have scores of sites yet undeveloped. Shipbuilding is limited by steel and armor production. One American steel company will this year produce more steel than all of Germany; our expanded capacity soon will outmatch all the rest of the world. Our armor production, steadily increasing, is believed already to exceed that of England plus that of Germany.

The good will live. The bad will die. But once you jar our economy out of gear, which this will do—Henry Ford already has let out 20,000 men—once you put us out of gear and put idle men and women on the streets and hungry people in their homes, you will sow the seed for something to spring up here. There is an old saying which is still true, "Any port in time of a storm." We had better stop, look, and listen as we proceed with this mess.

Another thing: They say we have to save Britain. Lord Halifax is quoted the other day as saying the survival of the British Empire is assured. It is now a question of licking the enemy. To whip the enemy or enemies an invasion of continental Europe will be necessary. That will take manpower, huge manpower. They are going to ask us for manpower when that invasion is attempted, and if we are not careful we are going to give it to them.

Now, let us think through on that, "licking the enemy." It is not a question of going out and whipping somebody to make them say "enough." That is not the question. When you undertake this job you are going to have to save Soviet Russia. Russia looks like she is in a bad way now. We would have to bring freedom to China. We would have to crush imperialistic Japan. We would have to reconstitute Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Belgium, Holland, France, Norway, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Albania, Ethiopia, and countless other nations, besides conquering Germany. How in the name of God is this going to be done?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. How many years, how many lives, how much money is this going to take? Let us take the chief belligerent in the Senate. Senator PEPPER says from 5 to 10 years. I guess he knows what he is talking about.

It is said "The die is cast"; that we are in the war and that we cannot stop or turn back or change our minds. I believe that is what our distinguished

friend said yesterday, except he did not say we were in the war. This I deny. We are going hog-wild in a venture that God only knows where and when and how it will end.

It is even suggested that we join forces with Great Britain and police the world for a hundred years. Knox said that out at Indianapolis. Is that our mission in this world?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am sorry. I only have a few minutes. I must pass on.

I am amazed at the adoration that is shown by one of our administration leaders for "His Majesty's Government." I imagine, if we dig deep enough, we will find this gentleman belongs to this Union With Britain Club that has been organized. I think a man from Montana is at the head of it.

Mr. KNUTSON. To what man is the gentleman referring?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I will say it is not Senator WHEELER, however. My colleagues, on page 53 of the hearings, we find this: Mr. Young, in a prepared statement, not answering spontaneously or instantly under fire of examination, used these words, but he used them in a prepared statement:

On September 10, 1941, His Majesty's Government—

Mr. KNUTSON. Whose government?

Mr. O'CONNOR. The United Kingdom. He is talking about "His Majesty's Government."

Mr. KNUTSON. I thought this was a war to preserve democracy.

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is the way a British subject would speak. We call it the "British Empire," but a British subject calls it "His Majesty's Government."

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. O'CONNOR. In just a minute. But just think of the closeness, the intimacy, the adoration, the subserviency suggested in that statement. Think of it. You may say this is a small matter, but these small things grow into big things. This may be a small thing. It may be just a minor matter, but it shows which way the wind is blowing. You know, after all, there is an old saying that "coming events cast their shadows." Here is a man close to the administration, testifying for the support of this bill, speaking the same as if he were a British subject.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes. I want to say that I have never heard a Member of this House refer to the British Empire except as a foreign country, "the British Empire."

Mr. LAMBERTSON. On page 52 of the hearings in his formal statement, Mr. Young, who is administrative assistant to Mr. Stettinius, spoke of the British Government as "His Majesty's Government, the United Kingdom." That is the way he refers to England himself in his own formal statement.

Mr. O'CONNOR. We ought to pause and not be in a hurry to send this \$6,000,000,000 to Europe. Suppose Russia goes down. The aid we are giving Russia

may hit us right in the face. Suppose Russia goes down or makes peace with Germany. The stuff we are sending Russia now may come over here in hostile hands. Let us be realistic about this thing, let us be a little cautious, a little careful about arming somebody who might be our enemy.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Another thing about that, you cannot tell much about this Joe Stalin. He might double-cross us overnight, he might make peace with Hitler. Remember, human monsters are all yellow. He will do anything to save his hide. I do not have much faith in him since he double-crossed the President on his letter. The President wrote him a very nice letter. It got to the public somehow. Joe let that out. I am glad the President did not call him "My Dear Joe."

May we not pause for a moment in our hurry to spend this money and think a bit of this country? There are poor over there all right, but we have them here in our own midst. I am thinking right now of the Indians we have robbed; Indians living in tents, living in squalor, living in poverty. I cannot help but think of the old people of this country who are living in poverty, some of them living on as little as \$7, \$8, or \$9 a month, the people who helped make this country. Let us pause once in a while in our mad hurry to look after our own people. Let us not be in a hurry to get into this war. It is going to be a long one and I have never seen any evidence that it is a private war. I think anybody can get into it if he pays, and I think he can get in on his own terms.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. We bought our ticket.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I know we bought our ticket, and we can get in any time.

What a great job the diplomats of England have done in the sale of all of this to us. They are, indeed, to be admired and congratulated, but what about us who are going to have to pay through the nose for this sentimental plunge which we are taking. No, Washington was not wrong. He was right when he together with his followers made the sacrifices they did to bring this country into a free Nation. Let us keep it free.

What about this aiding Russia? Hitler and Stalin are conceded to be the two supreme human monsters of the world. Each has sacrificed more innocent blood than any person has done in the history of the world heretofore. A victory by either over the other would make no difference excepting it would place the victor in a position where he might try to impose his views on the world. I think it is the secret hope entertained by all that these forces that are at grips now will continue until each finally wipes the other out and removes each as a menace to the world. The helping of either to final victory as between them would be a mistake. Why, they now say that Stalin will guarantee religious freedom if you will give him a billion dollars or materials of equal value. Of course, he would

make such a promise. Who is there who could trust him? As I said before, he will make any promise now that is necessary to save his skin. I am not impressed with death-bed restitutions. A leopard does not change his spots overnight.

What are the economy considerations of carrying on with these huge billion-dollar appropriations for Europe? A war economy in its very nature curtails civilian activities with closed factories for our little man who is not engaged in military production. Social unrest will follow the change. Priorities will make bootleggers out of now honest men because many of them will get needed materials in some way. Of course, they will have to pay the price. You will see the small people will eventually be affected by the policy we are pursuing in Europe. Remember war production is artificial and not creative for the wants of man. It is only temporary. We will pay the cost of this. Our standard of living will be lowered to the competitive life of Europe unless we avoid the waste of such measures. Every man, woman, and child including every Member of Congress would give up their lives and every dollar they had in defense of our country, but the American people will not support a declaration of war. We are unprepared for war. I quote from an article in the Reader's Digest of August entitled "What Would We Fight With?" Among other things it is stated in the article as follows:

Where does all this leave our Army? The new Army possesses sufficient rifles and machine guns, but an inadequate supply of all other weapons, from antitank guns to airplanes and tanks, and it will remain inadequately supplied for many months to come.

I commend the reading of this article to all of the Members of the House.

I am not going to vote one dollar to establish the four freedoms thousands of miles away among people whose wants I do not know until such time as those four freedoms are established in this country. Charity with me begins at home. I am not hopeful of accomplishing this, as we have been endeavoring to do this very thing for 150 years and have not succeeded.

Let us consider that we are at the crossroads of this country, whether we are going on as a free and independent Nation and stand on our own feet or whether we are going back and undo what was done to bring this Nation into existence. Let us look at history. In 1776 there were two factions. One was the appeasement group, better known as Tories. They believed that the colonies should remain under the British Crown; that we were not strong enough to stand alone in a hostile world. They pointed to the fact that English troops were all around us and that other greedy European powers—France, Spain, and Portugal—all had footholds in this hemisphere. The other group, headed by George Washington, the Father of our Country, well, you might call them isolationists; they believed we should break with the Old World; that we should live our own lives and not involve ourselves in European troubles and that we should not submit to dictation and interference and meddling from across the Atlantic;

that we would and could be a democratic republic in a world of monarchs and autocracies. This was the group which won the fight in the First Congress, and we boldly proclaimed our intention to govern ourselves. Washington, Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson carried the day, the die was cast, and freedom was born. If we are going to be called upon every quarter of a century to defend the British Empire upon the theory that her existence is necessary for our continuance as a free country, by furnishing money, credits, materials, and our sons in war, then it simply adds up to this—that Washington was wrong; that instead of fighting to be able to form these United States of America as a free country we should have remained a part of the British Empire. To underwrite Britain's wars every quarter of a century, without the right to participate in the preliminary decisions that cause these wars, is disastrous and will lead to our ultimate destruction. My friends, I think Washington was right, and I prefer to see America a free country.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION].

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, we have before us a very important bill. It is the second lend-lease give-away bill. Last March Congress, at the behest of the President, voted \$7,000,000,000 for Great Britain. Bluntly stated, section 1 of this bill provides for approximately \$6,000,000,000 more.

I yield to no man or woman in my loyalty and patriotic devotion to our country. No man or woman on the floor of this House could be more anxious to see our country thoroughly prepared and defended than I. Each one of us should be willing to vote every dollar necessary for the defense and protection of the United States.

We should have a two-ocean Navy, the best mechanized and equipped Army in the world, the biggest and best air force in the world, and we should be so thoroughly prepared on land, in the air, on the seas, and under the sea that we could successfully defend the United States and her possessions, and so much of the Western Hemisphere as is necessary for our own protection and defense, against any nation or combination of nations of the earth. For this program I have voted for every dollar the President has asked, and each and every Republican in this House has done likewise.

The Republican Party stands 100 percent for the defense of this country. There is complete unity on that point. The division comes when the administration undertakes to have this Nation meddle and intervene in the wars of Europe, Asia, and Africa. I have and shall continue to oppose this part of the President's program, as the President did in the last election. I have and shall continue to follow our historic foreign policy denouncing meddling in the wars and quarrels of the nations of Europe, Asia, and Africa. This is the policy that was laid down by President Washington, adhered to by Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, and crystallized as our foreign policy by Monroe, and has been followed

by every other American President except President Wilson and President Franklin D. Roosevelt. We got away from this policy in 1916, 1917, and 1918 and became involved in the costly, bloody World War. That will be the logical result of our meddling in the present quarrels and wars of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Recently, Congress passed and the President approved a new tax bill. It is the biggest tax bill ever passed by this country or any other nation in peacetime or wartime in the world's history. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau says that it will take about \$14,000,000,000 in taxes annually from the American people, and the administration has announced there will be another tax bill some time this fall, and a real tax bill next winter.

Last March Congress passed and the President approved the first lease-lend-give-away bill for \$7,000,000,000. The bill before us carries an additional \$6,000,000,000. If we add the administrative costs, we will give away—practically all to Great Britain—these \$14,000,000,000. Yes; we will give away this enormous sum of money. It represents more than \$100 for every man, woman, and child living under the American flag, and about \$500 for every American family. Practically all taxes collected by the Federal Government, either direct or concealed, are paid by the consumers. Under this last tax bill nothing escapes. Concealed taxes and much of what we consume in the way of shelter, clothing, food, transportation, heat, and light must also pay a direct tax. Taxes must be paid on the swaddling clothes of the newborn babe, on the burial of the aged. The needy widow, orphan, and blind must pay. Everything that is consumed must bear a part of these taxes, either concealed or both concealed and direct.

The people of the State of Kentucky on a basis of \$100 in taxes per person on the average will pay \$284,000,000. The people of the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky will pay \$41,000,000. The people of my own home county of Knox, with an assessed valuation of about \$5,000,000, would pay \$2,400,000, and the people of each county of my congressional district would pay on an average of \$100 per person, either of concealed or both concealed and direct taxes, and we propose by this bill, and the one passed last March, and the cost of administering the amount set out in these two bills, to take \$14,000,000,000 from the American people and give these enormous sums of money to foreign nations. In fact, this great sum of money represents, together with the State, county, and city taxes, 25 percent of the entire income of the American people. In other words, 25 cents out of every dollar earned. The British, 22 cents of each dollar of income. These enormous taxes are responsible in a large measure for the increased cost of living. I wonder how many people in the State of Kentucky would vote for this lease-lend-give-away bill if they knew that Kentuckians would have to put up \$284,000,000 of the sum, and I wonder how many people in my congressional district would vote for this give-away bill if they knew that \$41,000,000 of taxes would

come off the people of that district, and I wonder how many people in my home county of Knox would vote to give this enormous sum to help finance wars in Europe, Asia, and Africa, if they knew that their pro rata part was \$2,400,000.

The Democratic leaders in charge of this bill frankly admitted that the chances are that we will not get any part of this money back. Neither Great Britain nor any other country has made any pledge that they would pay any part of it back. We were also told that another lend-lease give-away bill would be urged before the Congress about next March. No one knows how many billions that bill will call for, and no one knows how many of these lend-lease give-away bills will be forced through the Congress, or how many tens of billions may be demanded to finance our meddling in the wars of Europe, Asia, and Africa. I am against section 1 of the bill under consideration for what I consider several good and sufficient reasons. In the first place, it is unnecessary. Six months have passed since the first lend-lease give-away bill was passed. Only about half of that sum of \$7,000,000,000 has been let to contract, and of the actual finished products and materials only \$388,000,000 worth have been delivered. In other words, less than 6 percent of the \$7,000,000,000 have been translated into the finished equipment, materials, or products. Now, when will they use up the other 94 percent? Quite a lot of it cannot possibly be used before the latter part of 1942 and July 1, 1943. Why soak the American taxpayers now for another \$6,000,000,000? This money could not possibly be used before the end of 1943; because American plant facilities have billions of dollars' worth of orders for national-defense equipment and materials on hand. Great Britain does not need this \$6,000,000,000 now, and could not possibly get action on it for the next year or 18 months. This bill is being railroaded through now, so as to have our country tied up to pay it before the American people find out just what is being done to them and their country.

We are not only neglecting our own defense equipment and materials and sending them to Great Britain, but we are paying high transportation rates to British ships for transporting these free war equipment, munitions, materials, and food. I am informed that this Nation is already obligated and has paid out \$375,000,000 as shipping charges, mostly for British ships, for carrying munitions of war from this country to Great Britain. These include a lot of shipping charges on equipment, munitions, and materials that do not come under the lend-lease bill. This bill provides a lot of money to send farm tractors to England. They claim there are 4,000,000 acres of land in England that have never been plowed up. This is made up largely of the big English estates. I cannot understand just why the American taxpayers should furnish to the English tractors with which to plow up and cultivate their lands when we do not do this for our own American citizens. This bill also authorizes the purchase of a great quantity of farm products to send to Great Britain. How

many millions of people in the United States now are also in need of food, clothing, and shelter? We are sending milk and expensive canned chicken to the British. How many of our children and older people are without milk or chicken?

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. I cannot yield; I am sorry.

I voted against the first lend-lease-give-away bill, and I am going to vote against this bill for the further reason, as stated in my speech against the first bill, it gives to the President unlimited powers, with almost unlimited money and credits to carry on undeclared wars for or against any nation in the world. Congress should insist upon its constitutional power to pass upon the question of peace and war. It should not surrender this power to the President. Until our American Revolution, emperors, kings, queens, and princes made war at such times as they chose, and then their subjects were forced to fight these wars, however unjust or uncalled for they might be. The American colonist had suffered under that kind of rule. After the Revolutionary patriots had won their war and had met in convention at Philadelphia to write a Constitution to protect and secure the freedom they had won, and in order to prevent some Chief Executive from involving them in a war without the consent of the people, they provided in article I, section 8, of the Constitution, among the other powers granted to Congress and used these words:

To declare war * * * to provide and maintain a Navy * * * to raise and support an Army.

They were determined that no President of this Nation should have the power or the right to declare war. They were determined to keep this extraordinary power in the hands of the people by expressly providing that the duly elected representatives of the people, the Congress, and that alone should have the power to declare war, to raise and support armies, and to provide and maintain a navy.

When the lend-lease bill was passed and the \$7,000,000,000 given to the President with the extraordinary powers granted him, he proceeded and has been for more than a year carrying on undeclared wars with various countries. Let us not be deceived. We are at war now and have been for many months. The President has furnished the threats and denunciations. He has been given money, guns, ships, tanks, and planes to carry on war, and he and the war lords of other countries have met from time to time. He, as the Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy, with the heads of our Army and Navy, have met with Mr. Churchill, the head of the Army and Navy of Great Britain, and many of the leaders of the Army and Navy of Great Britain, and together they have been planning a shooting war.

If this Nation ought to make war on any country or countries, the President should submit all the facts to the Congress, and a resolution should come be-

fore the Congress proposing a declaration of war. This resolution should be thoroughly discussed by the Congress, the representatives of the American people, as provided by the Constitution. Let the Members of the House and Senate vote it up or vote it down. If the Congress, after hearing all the facts, should vote a declaration of war, it would at once unite practically all of the American people in the prosecution of the war. The efforts of the President to flout the Constitution and to carry on undeclared wars creates discord and divides the American people. The liberty and the freedom of the American people cannot be preserved unless Congress faithfully adheres to the Constitution. If this country has been wronged in such a manner as would justify our going to war and fighting a war, the President ought to say so. I do not think that up to this time the facts justify our going into the ghastly, bloody second World War in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and, as the record stands today, I would speak and vote against it.

Section 1 of the measure before us continues the power of the President, implemented with \$6,000,000,000 more of money, to carry on these unauthorized and undeclared wars. It violates the spirit and the letter of the Constitution. It takes away from the Congress this extraordinary power. There is no necessity for appropriating this sum at this time, when our own national defense is being stripped and neglected, and I, therefore, shall vote against section 1 of this bill.

Our own defenses have been neglected. It has not been due to any fault on the part of Congress. Congress has appropriated and given contractual authority for our own national-defense program the sum of fifty billions and when this bill is passed Congress will have voted thirteen billions for Great Britain, Russia, and China. It amounts altogether to more than \$62,000,000,000. The war between China and Japan, and, as the President has said, a threat to us, has been going on for more than 4 years. The war in Europe has been going on for more than 2 years, and what are the conditions of our defense? While the warring nations of Europe have equipped and trained divisions by the hundreds, from the reports I have received, we do not have as many as four trained and equipped divisions, but I shall let the President describe our unprepared and undefended condition. In his message to Congress today urging the arming of our merchant ships and that they be permitted to go into the war zones, the President took occasion to describe how unprepared we are and used this language: "We know that we could not defend ourselves in Long Island Sound, or in San Francisco Bay." He means of course that we could not defend the two principal seaports in this country, New York City on the Atlantic and San Francisco on the Pacific.

No person has made such a severe indictment of this administration's failure to provide for the defense of our country. Fifty billion dollars for our own defense program, and New York City nearly 4,000 miles from Germany, and we have the finest and best Navy in the

world, while Germany and Italy have second-rate navies, and would have to come 4,000 miles to attack us. Japan, our potential enemy in the Pacific, is twice that distance from our western shores, and its navy is not nearly as powerful as ours, and its war vessels have not been built for long cruises like ours. Statements like those from the President of the United States would encourage attacks from abroad more than anything that I have heard or seen yet.

When Congress passes this bill, we will have voted for war purposes, twice as much money as the entire cost of the other World War. Congress will have voted, in 18 months, approximately the same amount of money that was appropriated and spent by this Nation from March 4, 1789, up to and including the signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918, covering all of our wars, and a period of more than 129 years, and yet our President says that we could not defend either of our chief sea ports—New York City or San Francisco.

As between Hitler and Stalin, I have a conflict of emotions. Hitler is a pagan—a cruel and ambitious dictator and killer. On the other hand, Stalin is a Communist, an atheist, and has torn down practically all of the churches, synagogues, killed practically all the priests and ministers, and is one of the bloodiest and most cruel rulers the world has ever seen. I have expressed the hope that Hitler and Stalin were evenly enough matched and would fight long enough so that there would not be a greasy spot left of either one of them. I think such an end for them and the cruel men that have been aiding and abetting them would be a blessing to mankind. Like many others, I prefer to see the Russians win because I want to see Britain win. We should not place too much faith in Stalin. I have no faith in either Hitler or Stalin. My mind goes back to the first World War. Russia was an ally of the United States, Great Britain, France, and other countries fighting Germany and the other Central Powers. We loaned \$800,000,000 to Russia. Stalin was a part of that communistic crowd, led by Lenin, Trotsky, and others, that overthrew the Russian Government, ruthlessly and cruelly murdered Czar Nicholas, his wife, his children, and tens of thousands of other leading people of Russia, and made a separate peace with Germany. This action destroyed one of our valuable allies, and it is said on reliable authority literally millions of Russians have been put to death or starved to death under this cruel regime of communism. Neither Presidents Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, nor Hoover would recognize it; however, when President Roosevelt came into office in 1933, one of his first acts was to recognize the Russian Government. We put them in good standing; we threw open our gates to them, with the understanding that they would not engage in their communistic propaganda in our country. They disregarded their promise and proceeded to fill up our country with Communists. They bored into our churches, schools, farm and labor organizations, secretly plotting the overthrow of our country.

Their evil work was manifested in many sections of the country against our Government until Russia was attacked by Germany.

In my honest opinion, there would have been no second World War but for Joseph Stalin and his associates. England and France made unusual efforts to have Russia line up with them against Hitler. They thought Stalin would do this, but the world was amazed one day when it was announced that Stalin had entered into a treaty with Hitler. Hitler had hesitated to attack Poland, and, as subsequent events have proved, he would not have attacked Poland with an unfriendly Russia on his eastern flank. No more dastardly deal was ever entered into than this treaty between Stalin and Hitler. Stalin gave Hitler the green light to attack Poland. Stalin agreed to protect the eastern front for Hitler, but Stalin had to be paid. He forced Hitler to agree to give Russia about half of Poland and to give Stalin a free hand to attack little Finland and overthrow the free Governments of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. Hitler plundered, raped, and murdered one part of Poland while Stalin took possession of the other part. Stalin proceeded to attack little Finland, murdered a lot of her people, and took a part of her territory. He overthrew, put to the sword, and placed under his heel with his mighty Russian Army the people of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Let us not overlook the fact that these four small democracies were created partly through the blood and treasure of the soldiers and people of the United States. These four countries are now fighting Russia to regain their liberties and their rights. Let us not overlook the fact that whatever money and materials we vote for Russia they will be used against these four little democracies. When this war started France was fighting Germany, and we set out to help France. Today France is with Germany, and the heads of her Government are saying to us that they will tend to their own affairs and do not want our help or advice. In the other war Italy, Rumania, and Japan were on our side. We helped to restore a lot of territory belonging to Rumania. Russia took that territory away from Rumania. Rumania is now fighting Russia to get her territory back. She, with Italy and Japan, are lined up with Germany. George Washington and our other early Presidents and statesmen knew how fluid and changeable were the governments of Europe, Asia, and Africa. They knew the hates, jealousies, and bitterness of the peoples of those nations. They said it would be a wise thing for us to stay out of the quarrels and wars of the people over there and to forbid those people from meddling in the affairs of the people of the United States and the Western Hemisphere. If we had followed their advice, we would not have been in the first World War, and we would avoid this war. We cannot settle their quarrels and differences.

Mr. Knox, our Secretary of the Navy, now comes along with some others seconding the motion, and proposes that the United States and Great Britain police the world for the next hundred years.

These two lend-lease bills may be only a drop in the bucket. Before we get through this war, if we get into it, and police the world after the war, unless there is a big change, it will require millions of American soldiers and at least a hundred billion dollars to take actual possession of Germany, as urged by the President and Churchill, and to restore the conquered countries and China. It is too much of a job for the American people. We have no right to call upon them to assume any such undertaking. I wish to repeat again that this country has no business being in any war except in a war of defense of the United States, its possessions, and defense of so much of the Western Hemisphere as is necessary for our own defense. About May 1940 the President created a great lot of fear in this country that Hitler would be over here in a short time. That statement was made for political purposes. No one now contends seriously that Hitler or Mussolini and Japan could land an army in the United States. To bring 1,000,000 men it would require 20,000,000 tons of good ships. All three of those countries put together do not have 20,000,000 tons of seaworthy ships for that purpose. But it is insisted that we must fight in the Dutch East Indies, Singapore, the Red Sea, in Russia, and in Scotland and Iceland, which are from 2,500 to 10,000 miles or more from the United States. We have no business in any war except in a war of self-defense and we can defend our country, if we will spend our money and resources in building up our Navy, air force, and Army, instead of giving away our ships, guns, planes, and other equipment to foreign countries.

I am reminded of a story that I heard in my section of Kentucky. A man had received a letter from a man residing in San Francisco or some other distant point threatening this Kentuckian, and stated that he would visit Kentucky perhaps some time and do violence to the Kentuckian. The Kentuckian began to get his pistols and traveling equipment together, and his wife says, "Bill, what are you doing?" Bill told his wife about these threats, and he said he was going to make the trip to a distant city and fight it out with the man. He wanted to keep any fighting away from his home. His wife says, "Bill, you blamed fool, that man may never come, and you would have a lots better chance killing him, protected by your own house, than you would to travel that distance and fight him concealed in his barricade." Bill did not go to San Francisco and the man did not come to the hills of Kentucky. There was no war and nobody hurt. I have never believed that Hitler would win this war, and I do not believe it today. I have never believed that Hitler would do the foolish thing of undertaking an expedition to the United States or to the Western Hemisphere, but I do know also that we could defeat him more easily for him to bring his army and other war equipment 4,000 miles and attack us behind our fortifications and other defenses than for us to travel 4,000 miles and attack Hitler and his force behind their fortifications and other defenses. Let us arm this Nation to the teeth and not dissipate

our financial resources and our war equipment and supplies throughout the earth.

I would not be surprised to see Stalin quit and again become the enemy of Great Britain and the United States before this war is over and to see the Russians fighting on the side of Hitler.

No nation has been in as big a war and has done as little fighting as Great Britain. What help did she give France? She urged France to enter the war in order to induce Hitler to draw his forces from the west coast. Britain gave it out that Germany would be attacked through the Balkans. Hitler prepared for the attack, but he made the attack and overran Yugoslavia and Greece. Great Britain put merely a handful of men in the fight. Britain did fight, however, when her own territory was threatened in Africa and she secured perhaps a million square miles of other territory. Russia is really fighting Great Britain's battle. It has been going on since June 22, but what has England done for Russia except to urge us to help her? Why has she not sent a thousand planes and bombers? Great Britain has never given either blood or money for any other country. She never fights except to save her own skin. A very intelligent Democrat in my home town recently asked me the question: The name of what Englishman is recorded in history as having died in battle in defense of the United States? I said I do not recall any Englishman having given his life in defense of the United States. He remarked that history does not record any English citizen who ever gave his life in defense of the United States. I admire the English. They are for their country first, last, and all the time. An Englishman does not have to place China, the United States, or Russia before Great Britain in order to be a good Englishman, and a lot of us insist that in order to be a good American citizen we do not have to place China, Russia, or Great Britain before our own country, and I am one of those who refuse to sacrifice the lives of millions of our American boys or place great taxes and financial burdens upon our people unless they are necessary for our own defense.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, the statement of President Roosevelt claiming that religious liberty existed in Soviet Russia under article 124 of the Communist Constitution is utterly misleading, contrary to well-known facts and repugnant to millions of Protestants and Catholics in America and throughout the world who have faith in God and religion. The Communist persecution of all religion, the killing of priests, the destruction of churches or turning them into atheistic museums or dance halls has been written into a record of blood and tears for the past 24 years, nor can all Mr. Roosevelt's piety or wit lure it back to cancel any of these acts.

Ever since the Communists came into power in 1917 one of their main objectives has been to destroy every vestige of

religious life. The school children of Russia have been taught to hate God and to disobey and hold their parents in contempt if they have the temerity to maintain any religious faith. Millions of Christian martyrs slaughtered by our pal and comrade Bloody Joe Stalin would turn in their graves if they knew that the President of the United States had publicly given a religious bill of health to Soviet Russia.

President Roosevelt could just as well have given his sanctimonious endorsement of article 125, guaranteeing freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly in Soviet Russia, which are nonexistent there except on paper.

Lend-lease aid to the Communists, if it is based on freedom of religion or that Soviet Russia is a democracy, is a fraud and a contemptible sham. President Roosevelt's attempt to delude the American people into believing that freedom of religion exists under the Soviet constitution as it does under our own Constitution, is untrue, a reflection on the American people and unworthy of the President.

Practically every churchman, Catholic and Protestant, has denounced it in scathing terms. If lend-lease funds are to be made available to godless Soviet Russia, it must be exclusively on military grounds—that Stalin is fighting Hitler and the Communist Army the Nazi Army.

It is preposterous to attempt to make out a case that Russia is a democracy and that freedom of religion exists there, as even the interventionist New York Times said in a recent editorial—

If Stalin's Russia is a democracy, then so is Hitler's Germany.

In conclusion, I want to quote Roosevelt versus Roosevelt. The following is an extract from President Roosevelt's speech proclaiming a full emergency, on May 27, 1941—

Even our right of worship would be threatened. The Nazi world does not recognize any god except Hitler for the Nazis are as ruthless as the Communists in the denial of God.

Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, on June 23, last, wrote—

This right (of human beings to worship God as their consciences dictate) has been denied to their people by both the Nazi and the Soviet Governments. To the people of the United States this and other principles of communistic dictatorship are as intolerable, and as alien to their own beliefs, as are the principles and doctrines of Nazi dictatorship.

I am in entire accord with the historic encyclical on communism issued by Pope Pius XI, which reads as follows:

Communism is intrinsically wrong, and no one who would save Christian civilization may collaborate with it in any undertaking whatsoever. Those who permit themselves to be deceived into lending their aid toward the triumph of communism in their own country will first fall as victims to their error.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present. I observe there are only 16 Democrats here, 1 of whom is asleep.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Does the gentleman insist upon his point of order?

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order, if we can have some more Members here.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, my vote in behalf of the second supplemental national defense appropriation bill, known as the lend-lease, is not predicated upon any altruism or because of any love for Stalin, for everybody knows that with me murderous Joe rates about as highly as his erstwhile partner in crime, the arch murderer, Schicklgruber alias Hitler.

The membership of this House remembers that nearly 2 years ago, so far as possible by an expression, I consigned the carcasses of these soulless, depraved biped monsters to hell's fire. With me it is a practical cold-blooded matter of self-defense. I am supporting the bill because I consider it a military necessity and the surest way I know, in fact the only way I know, of defeating Hitlerism and all that it stands for and thus to keep America out of the war and our manpower free from involvement and away from the bloody carnage of Europe.

I am willing to pave the way for Schicklgruber's destruction with American dollars far into the future, in advance of anticipated necessity, because I want to save American lives and make sure that this German philosophy, this madness, is to be destroyed for an absolute certainty. It is because I consider the support of Stalin and the Russian armies as a justifiable expedient that I am willing to extend aid to Russia. Communism and the philosophy of Stalin, together with its godlessness, plunder, and murder is as vicious and depraved, though not as aggressive and dangerous as the same vile beliefs and practices of Nazi Germany. The stench of nazi-ism is as foul and reprehensible as the communistic philosophy. It is more infectious; in fact, it is—because of the so-called German efficiency—positively contagious; and the menace of nazi-ism to the free institutions, to the democracy, and to the religious practices of our American people is a direct and most dangerous threat.

I am willing to spend dollars to aid Britain and her valiant ally, Poland; to aid Czechoslovakia, Norway, the Low Countries, and, when the time comes, valiant Greece and Turkey; and, please God, the day may come when we may send substantial aid to betrayed and battered France. Yes; I would be willing to send lend-lease aid to Italy and to any other country that will oppose nazi-ism, to any people who are now fighting or may in the future come to grips in defense of their liberties and God-given rights.

Doubtlessly, it has occurred to many of you, and more than once, that the valiant and liberty-loving Poles should receive every encouragement and substantial assistance in their fight for freedom and democracy and in the reestablishment of an independent Poland.

In the discussions during the presentation of the conference report in connection

with the first lease-lend bill it was definitely established that it was the intent of Congress to include Poland as a beneficiary of this legislation.

I know of the magnanimous attitude of most Members which coincides with this action and the attitude of the Congress. Heretofore there has been a very definite and well-nigh insurmountable obstacle in the attainment of any such grant in aid to the Polish Army. Now, however, with the advent of the Russo-Nazi war the Polish armies which have been held captive in Russian camps are available for immediate and effective service, but they need planes, tanks, field guns, and rifles, together with the necessary bombs and munitions. Russia, it seems to me, is not in a position to properly equip them, and since there is a disposition on the part of some Americans to object to outright aid to Stalin under the Lease Lend Act I believe that there could be no objection from any sincere American element to any plan of supplying the trained Polish armies with offensive weapons of every kind under the Lease Lend Acts.

These men to whom I refer are well trained. They are eager and determined and they will fight like madmen if they are given arms and munitions in substantial quantities with a guaranty of an uninterrupted flow until victory is attained.

It would be a test of the sincerity of the opposition in this country. Such opposition could emanate from but one source and from but one element, and that is the pro-Nazi, anti-British coalition which constitutes a very small proportion of our people. The great mass of our people will approve any plan which has for its purpose the earliest possible mobilization and arming of the Polish soldiers recently liberated from Russian prison camps and providing them with an uninterrupted flow of military supplies under the act.

If it is argued that it is impracticable, or impossible, or undesirable for whatever cause or reason to supply the Russian armies because of any obstacle or objection, I want to appeal to you at any rate to lend your assistance toward the attainment of this very same objective and effectiveness by providing arms for the available Poles.

The various estimates of available trained Polish manpower are generally within the figures of between one-quarter and one-half million men. This is a formidable army. If they will fight as the Polish R. A. F. flyers in England are fighting, and I have no doubt of it, you may rely upon it that such equipment as we might send will be put to proper use and will hurry the day of retribution for the murderous Nazi bandits.

I feel that there is no disagreement amongst us and that you will give this suggestion your most earnest consideration and that you will agree with me that substantial, not token aid, given to the Polish Army in Russia and in Canada will be an indirect aid to Russia while at the same time it will aid in the reestablishment of a powerful nucleus of the Polish Army which will be essential to a reconstituted and a permanent Poland.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS].

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the unfortunate comment made here reflecting upon the people of Minnesota, particularly the Scandinavian population. Minnesota is largely made up of people of Scandinavian and German descent. Their loyalty cannot be questioned. They have contributed out of proportion to their population to every war in which we have fought and to all present defense efforts.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to read a telegram from the Governor of Minnesota, which I have received as chairman of the Minnesota delegation:

I have sent the following wire to Congressman FADDIS regarding the exchange with Congressman KNOTSON yesterday, which has been headlined in our Minnesota papers as "Minnesota under fire" and "Solon calls Minnesotans pro-German—Hurls charge at Scandinavians": "I deeply regretted your attack on the people of Minnesota of Scandinavian descent. Our citizens of all nationality backgrounds yield to no one in their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes and their willingness to sacrifice to preserve freedom. There are sincere differences of views upon what is best to do, but they have responded splendidly to every request of the President and the National Government. Thousands of our lads are in the armed forces of the Nation—on land, at sea, and in the air. Our defense contracts are ahead of schedule and there has not been a single serious stoppage of defense work. The vital supply of iron ore has moved to the furnaces in your State, without interruptions, in tremendous volume. I have personally taken a strong and early position in support of the foreign policy of the President and have urged the unity of the States of the Union. We recognize that your controversy with individual Congressmen may become heated. But please, sir, do not contribute disunity by casting intolerant aspersions on the patriotic people of our beloved State or the descendants of a courageous, liberty-loving nation."

HAROLD E. STASSEN,
Governor.

Mr. TABER. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

DEFEND AND PRESERVE OUR NATION

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, this lend-lease bill, calling for the authorization of an expenditure of \$5,985,000,000, is similar in one aspect to other legislation which has been proposed and put through by the administration. Almost invariably, every bill which comes before us is so drafted as to carry two objectives. Ordinarily, one is a proposal which practically all of us agree should be adopted. It is for the accomplishment of a worthy objective. The other purpose is to give the Chief Executive more power, more money; to subordinate in some particular the legislative to the executive branch of the Government. Thus we have been forced time and again, in order to obtain needed legislation or a needed appropriation, to swallow, although it gagged us, a measure tending to destroy our constitutional form of government.

This lend-lease bill is no different in that respect from the other measures which we have been called upon to adopt. Labeled as a defense measure, which, if it was only that, all could conscientiously,

enthusiastically support, in effect it is not a national-defense measure but a measure to give, at the expense of the American taxpayer, to other nations and to the people of other nations the very things which we need for the preservation of our own Nation, our own Government, and to also give to the Chief Executive additional dictatorial power.

To justify their action in voting for this bill, several Members have said that, inasmuch as Congress adopted the President's policy of lease-lend as a measure of national defense, they are therefore committed to that policy and required to follow the President wherever he may lead us.

I deny the soundness of that proposition. It is quite true that the country reelected Mr. Roosevelt, but we all know that he obtained that election by the making of certain promises, which he has since repudiated.

It might, therefore, be said at the outset that we are not obligated to follow him when he leaves the placarded, designated highway and travels off down a side road, which so many of us believe leads to a destination which none of us want to reach.

But, aside from that, it does not follow that, because Congress adopted one lend-lease bill, we must forever follow the suggestions of the President as to the appropriations of other sums for a like purpose. Knowing, as we all do, the spending characteristics of this administration, no man in his right mind would venture to predict the sum total of the appropriations which the President may recommend in his campaign to give our national resources to Great Britain and her allies.

We all know that there must sometime be an end to the demand for successive appropriations, each calling for billions of dollars. There must be an end because there is a limit to the amount of money which can be raised by taxation and by borrowing.

Nor, because a law was passed, are we under any obligation to always adhere to the policy there enunciated. It is quite true that, as long as the law is upon the books, all should give it unquestioning obedience—obedience both as to the letter and to the spirit. But it does not follow that we who believe that the adoption of that policy was wrong, was injurious to our Nation, must cease our efforts to change that policy. As well might it have been said that, the Nation having adopted prohibition as a national policy, those who objected to its adoption should have ceased to oppose it; should not have worked for repeal.

I, for one, opposed the original lend-lease bill and the grant of power and money to the President, because I did not believe, and I do not now believe, that it was a defense measure. In my judgment, it was a bill, the passage of which weakened our national defense.

I shall vote against this bill because I believe that it likewise is not a defense measure.

As was so clearly pointed out a few days ago by Chesly Manly—the editorial comment on his article will be found on page A4541 of the RECORD of October 7

and is well worth reading—national defense does not call for the appropriations carried by this bill. It was pointed out by this writer that the last war, when we sent an A. E. F. of more than 2,000,000 men to fight in Europe, cost us around \$22,000,000,000.

The present program of the Roosevelt administration calls for an expenditure of \$35,000,000,000, or approximately three times the whole cost of the last World War.

Mr. Manly's analysis of the figures shows that \$20,323,000,000 would be available, out of the \$65,000,000,000, for ordnance and fighting equipment. He further found that \$20,000,000,000, to provide for an army of 10,000,000 men—and for what purpose do we need an army of 10,000,000—would still leave nearly \$45,000,000,000 untouched.

The making of appropriations of billions of dollars, without any consideration of the manner in which the money is to be raised or the ability of our people to pay, indicates a lack of good sense.

The average American should not forget that he is now paying a tax which is \$3 more per capita than that paid by the people of Great Britain. The American workingman should not forget that one result of this lend-lease policy is already creating unemployment; that hundreds of thousands of men are being thrown out of work. The American businessman, the American factory operator, and the men who work in those factories should not forget that Secretary Morgenthau said on the 24th of September, last, that "business as usual is out the window."

This bill, if I heard correctly the statements of members of the Appropriations Committee, carries a billion dollars which is to be given to the President to spend as he may see fit.

In my judgment, and I make this statement without questioning the sincerity of any Member, when Congress, charged with appropriating the taxpayer's money; charged with the duty of seeing that it is honestly and efficiently expended, gives to any man, even though he be the President, \$1,000,000,000 to spend without check or supervision, it shirks its duty; it betrays the trust which the people have imposed in it.

Moreover, recent acts show that this administration's first objective is not national defense. Nor is it even aid to Britain and her allies. Those of you who listened to what I had to say a few days ago from the well of the House as to the action of the O. P. M. in connection with the bid of the Currier Lumber Co. for the construction of 300 homes for defense workers in Wayne, Mich., an action which added \$1,440 to the cost to the workingman of every home; those of you who yesterday heard the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HOWARD SMITH] speak on the same subject, know that this administration is playing politics; purchasing the support, in this instance of the A. F. of L., with money voted for national defense.

In days gone by, we learned from a Senate committee that money voted for the relief of the unfortunate, the cold and the hungry, had been used by this

administration to purchase political support.

Now we learn that the administration is continuing to use public funds for the furtherance of its political ambitions. There is no question about it.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] yesterday called upon every Member of this House; he called especially upon the members of the Appropriations Committee, and by inference he challenged the administration, to show the inaccuracy of his statements. I look forward with interest to the acceptance of that challenge.

The truth is that the O. P. M. and the National Defense Mediation Board are more interested in using the present situation; in taking advantage of our national danger, to further the interests of certain labor organizers and union leaders than they are either in national defense, aid to Britain, or the protection of the American citizen.

The Government agency headed by Mr. Carmody, which has supervision over the letting of these contracts, has conspired, as was shown yesterday by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] with the officials of the A. F. of L., to create a monopoly of national-defense construction work, which, in this one instance, will cost the Government \$431,000. This governmental agency in this particular instance has entered into a conspiracy with the A. F. of L. to violate that provision of the N. L. R. A. which provides that employees shall have the right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

In this particular case the conspiracy is with the A. F. of L. It is said—and it has not yet been denied—that the reason for the yielding of the Government was a threat by the A. F. of L. to call a general strike. If that be true, and if it be equally true that our national existence is at stake, depends upon the success of the defense program, what excuse can there possibly be for the A. F. of L. to refuse to cooperate—to refuse to permit other men to aid in national defense?

Equally true is it that if, in this instance, an agency of the Government will conspire with the officers of the A. F. of L., tomorrow it will be called upon by the C. I. O. to enter into a like conspiracy against the A. F. of L.

Mr. Nelson, of the O. P. M., and Mr. Carmody are following a ruinous policy. If today they are coerced by the A. F. of L.'s threat of a general strike, tomorrow they can be coerced by the threat of a general strike by the C. I. O. No one is so foolish as to think that the C. I. O., especially that branch of it which has the militant, forceful, and determined John L. Lewis at its head, is going to let its members be taken from it, jobs to its members be withheld, by the threat of a general strike from the A. F. of L. without retaliation, without threat of a general strike by the C. I. O.

If the A. F. of L., by threat, can successfully secure jobs for its members, so likewise can the C. I. O. in the automobile industry, in the coal mines, in the steel mills, by strike secure for its members employment which it seeks.

The O. P. M. will be nothing but a Punch and Judy show, manipulated one day by the A. F. of L., the next day by the C. I. O. Already there is rumor of retaliation through general strike by the C. I. O.

Instead of following the straight and narrow way, instead of doing the right thing, unswervingly, without fear or favor, this administration has sought first to please one group, then the other, and that course, if followed, will inevitably lead to confusion, continuous labor disputes, a succession of strikes, first by one union, then by the other, as the Government, like a drunken man, goes swaggering down the street, first on one side, then on the other.

It is time that Congress insisted that the administration think first of America, of the preservation of our institutions, of the protection of the rights guaranteed to the individual citizen by our Constitution.

There is another phase of this subject which to me shows the hypocrisy of the administration.

For months the President, instead of treating our people as women and men of courage, of determination, of ability, has treated us as children so lacking in mentality that we cannot be trusted with the facts.

An illustration of that was given yesterday here on the floor of the House when, after it had been stated that any Member of Congress had available to him but could not give to his constituents the facts on which were based the figures of this bill, it was disclosed by Members of the House that, notwithstanding the previous statement, they, on demand yesterday, were refused access to a part of the hearings had before the Appropriations Committee.

When not only the taxpayer but the taxpayer's representative is denied access to the testimony put in by departmental officials in support of their application for taxpayers' money, it is time for us to insist, not only that we but the taxpayers themselves be told the truth, be given the facts which justify the appropriation of their money. Any other course is but the method of a dictator and a tyrant.

Again and again—and I will not take the time to cite the incidents, for they are already familiar to most of us—the President has sought by deception to push us along the road toward war.

Just a few days ago he made a statement to the press in which, in substance, he told us that the people of Russia enjoyed religious freedom, the right to worship the God of their choice.

That statement was immediately characterized by prominent churchmen—Protestants and Catholics alike—as being obviously untrue, deceptive, misleading. Moreover, the average American knew that it was untrue.

It is true that the constitution of Russia provides for religious freedom, but that constitution also provides for the making of rules and regulations, and we know that religious freedom has been, and is being, denied to the people of Russia. Certainly, the President is not unaware of conditions in Russia.

As evidence of the conditions which existed there, let me read to you the statements of the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], made on the floor of this House on November 1, 1939, and found on pages 1169 and 1170 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Communism is the arch enemy of religion and every ideal for which decent mankind stands. Soviet Russia, in its constitution, states definitely that it is the enemy of religion—communism that would try to stop you and me from exercising our religious conscience; communism that went into Poland only a few weeks ago and took over 13,000,000 of liberty-loving and religion-loving people—Catholics, Protestants, and Jews. Today no churches exist in that part of Poland.

Let me repeat that statement:

Today no churches exist in that part of Poland.

Within the past few weeks there came from Moscow itself the admission that Catholic priests were murdered, with the lying statement that they were resisting the Communist army. They were murdered in Christian Poland for the same reason that they have been murdered for 20 years in Soviet Russia—priests, ministers, rabbis—because they were messengers of God and doing the work of God on earth.

The world knows that Nazi Germany stands for the same objective that communistic Russia stands for. Nazi Germany is attempting to dominate all religion, and the domination of religion means its suppression and destruction. Nazi Germany and Communist Russia have clasped hands. They are both in this conflict. They are both anti-God forces. They are both trying to destroy religion.

Then, from page 1170 of the permanent RECORD of the Seventy-sixth Congress, second session, I read:

Do you suppose religious Poland is going to be reconstituted by a Nazi victory or by a Communist victory? Oh, no.

Let me repeat this statement by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the majority leader:

Do you suppose religious Poland is going to be reconstituted by a Nazi victory or by a Communist victory?

The gentleman answered his own question, and the answer was, "Oh, no." I continue to read:

I hear few expressing any words of sympathy for those fine people of Poland, who are, like you and me, human beings, possessed of a religious conscience—Catholic, Protestant, and Jew—who have seen religion destroyed, temporarily at least, by communistic Russia. Today in that part of Poland dominated and controlled by communistic Russia they cannot go to their churches. They are denied the free exercise of their religion, and today priests, ministers, and rabbis alike are and will be murdered. I do not care for England, but I have nothing but contempt for Hitlerism and Stalinism.

Yet today, October 9, we are asked to vote a billion or several billions of dollars to aid Stalinism and communism, and right here in America we have schools opening in the city of Chicago to teach communism. Here in America we have political campaigns carried on for the purpose of electing Communists to public office. Let me read you this political campaign document put out in behalf

of a Communist candidate in the city of Detroit not so long ago. It was put out in behalf of a man who was twice convicted, who served time because of his defiance of draft legislation in the first World War, who was convicted of distributing subversive literature, and who was later restored to his rights of citizenship by a pardon from President Roosevelt, and who is now an active political leader in the city of Detroit and the State of Michigan. That campaign document reads as follows:

Comrades, workers, friends; to all enemies of oppression; to all fighters for the social revolution:

The hour of the working class has struck at last. At last we are being given the chance of electing to the Common Council of the city of Detroit a member of the Communist Party, a man who knows our needs, and who will lead us in obtaining the good things of life for ourselves. A man who knows what it is to suffer from the damnable government which oppresses the working class. A man who has served time in one of the dungeons of capitalism for refusing to fight in the last war. The man we refer to is Maurice Sugar, who is nationally known as a fighter for the Communist Party.

Negroes: This man will fight for your right to marry white women. This man will fight for your right to live in any white neighborhood in which you choose. Follow him and he will show you how to kill the white capitalists who are grinding the Negro race back into a condition worse by far than slavery.

Foreign born: Do not vote for the misleaders of the Democratic and Republican Parties, vote for Comrade Sugar, who is the friend of the foreign born, and he will aid in making the revolution against the exploiters of the foreign born.

Comrade Sugar has come out definitely against the church which has kept the people in darkness and ignorance for 1,900 years. His slogan is: Close the churches and make these buildings into shelters for homeless men and women. Down with religion, which is the opium, which the ruling class feeds you to keep you satisfied with the miserable existence which you lead. There is no God.

To all friends of suffering humanity, to all whose hearts bleed at the sight of starving babies in the midst of plenty, to all those brave fighters for a better world, to all who hate the smug priests of the Catholic Church, and the slimy, hypocritical ministers of the Protestant churches. There are a few exceptions to the above, such as our good comrade, the Rev. J. H. Bollens. To all those who are oppressed by this damnable government we address this message. Vote for our candidate, the candidate of the only party which fights for the workers, the Communist Party. Our candidate is Maurice Sugar, the international labor defense attorney and member of the Communist Party.

Remember the election is November 5. The only candidate the Communist Party is running this election is Maurice Sugar. For further information about the Communist Party, call or write to 5969 Fourteenth Street, telephone Tyler 4-9660.

Comradely yours,

DISTRICT ORGANIZER,
District No. 7, Communist Party.

And do not forget that it was the President's wife, the First Lady of the land, who lent her support to the Communists summoned to appear before the Dies committee as witnesses. It was the First Lady of the land who entertained the Communists at the White House and at her home in Hyde Park. Comrades of those who murdered priests and minis-

ters, who tell us that there is no God, that religion is a fraud, were entertained and upheld by the wife of the Chief Executive.

Congress appropriated \$100,000 or more to aid the Dies committee in exposing the Communists, and the Communists broke bread in the President's household.

Would it be impertinent to inquire whether before they ate thanks were returned to the God whose existence they denied?

I listened this morning with a great deal of interest to what the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] had to say. He knows and we all know that this money we appropriate by this bill will get us further into this war. There is no question about that. Our men are already in Iceland. But let me read you what the gentleman from Virginia said on June 28:

The man who stands before the American people and advocates a declaration of war, either does not know anything about what he is talking or else he is utterly stupid, or both.

And yet while there is now no declaration of war and no proposition to declare war because the administration is afraid of that issue, by our acts we furnish the money which permits the President to go in and carry on an undeclared war. I continue the quotation. And get this:

The idea of this country going off now and trying to settle the conflicting emotions and ideologies of Europe to me is ridiculous, even if we were prepared to do so, and we are not.

Yet that same gentleman, Mr. WOODRUM, appears before you today and advocates the appropriation of some \$6,000,000,000. For what purpose? To go off to Europe and settle the conflicting emotions and ideologies of that continent. Think of it. A quick change since last June; is it not?

Feeling obligated to keep the promises which I made to my people prior to the last November election to secure my seat in this body; believing as I do that this is not a national-defense measure; that much of the money will be wasted; that some of it will be used in violation of law for political purposes, I feel no hesitancy whatever in casting my vote against this bill.

When the administration will bring in, or permit a vote on, an appropriation for needed national defense or a measure necessary for national defense, I will go as far in support of that legislation as any Member of this House, and that regardless of the burden which may be imposed upon the taxpayer. But neither now or at any other time will I vote to impoverish our people to provide and give away matériel necessary for our national defense or for funds to further the political ambition of any man or group of men.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] 10 minutes.

WILL INTEREST CHARGES DESTROY THE NATION?

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, the majority leader of this House is one of the able men of the Congress. No one questions his forensic ability, and no one

can charge him with not being pretty well acquainted with the facts that surround us in legislation.

Day before yesterday, on the floor of this House he gave a demonstration of unfairness that surprised many of his friends. He read the speech of Josef Terboven, German Commissioner in Norway, and drew conclusions from that speech that many thousands of Norwegian women and children would starve to death unless they embraced the new order of the Nazis. He emphasized the fact that this starvation, if it did occur, would be entirely the fault and responsibility of the Nazis. In my judgment these conclusions were drawn just ahead of the proposed neutrality legislation to inflame the people of the United States to such a degree that the existing Neutrality Act would be wiped off the books.

I am not a supporter of the Nazi regime in Norway or elsewhere—far from it, but if the Norwegians starve in Norway, let us make sure to put the blame where it belongs. Former President Hoover has offered his services to supply citizens of occupied countries with food. He has the ability and the organization ready to do this humane work, but who says "No"? It is not the Nazis—it is no less a person than Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain. He will not permit a food ship to enter the harbors of any occupied country, and his reasons are that some of the food might find its way to the German Army. Mr. Hoover states that during the First World War, very little of his food was diverted from its original purpose, and Mr. Hoover's greatest service to mankind was his provision of food for the starving Belgians. Mr. Hoover also assures us that if permitted to ship food, millions of civilians can be saved from starvation and illness.

We have the power to correct this situation without making inflammatory speeches. We can say to Great Britain: "Withdraw your objections to American food entering occupied territories of Europe." You may ask, Mr. Chairman, what gives us this great power to tell England to get down off her high seat and act the role of a human being. I will tell you why we have this power. This House has it—no other body in the world has it. We have it through the power of appropriation.

Under our Lend Lease Act, it is enlightening to know just how appropriations are made. Who advises the committee on what funds shall be needed? Anyone would think that the Bureau of the Budget, the leaders of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and the President of the United States would be the proper persons to make these demands and show the reasons for them. But that is not the case. A large body of men appear before Army and Navy boards—not even citizens of the United States—and, strange as it may seem, these men get about all they ask for. These men are the British representatives in the United States who are now using the major portion of the taxpayers' money. They set forth what they shall need and we do a lot of talking and

squirming, but in the end England gets our money. They are back for more now—about six billion more—and I presume we will follow the same course as before. England will tell us what she wants and we will do a lot more talking, but finally give her what she wants.

Suppose now the House should suddenly rise and show more stiffening than a laundered flour sack. Suppose we should say: "England, we will not appropriate another cent to you, and remember it is a gift and nothing else—unless you permit our ships to carry food to starving Norway and starving France, and all the rest of Europe." That would end this bulldog tenacity of the British to withhold food from starving civilians in Europe. Mr. Speaker, there is our power and if we want to talk about the starving people in Europe, let us take one more step and clear the way for our surplus foods to reach the people of the earth who are starving for the want of it.

Will this Congress have the courage to make this demand, or shall we cringe before the power of Great Britain and let that nation continue to spend our gift money as they please and starve innocent people under the pretext that feeding them will injure Great Britain?

We never have an opportunity to vote our convictions on important legislation. It seems that every important bill has at least two separate and distinct propositions, and we are compelled to take all or none. The objectionable feature is evidently injected into the bill for fear that standing alone it could not be passed.

So it is with the present bill. No American would want to vote "No" on a bill raising funds for our own defense, but in order to vote "Yes" we must approve another feature of the bill which I cannot support. In this bill we are making another gift to England of \$6,000,000,000 under the guise that we are voting funds for the defense of this Nation.

I do not subscribe to the proposition that before we can defend America we must first defend England. The time will surely come in the history of our country, as it has come before, when we shall have to defend it. When that time comes I want to assure you that we alone will do the defending.

Those of us who vote "No" on this bill because we do not want to give away another \$6,000,000,000 will be criticized in the British-paid press and charged with voting against our own defense, but let come what will, I will oppose this gift.

To date we have already appropriated \$53,000,000,000 for defense purposes, and here comes another bill for \$6,000,000,000. If this bill passes, we shall have then appropriated \$59,000,000,000 since July 1940. Another \$60,000,000,000 will be asked for without a shadow of a doubt if we continue the philosophy that we cannot defend ourselves unless we first defend Great Britain. What have we done in order to raise the money to pay this \$59,000,000,000? We have passed a tax bill, about all the people can stand, in the amount of three and one-half billion—scarcely a drop in the bucket compared with the debt.

Raising three and one-half billion to apply on the war debt means nothing, because we obtain this credit by the issue of interest-bearing bonds. We do not have the common sense to issue currency drawing no interest, but we seem everlastingly bound to continue the practice of issuing bonds instead, and it is common knowledge that they have no greater standing as security than the currency itself. We perform the idiotic performance of issuing the bonds, selling them, getting nothing but a book-entry credit, and then cap the climax by accepting the same bonds as security for the issue and delivery of our own currency. We could have issued the currency in the first place, and if we had we would now save \$2,000,000,000 in annual interest on the public debt—it will soon be much more than two billion.

Our experience in bond issues demonstrates that for every bond issue we pay twice, once in interest and once, in principal. This will undoubtedly hold good with the present war debt, though I am willing to predict that the bonds will have to be refunded and in that case, the interest will approximate twice the amount borrowed. But, assuming that we can pay these bonds at maturity, we will have to take from the people, not only \$59,000,000,000, but twice that, or \$118,000,000,000. Remember that this calculation is based on the appropriations so far, including the present bill. That is not half the story. We will appropriate sixty billion more and perhaps another sixty billion before this war is over if we intend to finance every nation on earth. You will thus see that it will not be many months before the three and one-half billion raised in the last tax bill will be insufficient to pay the interest on the public debt. What will be the end if we keep up this process? The least we can do now, and I do not believe even that will avoid a chaotic condition in this country, is to stop issuing bonds and issue the currency direct, drawing no interest. This interest load in America is more dangerous to our liberties than all the guns of the Nazis. If we keep on with these appropriations and tax the people in direct, and far greater indirect taxes, until food cannot be bought, we will have a greater war in America than Europe ever had.

Besides that, this bill is a forerunner of sending our men to Europe. At first England wanted our good-will. She received it. Then she wanted billions under the lease-lend bill. She received it. But now she not only wants a gift of six billion, but with the next turn of the wind she will want our men. It seems evident from statements made by British generals and desk generals and War and Navy Secretaries here, that if the Nazis are defeated, it will be on German soil. If we send our men, where will they land? They could be landed in England, but England now has twice as many men under arms doing nothing, than we have in all our training establishments. England has been driven off every foot of continental Europe. Does she intend to have us lose a million men to gain a foothold which she cannot?

A bill for the further defense of this country can be written overnight and brought in here for discussion, and such a bill would pass, but today we have before us no such bill. Even the proponents of this bill admit that all of the money will be given to the allies of England, and mostly to England.

I am not willing to swallow two handfuls of salt to get a pinch of sugar.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAY) 15 minutes.

Mr. DAY. Mr. Chairman, we have reached the point in this debate where the atmosphere is beginning to clear. I want to compliment the chairman of the committee (Mr. CANNON of Missouri) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOODRUM) that they did not yield to any subterfuge, but they have stated here plainly and frankly that every dollar of this appropriation, even to the total of \$6,000,000,000, in the sole discretion of the President of the United States can be given to the Soviet Union, if he so desires. It was therefore idle to quibble over what was the testimony of Mr. Stettinius or whether anybody said some for Russia or some part for Russia. The testimony before the committee amounts to nothing. The Lend-Lease Act, the substantive law, for which this is but an appropriation, is the guiding law before us here today. It is our function, then, only to implement it. We cannot alter or amend it.

I want to say to you as a constitutional lawyer—one who has been familiar with the history of this country for many years, because I came here as a boy with President McKinley when I was 14 years old, and I have been in and out of Washington over that long period—I want to say to you, and I say this with all feeling, please do not in this Chamber haul down the flag of the Constitution. The President of the United States did not even wait for another appropriation before he, himself, violated the principle and the letter of the Lend-Lease Act, for the very moment that he sought to exercise his powers as Commander in Chief, under the Constitution, he had no need of the Congress. So as we stand here today for every dollar we appropriate it can be taken directly into the war zone. You are thinking of the Atlantic. I am not. I am thinking of the Pacific, because what will happen when the measure comes here to arm merchant ships? There are no war zones in the Russian war. There is no war recognized by the President between Germany and Russia. So those armed merchant vessels carrying these various lend-lease materials will proceed directly into the war zone, and you will be confronted with the fact "we did not realize that." He has said so. He has asked for it. He has asked not to wait for this Chamber in our deliberations, not for us to exercise that responsibility we owe to our constituents. I believe we were all pledged not only to not send the son of an American mother or an American father to Europe, but not to send any money. I think we all said—I know Senator LUCAS said it and I know Senator Brooks said it, and every one of

the Republican candidates for Congress in Illinois, of whom we elected 16 in 1940—we all pledged that we would not only send no sons but we would not vote one dime to carry on a foreign war in Asia, Europe, or Africa. The President made that same pledge. Now, let us not be childish. We are not to be pushed around. We are men of sense and judgment, and just as surely as we vote this \$6,000,000,000, unlimited as it is in the sole discretion of the President, he can take that material, place it on that armed merchant vessel, and carry it across the ocean into Vladivostok or the Japanese Sea, and if this war in Russia continues to go against Stalin, you will see Japan stiffen again, and you may have your war in the Pacific rather than in the Atlantic, or in both. We will face a war in two oceans with a Navy that will not be prepared until 1946.

I will not waste any of my few moments speaking to you on the financial transactions. That has been done by men far more able than myself. I am not a man of figures. But I hope it will be the sense of this Chamber—millions of men and women, mothers who must educate their children, anxious minds and hearts all over America—and I have heard from hundreds of thousands of them during this last summer when I led the fight to prevent any aid for atheism, and they have come to me prayerfully and begged me to come here and raise my voice, as I have tried to do. But let no one fool you that the spurious philosophy of Karl Marx can be anything that is spiritual.

Let no one fool you that article 124 of Stalin's constitution is the same as the American Bill of Rights, it cannot be; but it can raise this danger signal. If the President of the United States in whose hand, in whose heart, and even on whose soul rests the responsibility now of guiding our future through the dangerous waters of the world, if he is so unmindful that he cannot tell the difference between that article of Stalin's constitution and our own Bill of Rights, I beg of you men of the South, men of the North, the East, and the West, my fellow Representatives, let us be true to our own oath and remind and rebuke those who would depart from it that we stand on that right of religious freedom and we mean it; we stand for that right of freedom of speech and freedom of the press and we mean it; we hold to the right of free assembly, we hold to the right to exercise within our conscience and our hearts every ounce and iota of the privilege and prerogatives which the Constitution has given us.

Perhaps I have spoken out of turn from time to time since I have been here, but I have fought 20 years to become a Member of this body, to be here as a Congressman, to have the right to raise my voice where I could say what was in my heart in the freedom of debate, and I could not sit quiet during this debate. I have fought communism and Communists for 25 years all over America. I have lectured in almost every State at my own expense when I hardly knew where the next meal was coming from. Then to ask me to come down here and

vote a gift of \$6,000,000,000 to Joe Stalin and his infidels and atheists with no guarantees, with no restraints, is too much. I could not go back to Illinois and look in the faces of those small businessmen and workingmen, my friends, and have them say to me, "STEVE DAY, how could you give \$6,000,000,000 to Stalin and not think of me?" The taxes are high and are getting higher. This committee report states that 15 to 20 percent of our factories are in the war work now. It soon will rise to 50 percent, and every dollar we put into lend-lease will raise that percentage of all-out effort for war materials. Each time the level of that percentage rises you increase the cost of doing business to the small businessman, you increase his heartaches and the heartaches of the workingman. They sent me here. I am proud of it. I shall remain true to them. And so I ask of you not to be hurried and pushed around in so important a matter when such haste is not necessary. It will take until June of 1943 before the materials to be produced under the first lend-lease bill will actually get into use. The scheme of having lend-lease appropriations follow in a series is to have a continuous flow of materials. This bill is only one of a series. One bill will follow the other into more and more billions, more unemployment, higher prices, more inflation, more wreck and disaster to free America. So I say to you we are asked to follow a road which has no end, a road of continuous appropriations.

They will say to us in reply that the President fixes the foreign policy. It is true the President does have the right to fix the foreign policy of the country, but the thing will finally come back to you. Your constituents will say: "You stood up there in that Congress and voted the money; now tell me why I should send you back again." It will be a hard thing to meet, because these taxes now reach down into the pocket of the little fellow making \$750 a year. This is not much money, but even that little fellow has been brought into the direct Federal tax picture.

My time is limited, but in conclusion let me say we are going to offer a motion to prevent the use of this \$6,000,000,000 for aid to the Soviet Union. I do not believe such a motion is out of place. It is the only way we can register our opposition to that policy, and we oppose it because such aid will be used only to increase Communist propaganda in America. I, for one, and I hope others will join me, would rather leave this Chamber than have it said of me I forgot my fellow citizen in Illinois but became a mighty close admirer and buddy of old Joe Stalin after I got to Washington.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

INCREASING AMERICA'S BURDENS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, the bill before the House to appropriate \$6,000,000,000, in the name of national defense, has generated a sharp difference of opinion. It presents one of the gravest responsibilities that can come to a Member of Congress. Let there be a de-

cent respect for opposing opinions. Those who vote against this second lease-lend bill do so because they believe that it is for the best interest of the people of the United States and for the security and defense of our country. Those who vote for it undoubtedly do so for the same reasons. Those who vote against this bill are no more pro Hitler than those who vote for it. That is not the issue. The one test and the only question involved in this proposal is, what is best to promote the general welfare of the United States.

The present bill authorizes the President of the United States to lend aid to any government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defenses of the United States.

The RECORD shows that I have voted for every appropriation bill to provide for the national defense of our country. I voted against the lease-lend policy and the appropriation of \$7,000,000,000 which was intended to implement it. There is no obligation or responsibility on the part of the United States to police the entire world. To be the world's arsenal of democracy, in my opinion, does not mean that we must be the Santa Claus of the earth.

Under the first lease-lend bill, \$200,000,000 was given to the President as a blank check to use as he saw fit. Under this bill approximately \$1,000,000,000 is given him as a blank check to dispose of as he sees fit. For example, subsection C, section 101, title I, provides for \$285,000,000 for necessary services and expenses—not specified. More than \$2,000,000,000 of the \$6,000,000,000 is provided for materials of war. All of this could be sent to Russia under the present bill; a government which has given notice to the world that it proposes to destroy or overthrow every capitalistic form of government on earth; that includes the United States. Godless Russia stands for the things which we oppose.

The hearings and report on this bill, consisting of nearly 1,000 pages, were released and given to the Members of the House of Representatives on the day that debate began on this floor, namely, yesterday. To read the hearings and report before a vote is taken on this bill is not possible.

Our Nation is committed to a policy of giving outright aid to every country on earth willing to fight the Axis Powers on the ground that it is in the interest of our national defense. The amount that this policy might cost the American people is unknown and unlimited and may well mean the economic collapse of the United States.

To provide the means for building our own defenses or providing for adequate national defense of our own country would be a very small sum compared with the colossal sums already provided to assist the countries now engaged in a second World War in Europe. It is said that the purpose and reason for this philosophy is to keep the war away from the United States. As much as we abhor and detest Hitlerism and everything that his new order in Europe stands for, yet no nation on earth—not even Germany—has threatened the peace or security of

our country. We have irritated and committed deliberate acts of unneutrality which would warrant Germany or Italy to declare war against us, yet those nations have not threatened an attack or invasion of this hemisphere. Had the tables been reversed, we would have gone to war against the Axis Powers long ago.

The end is not yet. On page 6 of the committee report appears this ominous and disheartening statement:

The amount allowed in this bill is estimated to be obligated by March of 1942 at which time it is now contemplated that additional funds will be required.

The greatest danger menacing the United States today is not invasion or attack by the Axis Powers but the trend of socialism and communism threatening the destruction of our republican form of government. Men and women who apparently have no sympathy with our form of government and who are notorious for their socialistic theories and leanings are appointed to and hold high places in the administration of national affairs. Within our gates, and not without, lies the great danger to our American system of government and way of life. With every passing day the American people will owe more, have less, and enjoy less of the fruits of a free government.

That we should impose upon the world our concept of government is preposterous and runs counter to the very things we have insisted upon for ourselves, namely, the right to govern our own affairs. Such proposals are the very "foreign entanglements" which Washington warned his countrymen to avoid. We ignored and disregarded it once before in 1917 and placed upon the backs of the people of this Nation a burden which this and succeeding generations must toil and sweat to pay. We are again meddling in foreign affairs with very questionable justification, and have in 15 months appropriated a large percentage of the assessed valuation of our country—all in the name of national defense—but in fact under a policy of sustaining government abroad engaged a second world war. We may soon learn to our sorrow that a policy which includes policing the entire world may be the downfall of this Republic.

Under the provisions of the previous lease-lend bill, amounting to \$7,000,000,000, passed by Congress on March 27, 1941, 7 months ago, only 3 percent of the war materials provided thereunder has been delivered, less than 6 percent has been expended, and approximately 50 percent has been obligated, and the balance is on hand, amounting to more than \$3,000,000,000.

In the face of this record we are now asked to take \$6,000,000,000 more of the taxpayers' money and throw it to the remorseless and relentless god of war—not for the defense of the United States but for building up the military might and establishment of other nations, one having given public notice of its determination to destroy this Government.

One of the prerequisites of national defense is a sound financial structure, and yet no effort has been made to curtail the cost of government or to reduce internal expenditures for nondefense purposes.

On the contrary, in the face of a mounting national debt, impending financial disaster, and economic collapse, with inevitable inflation, with all the misery that follows in its train, this Government proceeds to spend more and more every day without any thought of economy.

Believing that the course we are now pursuing will lead to consequences I have pointed out, I cannot support this bill. Every step that has been taken since that first fatal step in the special session of 1939 to repeal the embargo on arms has led this Nation, in my opinion, toward the brink of war. The latest move has been the issuance of an order by the President to the Navy to "shoot at sight." That act was an act of undeclared war.

This bill fulfills a prophecy I made in March of this year that with the passage of the colossal sum of \$7,000,000,000 for the defense of other countries that it would be the beginning of a demand for other huge sums. That prophecy is fulfilled today in this demand for \$6,000,000,000 more, and in March of next year we are already warned that other billions will be demanded. To my mind, the end of this course may be the end of this Government and the end of freedom in the United States. With it will vanish our standard of living, our way of life, and every principle and fundamental thing cherished by the American Nation. Let me warn my countrymen again that the credit of this Nation is not inexhaustible. We grow weaker and not stronger with every passing day, and when we have been reduced to poverty and the resources of the Nation have been exhausted the enemies of America and all its subversive interests may step forward and administer the coup de grâce to the Republic of the United States.

I can reiterate today everything that I said on this floor in March of this year in opposition to the \$7,000,000,000 bill. Events which have occurred since then have strengthened my convictions that this Nation is being led to war.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to note there are about 15 Democrats present and about 40 Republicans. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, there are a few of us opposed to this legislation who wish to express ourselves on the floor of this House. We deem it our duty to remain here, though it be to midnight.

A great question confronts the American people, not so much in my judgment the question of appropriating \$6,000,000,000 as the question whether America shall enter the war through the means employed by this administration. And I want it understood I am against this country entering the European war. It is suicide for American form of government and American liberty, and American independence. I do not question the sincerity of any man in Congress when he speaks his mind, nor do I want anyone to question my sincerity, because I stand 100 percent for America, 100 percent for American institutions, American freedom, and American liberty.

It has come to the point where anyone expressing any opposition toward this administration and its policies is condemned. We have a man who was supposed as head of the Republican Party going around over the country—and I refer to Mr. Willkie—saying that any Republican who does not support this administration and its war policy, he will go out and campaign against him at the next election. May I say to Mr. Willkie, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Knox, or anybody else—I do not care who it is nor where he comes from—that he has the right to go into my district and force a vote—it is undemocratic and un-American. If the people of my district do not want me to represent them, then, God forbid, I do not want to represent them. When the time comes that I have to carry this Nation into war and ruin, as I honestly believe will happen if we keep on the way we are headed, then I will cease to represent them; I will part company with those people, because I have a right to my own belief. I have a right to believe in the things that I think are for the best interest of America. That is what I am trying honestly and fearlessly to do.

As we sit here in this Chamber we see the picture of Washington and Lafayette, and we see our flag. I just want to quote the following from George Washington's Farewell Address:

Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike for another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other.

George Washington did not want this country to take an active part in the turmoils of Europe. George Washington had the interests of America at heart just the same as those of us who speak against the pending legislation.

What is this lease-lend appropriation bill and why do we have it? It is because we had neutrality legislation on our statute books which the President is now by this message of this afternoon asking us to repeal. That is the reason we have the lease-lend bill. No one but the President of the United States would have dared suggest any such legislation as the lease-lend bill. It is crazy, foolish legislation, enacted to get around the Johnson Act and the Neutrality Act. This administration has a happy faculty in doing that, beating around the bush as it were.

On March 11 this year, when you appropriated \$7,000,000,000 to carry on his ideas of lend-lease, we gave him the power to distribute that money as he saw fit. Now he comes in and asks for an additional \$5,985,000,000, which means for every man, woman, and child in America the sum of \$99.85. That means the people have got to dig down in their pockets at some time in the future and pay out that amount just because the President wants to give it away or lend it, never to have it returned, in order to aid countries 3,000 or more miles away from the American shores. I am of the same opinion as the gentleman from Kentucky, who spoke a few moments ago and referred to the man in Kentucky who was going to go after the man

in California because he wanted to protect himself. Let the man from California come to him. I say to Hitler or to any other foreign country, if they want to invade America come to our shores. Our protecting shores are the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean on our own continent, and not over on the continent of Europe, 3,000 miles away, or over on some isolated island, such as Iceland, or some other distant point from our shores. Iceland is 500 miles from the British Islands and 2,500 miles from New York City.

Great Britain owed us \$5,000,000,000 before they talked about this second World War. She repudiated that debt. Since that time we have reduced the value of our dollar, while at the same time paying Great Britain \$35 an ounce on gold. Great Britain has made a profit on the gold that it has sold us to the tune of about \$4,000,000,000. Including the debt they owed us for World War No. 1, and adding what we are going to give them in these two lease-lend bills, it will make a gift of about \$22,000,000,000. When you pick up the statement of the Treasury Department you find that we have now about \$22,761,000,000 worth of gold buried down in the hills of Kentucky and in Federal Reserve banks. What good is it? What good does that gold do us? No earthly good at all any more than to say that we control about 83 percent of the gold of the world. When this administration came into power we had about \$11,000,000,000 worth of gold.

The other day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, made a speech in the House of Commons, in which he bragged about the fact that Great Britain is spending \$44,000,000 a day on the war. What is the United States doing? We are spending \$65,000,000 a day right now, and we are going in the "red" at the rate of \$35,000,000 a day. So Sir Kingsley Wood has not anything on America helping Great Britain when he speaks of the British trying to do something to help themselves. Why, we are doing more for them than they are doing for themselves.

When we passed the conscription law, we made it possible to raise an army of about 2,000,000 men. When Lord Halifax came to our shores the other day he stated that Great Britain has everything it needs except manpower. That is an invitation for us to send our men over there to help England out of its dilemma. It means that they want us to send our Army over there and if the British had their way, and if the President of the United States has his way, and I think he will, our men will be sent over there.

Look over on the Democratic side and you will see eight or nine Members right now, and I will ask the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Doughton] to count them and see if I am making a correct count; and if there are any more than that, let me know. There are not more than eight Democratic Members present, yet when the Democrats come to vote on this bill you will see that it is almost a unanimous vote. What power this Chief Executive has over the New Deal Members of Congress. It shows the power that man exercises in this country. He

is leading us, as I feel within my own conscience, to destruction, and he has been doing it for 8 or 9 years. He has fooled the American people like no man in public office has ever fooled the American people. We will find it out some day, but that day, I am afraid will be too late to save that grand old flag and to save our liberty and independence when this country comes to the final crucial test—when it repudiates its debts or goes in bankruptcy.

Let me quote the President of the United States:

By the Neutrality Act and by other steps—in all these ways we made it clear to every American and to every foreign nation that we would avoid becoming entangled through some episode beyond our borders. These were measures to keep us at peace. And through all the years of the war since 1935 there has been no entanglement and there will be no entanglement.

The President said that last autumn in his campaign speech in New York City.

He was the one that wanted the Neutrality Act, and you men, the 10 of you that are over here now and the 250 of you that are not here, were the ones that voted for it, and so did I. I supported that bill. Mighty few of the bills this administration has brought on this floor have I supported, but that is one of them. I am going to stay put on it and I am not going to vote to repeal it. I am not going to let them put cannon on ships. I am not going to let them do the very thing he said a year ago he would not do. I am not willing to deceive the people and do what he said in his message this afternoon was being done, that they had been putting American ships under the registry of little Panama. Little Panama had the sense to say, "Uncle Sam, we will not let you put your ships, armed, into those danger zones under our banner." I take my hat off to little Panama. She knows it is not right. I think it is a great honor for a little nation like that to take such a step.

What has the administration been doing? You have been trying to get around Robin Hood's barn by telling our ship-owners to get their ships registered under the flag of little Panama, and then send them over into the danger zone with war supplies. The President would not allow them to send their ships under the American flag into the danger zone. He declared those waters to be a danger zone which our ships should stay out of. So what is he doing? He is now sending our ships right over into Iceland, right over where he said he would not let American shippers send their ships. He is not only sending them over there, he is sending them there under the protection of our own Navy. Remember the President said "to convoy means to shoot, and to shoot means war."

Now he wants you to let him put guns and cannon on those ships. Are you going to do it? Not I; I am against it; and I am going to remain against it. Why? Because it means war.

I am against this bill because it is only leading to our financial ruin. Earlier this afternoon I heard a Member on the Democratic side, a former superintendent of schools, say that he was going to vote

for this bill because they have furnished only about \$300,000,000 worth of materials to Great Britain under the other Lease Lend Act. Then he said he was going to support this bill. I could not help but laugh at a statement of that kind. Some argument for giving away more of the people's money.

We talk about freedom of the seas. Secretary Hull said in reference to the freedom of the seas that we should set aside international law as far as Germany is concerned. If international law is good for one country it ought to be good for all nations. International law represents the respect of all nations for all laws, and the President of the United States and Secretary Hull, no less than any individual, any humble citizen of America, ought to be obedient to all the laws we have.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Is it not a fact that Great Britain is sinking the ships of any country that is carrying contraband of war to Italy or Germany? In fact, Great Britain boasts of the fact that in July it sank 450,000 tons of shipping, and Germany and Italy sank only 157,000 tons.

Mr. RICH. I believe Great Britain would sink any ships carrying contraband of war to the Axis Powers.

Do you believe the people of Germany or of Italy are big enough fools to permit the United States to send implements of war for their destruction without sinking them? They are not that crazy, even if Mr. Roosevelt thinks they are. We are giving away our airplanes, our ships, our guns, our cannon, our powder when they are needed for our own national defense, and they may be used against us some day; that is my fear. I fear the Communist more in America than I fear Hitler ever coming to our shores.

We are making a bedfellow of Russia, a nation who drove religion out of the country and spilled more cruel blood than any nation in the world in the past 20 years. Yet much of the money of this appropriation will go to them in implements of war to do more shedding of blood. I am against this legislation because I fear it will be the means of our financial wreck—the last straw, as it were. Let me give some figures.

Director of the Budget Harold D. Smith predicted on last Saturday that the defense expenditures out of the Treasury will total \$18,000,000,000 this fiscal year, or \$135 for every man, woman, and child in America. In the near future, he said, defense costs will take 18 percent of the national income. This is more than the defense costs during the World War. Director of the Budget Smith says that the Treasury will spend \$24,581,000,000 this year, and that they would take in \$11,998,000,000 in taxes and other revenue, and that our deficit at the end of this fiscal year would be \$12,583,000,000. That, you can see, will be over a billion dollars a month. Now, make your comparison with the last fiscal year, when our expenditures were \$12,710,000,000, our receipts \$7,607,000,000, and our deficit for

last year was \$5,103,000,000. Director of the Budget Harold D. Smith says that by New Year's we will be going in the red at the rate of a billion and a half dollars a month, and by next June, 1942, we will be going in the red at the rate of \$2,000,000,000 a month. Think of it. Does anybody think that, unless something unforeseen happens, this rate of spending does not mean bankruptcy for this Nation? Mr. Chairman, Members of the House, are you going to sell America down the river? Are you one that will destroy her?

Let us keep our country out of European and Asiatic affairs, stay at home, and attend to our own business, as the Monroe Doctrine said we should do. If we can lend our good offices in a peaceful way to aid any country, we should do that, but that is the only extent to which we should interfere in the Eastern Hemisphere.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 11 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, we have before us for consideration a bill for \$5,985,000,000 for aid to the democracies. The principal beneficiary is Great Britain. At the time the lend-lease bill was passed we were told that England was on her knees, fighting for her very life, and that unless we passed the lend-lease bill England would fall. Whether that is true or false remains for the historian to decide and record.

Our wisdom, or lack of it, in passing the bill is beyond the discussion in the consideration of this case. Our full responsibility today, it seems to me, rises above the division of opinion that has torn the Nation apart and has made national unity impossible.

Many millions of people in America are convinced that we should not give more lend-lease aid to Britain. An overwhelming majority in Congress voted \$7,000,000,000 for the British war machine.

I appeal to you who are on both sides of this question to follow the observations made after a careful and judicious study of the impact of the lend-lease appropriation upon our internal economy. It makes no difference in this discussion whether you are for aid to Britain or against it. I want to point out facts to you, as reasonable men, elected to represent your people and to represent your Government and do the best for her.

This is no fight between interventionists and isolationists.

It is not necessary for us to tear at each other's throats and accuse each other of being unpatriotic for the position that our opponents have taken. I question the patriotism of no man, and hope that the same charitable attitude will be afforded me.

In the first place, you who favor aid to Britain, as well as you who are against it, should examine the selfish activity of the British regarding the production of materials for our own Western Hemisphere defense. Let us look at the record of one phase of American defense production: By order of the President a

joint aircraft committee was organized, consisting of two Army Air Corps representatives, two Navy representatives, two Office of Production Management representatives, and two British representatives. They were organized for the sole purpose of scheduling and allocating our aircraft production in the United States. I mean by scheduling and allocating production, they had the authority to determine whose planes should be on the assembly line and how many planes should be on the assembly lines of American aircraft factories. American aircraft factories cannot produce all that is needed for Western Hemisphere defense and for British needs. Somebody's orders have to be thrown on the sacrificial block in favor of other orders. The questions they decide are: Shall the Army fighters be given preference? Shall the British fighters be given preference? Shall the Navy fighters be given preference? Whose planes will come off the assembly lines first? How many planes of each branch of our own national-defense arms shall be carried into the air on their own power?

As I say, this Joint Aircraft Committee answers these questions. For them to make a decision, a unanimous vote must be had. For instance, if the British and our United States want transport planes at the same time, and the British decide they will not wait for our army defense planes to be sent through the assembly lines, they can refuse to vote in the affirmative, and tie up our defense production of airplanes for our national defense.

Remember, if the British members of this committee do not vote aye when our Army or Navy or Marine Corps want planes first, there is no action taken by the committee. That is exactly what has happened under the operation of the lend-lease bill.

Our Army needed transport planes in case there was an emergency in any part of the Western Hemisphere, and the British wanted transport planes. The American representatives voted against giving the British the transport planes. In this case they were planes which had been ordered some time previously by the commercial air lines of the United States. They had been delivered, in some instances. The British members walked out of the meeting, and left the fate of these passenger planes hanging in the air. Not only did they hamstring the Joint Aircraft Committee's decision and delay it, but they appealed direct to Harry Hopkins, the then Administrator of Lease Lend. He lobbied the American members of the committee, so I am told, and our experts rescinded their former vote and gave 12 planes to the British.

Bear in mind the British made their plea to the Joint Aircraft Committee, then to Harry Hopkins, that they needed transport planes in the Near East conflict. After the political orders came down from Harry Hopkins, then Administrator of Lease-Lend—the former discredited W. P. A. Administrator—the commercial air lines were given instructions from Colonel Clay of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, to deliver the planes

to Douglas Aircraft for the removal of the passenger seats to convert them into transports.

The commercial lines obeyed the orders, and after a period of a month and a half long delay, the planes were flown by the Pan American Air Lines from Los Angeles to Mexico City, to Panama, to Natal, and then to Africa.

Mr. Chairman, I was astounded when I was informed on high authority that the seats were never removed from these planes to transform them into army transports.

An order was given by Jesse Jones, I am reliably informed, on the instructions of Harry Hopkins, that the planes be leased by our Government to Pan American Airways to operate their civil transportation service. They are now operating, not as army transport planes as claimed, but in a commercial flying service.

Further than that, Mr. Chairman, the British got the 12 planes for this purpose, on the representations of those two British members of the Joint Aircraft Committee that they were needed for the defense of Britain as troop transports in the Far East. They represented that they needed 25 transports. The 12 planes I have described were to be delivered in July and the balance the first of August.

I charge that the British are guilty of colossal deceitful misrepresentations of their dilemma, when they make this kind of a plea, to short-circuit the needs of our Army for Western Hemisphere defense. You men who are for all-out aid to Britain should resent this procedure—this misrepresentation and fraud—on the part of the British members of that Joint Aircraft Committee. At least we should be alert to the serious damage to our own national defense from this sort of attitude on the part of the British Government.

I charge further, Mr. Chairman, that it is a damnable short-sighted policy to leave the internal production of United States industry under the control of a joint aircraft committee composed of 25 percent British, non-American members. It is disheartening, and it should be corrected at once. We should now, in this bill, by proper limitation, dissolve the unwarranted and unjustified administration which allows two British representatives to veto, by merely walking out of the meeting in a huff, the sound and considered judgment of 75 percent of the committee who are Americans, when they cannot get what they want.

I suggest now that we appraise our relationship with Great Britain or any other country that comes to our door as beggars if you will, as friends if you will, asking for a hand-out from American toil and sweat.

From the standpoint of those who are steadfast for all-out aid to Britain, I know of no better way to put the point of view than the way the editor of American Aviation Magazine has said it:

A neighbor who fails to repair electric wiring in his house after inspectors have issued repeated warnings and whose house inevitably burns down is certainly not to be barred from hospitality and aid. But the neighbor

who is playing host does not turn over the running of his entire household to the fire victim.

Does not this example I have given you show that perhaps we have gone a little too far in permitting another government to exert such a powerful voice in decisions vital to the welfare of our own country and our Western Hemisphere defense?

Mr. Chairman, we dare not tie up the production of fighters, transport planes, or light bombers for Western Hemisphere defense, by this veto power of foreign representatives.

Mr. Chairman, this Congress dares not overlook the reaction and the resentment and the creation of disunity in this country by letting these things continually happen with reference to our lease-lend program.

This is only one example of the modus operandi of the British Government in their relationship to the United States. I have many more examples, and only time and effort and the ability to travel around and visit the people of America to give you thousands of similar cases of selfishness on the part of the British, limit the exposé.

Mr. Chairman, I cite another example of the operation of the Joint Aircraft Committee's action.

First, let us examine the statement of the Secretary of War about threats to our national security in South America. Secretary Stimson, speaking to the selectees on August 15, 1941, said:

We also know that Germany and Japan, with their "fifth columnists" and subversive agents, have been very active in South and Central America. From our observations of what has happened in Europe, we have learned to recognize the symptoms which invariably forecast the coming of a new Axis attack. Today, some of the most significant of those symptoms are occurring in South America. Any reader today of the American press can read of unrest and excitement in various South American republics, which are being attributed by the governments of those republics to the machinations of foreign secret agents. If by combining an air attack with a "fifth column" revolution, an Axis Power should succeed in making a lodgment upon the coast of South America, we should have a real task, indeed, for it would not be difficult for any enemy lodged there to get within easy bombing distance of the Panama Canal.

Here is what President Roosevelt says on the same subject. On September 11, 1941, in an address to the world, he said:

This Nazi attempt to seize control of the oceans is but a counterpart of the Nazi plots now being carried on throughout the Western Hemisphere. * * *

Last year a plot to seize the Government of Uruguay was smashed by the prompt action of that country, which was supported in full by her American neighbors. A like plot was then hatching in Argentina, and that Government has carefully and wisely blocked it at every point. More recently, an endeavor was made to subvert the Government of Bolivia. Within the past few weeks the discovery was made of secret air landing fields in Colombia, within easy range of the Panama Canal. I could multiply instance upon instance.

The Commander in Chief translated his fears into action. The President authorized the incorporation of the Latin

American Republics Aviation Committee. It was created by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and given \$7,000,000 by the President, from the personal funds voted by this Congress—the funds, if you please, that he does not have to give an accounting for to the American people or to Congress.

Our Government desired to replace the South American Nazi air lines. The proposal was made before this joint committee. Here is the answer of the British members of that committee to your Commander in Chief, to your Secretary of War—to your Government: The British members of the committee objected to the allocation of plane production for this South American line. Think of it, Mr. Chairman, the British objected to what our Government determined was for the welfare of Western Hemisphere defense. Their only argument was that they needed transports much more than these South American countries.

Mr. Chairman, I submit again that no questions regarding the allocation of the industrial production of planes for our Army or Navy or for the production of commercial planes for the Western Hemisphere should be vetoed by non-American members of the committee.

Before I leave this subject, I want to go back a couple of years, when Secretary Morgenthau was in full charge of the production of airplanes in the United States. At that time, Lockheed and Douglas airplane factories had unused facilities and Secretary Morgenthau begged the British 2 years ago to give us orders for transport planes at that time. They did not give the orders. A little later, the commercial airlines sold them some of their own equipment, on the assumption that new planes on order in the American airplane plants would be delivered. At that time, Pan American and T. W. A. had 250 planes on order as follows: 80 Lockheed 4-engine planes, 66 Douglas DC-4 type 4-engine planes, 75 twin-engine Douglas DC-3 type and the balance were a little smaller than the DC-3's, known as the Lockheed Lodestar.

Mr. Chairman, here is another example of the neighbor refusing to take the necessary precautions that were apparent, and then sitting in on our councils with a veto vote. Here is the result: Our own commercial air lines are hanging on the ropes, because of a shortage of equipment due to British negligence. Britain refused to act in late 1939 and early 1940, and today our own commercial air lines suffer.

That is not all, Mr. Chairman. The Canadian Government started a commercial air line from Toronto to New York, and they purchased six planes from us. Although the British Government is willing to take airplanes from our commercial air lines; although she is willing, if necessary, to cripple our commercial air-line service, she did not ask for any of the six planes owned by the Canadian commercial air line, until after the American Aviation Magazine exposed them. Then, and only then, belatedly, did Britain request two planes of the six from the Canadian company.

A few months ago the President was impressed by the fact that 4-engine

bombers were needed by Britain more than anything else to win the war. But see the ramifications of the decision by the President to deliver these bombers to Britain. He gave a high priority rating to the 4-engine bomber manufacturers. This left all the other manufacturers of airplanes for our own Army and Navy with a deferred priority rating. The 4-engine bomber was given an A-1-B rating and the American fighters, the American transports, and the American light bombers and every other item of national defense was deferred. The machine tools for which the manufacturer of the 4-engine bomber requested a priority was given gladly and willingly by the O. P. M. in pursuance of the President's order. If the 4-bomber manufacturer did not need a jig bore for 6 months, and a fighter plane manufacturer of our own Army and Navy needed a jig bore today, our Army and Navy assembly lines were held up in favor of the 4-engine bomber manufacturer who did not need the bore for 6 months.

In addition to the production of planes, Mr. Chairman, all of the aviation related industries are affected by this procedure. When the full impact of the lease-lend appropriations hit this country full blast—when we spend billions on lease-lend instead of millions, will it be possible for the repairman to get the material to overhaul the airplanes of the private flyers, the C. A. A. trainees and the commercial air lines of America?

Today radio equipment, the absolute essential in modern war, is seriously hamstrung and hampered by the allocation of materials of this same Board. Already Bendix Radio will not give anyone a promise when they can fill orders. There is no reason for any division, Mr. Chairman, on the effect of the action of this joint committee and other committees similarly composed, and of the British Purchasing Commission, on vital related necessary equipment to "keep 'em flying" in America.

It is the same thing, Mr. Chairman, as building a giant dreadnaught without having the motors to move it out of the harbor. It is the same thing as sending a ship down the ways and turning it over to the crew, without a compass.

Mr. Chairman, our ship of state under the lease-lend program appears to be a ship of state without a compass. If you think that our ship of state has a compass in this hysteria for aid to Britain, let us look at the record of the British infiltration in our industrial production in every part of our national defense.

The British are in every airplane factory, in every tank factory, in every ordnance plant, in every engine plant. In any plant where anything is being made for the British, they are on the side of the assembly lines in our country. They learn the latest technique of our factories. They are in our scientific laboratories, watching what we are developing now, and will be producing 20 years hence.

Mr. Chairman, how generous have the British been with Americans in this hour of their crisis, in this hour when we have come to their rescue, in this hour when they represent that they are on their

knees and look to us solely for help. I charge now that the British keep us from knowing the extent of their production.

An American spark-plug manufacturer whose name I will not disclose is sending spark-plugs to England. It makes no difference whether it is lease-lend or whether it is out of the program. He was supposed to find out whether the plugs were "keeping them flying over there." He asked for a report. The British spark-plug manufacturer had organized a parent company to service these American plugs. The American manufacturer failed to get a report from them. So he asked the British to see for himself the result of American genius. What was the British answer to our lease-lend hospitality? Here is the record:

The British told this American manufacturer of spark-plugs that they would not allow him to see anything in the official field. They would not allow him to go inside the plant that was servicing his own spark-plugs. They would not allow him to see their latest technique of building or servicing spark-plugs. Mr. Chairman, this man was not a sightseer. He is a producer of American national defense—the spark-plug—the heart of "keeping them flying."

Is it not necessary and vital that those industries upon whom we depend to "keep them flying" for our own national defense be allowed to see how their product is holding up in this laboratory of war? The Members of this House should resent this attitude of the British who come knocking at our door asking for gifts of American genius.

Mr. Chairman, another case worthy of note and representing considerable interest in view of the fact that American small business today is having an extremely difficult time to obtain priorities and necessary material to continue business is the case of a certain marine engine works located in Ohio. This certain company received an order for approximately 20 engines to be used in patrol boats in Chinese waters. In order to construct these engines it was necessary to obtain reverse gears from a certain company located in Massachusetts. In order to obtain these reverse gears a priority was demanded, and the engine company representative immediately came to Washington to make the necessary contact with the O. P. M.

Here he discovered it was necessary for him to make contact with the Colonial Supply Liaison of the British Government, located here in Washington, who would, in turn, make a recommendation to the O. P. M. for the type of priority to be granted to this company.

This was claimed necessary, since the British are reported to have jurisdiction of the patrol boats in Chinese waters.

This recommendation was made by the British and in due course of time a rating was given to the Ohio concern for the reverse gears. When this rating was forwarded to the producer of reverse gears in Massachusetts it was found that the rating of the British was so low that the company cannot get the materials to produce the engines. The business is

lost because the credit extended by the New York bank has expired.

Think of it, Mr. Chairman, the British Government gives priority ratings to American manufacturers for merchandise to be shipped to a foreign country.

Let us look at this case: A certain industry in the United States has a branch plant in London. The British Purchasing Commission contacted the officials of the company in America and ordered 500 units of their product, needed by the British Army. A few days later, while the company was trying to get priority ratings at the Office of Production Management for needed materials, someone in the American company discovered that they had the identical units desired by the British Purchasing Commission available in their London warehouse. They so advised the British Commission. The British Purchasing Commission said to the American company:

We do not want the 500 units that are in your London warehouse because we would have to pay cash on the barrelhead for them. We want them purchased in America so we can get them out of lease-lend funds.

Mr. Chairman, let us take the case for the enamel industry in the United States. Its industry's supplies are principally steel, and the manufacturers of enamel products cannot expect to get the same tonnage in 1942 as they had in 1941. The industry is told steel is needed for national defense and for the lease-lend program. One manufacturer I know of is losing his market in a Western Hemisphere island, and listen to the reason:

England is giving better service to the island customers on enameled ware than those same customers are able to get from the United States.

The enamel industry will be curtailed or shut down in America, Mr. Chairman, so that England can fabricate her steel into cooking utensils and other items of commerce. On top of that, England can give better service to the customers in the Western Hemisphere island.

Let us take British exports to Argentina. Mr. Chairman, there has been an increase of 17 percent of these British exports to Argentina instead of a 10-percent expected seasonal drop. The biggest shipments were machinery, \$1,920,000 for the first 6 months of 1941; tin plate, \$1,530,000; iron and steel products, \$1,080,000; copper and bronze products, mostly wire, \$750,000. These are all competitive United States products, and the United States is short of them.

Mr. Chairman, let us take the case for shipping. Our Maritime Commission has been given huge appropriations for British ships. Latin-American shipping companies in the midst of an alleged world shortage are unable to get navicerts unless they insure their cargoes with British companies. In April 1941 all Argentine insurance companies were advised by London to reinsure only with Britain. Whoever refused were put on the British blacklist. This, Mr. Chairman, prevailed in Western Hemisphere shipping.

Mr. Chairman, let us take a typical example of competition between American

firms and British firms. I quote from Time magazine.

The British (Metropolitan-Vickers) underbid General Electric on a \$10,500,000 electrification program for the Brazilian Central Railway, which carries manganese for the United States. Vickers could not fulfill its contract, but it kept General Electric out so long that the road will probably get no new equipment for the duration. This means the United States must ship it coal instead.

Shall we put it this way, Mr. Chairman? We were Uncle Shylock in the twenties, Uncle Sam in the thirties, and Uncle Sucker in the forties.

Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand an advertisement from a British company to an American manufacturer. I quote from it:

To business houses and fire squad leaders: Give confidence to your men and reduce their danger by supplying them with our shields. Price each, \$5, carriage paid. Cash with order. No c. o. d. Constructed on 20-gage best British sheet steel. * * * As supplied to leading industrial concerns for their fire squads and to nobility and gentry throughout England.

Who is the advertiser of this product containing 20-gage, best British steel, which is refused to our own industries in the United States, causing shut-downs and unemployment of workers here in our own country, putting men in the bread-line? The name is HERRS, 217-219 Greenwich High Road, London.

Now let us dip back into the pages of a free press on the 20th of March 1941. We cannot read these pages of the 20th and the days that followed without gaining the impression that \$7,000,000,000 worth of guns, ammunition, tanks, and supplies were on their way to England within 48 hours. You cannot read the paper of March 20 without coming to the conclusion that the opponents of lease-lend, foreseeing these dangers in the last great deliberative body in the world, were obstructing the welfare of our Nation. These opponents were not vindicated until the President revealed that only \$85,000,000 was spent by our Government in the first 90 days.

That does not mean that we delivered \$85,000,000 worth of material to England for her defense in the first 90 days.

As of August 31, 1941, only \$388,000,000 was spent by our Government out of the \$7,000,000,000 that this Congress appropriated for lease-lend aid to the democracies, and particularly to Britain. Please remember that the \$388,000,000 figure is not the amount of stuff that we delivered to England under this lease-lend appropriation.

Why has not more than this amount been spent of the original \$7,000,000,000 appropriated? The answer obviously is that the entire productive capacity of our Nation at this very hour according to the release of Secretary Morgenthau is \$1,300,000,000 per month.

To date there has been over \$50,000,000,000 appropriated by Congress for our national defense and for lease-lend. The productive capacity of American industry cannot absorb at this time more than \$1,300,000,000 per month. The vain hopes for more than \$1,300,000,000 will

not be answered by adding to the enormous appropriations heretofore passed by this Congress. Words and oratory of this House will not produce one more plane or tank for America's defense or for Britain's war.

We are united for making America the strongest Nation in the world. Our votes on appropriations for national defense testify to our unanimity. But we cannot throw off the cloak of responsibility by telling the American people that we have safeguarded our homes and the four freedoms by answering "yes" on every appropriation bill requested by the President. We must pull the false whiskers off all of the propaganda that we hear in America, emanating from abroad. If we are disunited today there is certainly no reason for it. You who favor more and more aid to Britain, and you who oppose giving Britain another dime, can look at the hard cold facts that present themselves today.

Mr. Chairman, our problem is not one of \$5,985,000,000 additional lease-lend funds. This appropriation will not buy one dime's worth more for aid to Britain. You cannot get away from the hard cold facts. American industrial capacity can only consume \$1,300,000,000 per month at the present time. Therefore, the Treasury Department cannot possibly start to spend the funds provided in this bill until July 1, 1942. I think that means no deliveries out of this bill to the friends you want to aid probably until January 1, 1943.

Our problem is not more money. Our problem is expanding American industrial capacity. Fifty-one billion dollars already appropriated will do that as fast as American ingenuity can make dollars into production lines of raw materials and finished products.

Appropriate \$100,000,000,000 for aid to Britain and the wheels of industry in America can accelerate no faster than they are today without such a dreamy-eyed, unrealistic program of appropriating money. \$6,000,000,000, \$25,000,000,000, or \$100,000,000,000 passed by this House next Friday and by the Senate in 2 weeks, and signed by the President by November 1, will not put one more pound of material in Britain's hands within this fiscal year. It will cause less material to be sent to Britain.

Here is the hard, cold logic you cannot escape. This \$6,000,000,000 will impound \$6,000,000,000 worth more materials. They cannot be fabricated for over a year. It will destroy the small businessman of the Nation. He cannot produce if you impound his materials today that national defense and the democracies cannot fabricate until a year from now. We decide on Friday which school of thought this House will adopt in transforming this Nation's industrial output from a minimum of production to satisfy the wants of everybody to the maximum production of armaments.

If we pass title I of this bill we will join the ruthless school. When an American businessman comes to Washington in a panic seeking priorities on materials already impounded here is what your vote for the bill will answer:

I quote Mr. Knudsen in the October 4, 1941, issue of the Saturday Evening Post:

All right, shut down; you'll have to hustle for something to open up with.

Your vote against title I places you in the other school who would do it gradually, with as little damage as possible to the internal economy. Your vote will be on the side of the greatest productive genius America has. I quote again from the same Post article:

I happen to belong to the latter school, as I see no particular object in having idle men and idle machines in the transition period between civilian curtailment and increased defense production.

You can stagnate the program of our own national defense and break down completely aid to Britain, by voting all other appropriation bills that will follow before July 1942. Our Government cannot spend the money faster than \$1,300,000,000 per month.

We are lured into a false sense of security by appropriating more money. I say that the entire defense program will bog down and lease-lend aid to Britain will falter because these appropriations, the same as the last \$50,000,000,000 appropriated, has bought only \$1,300,000,000 per month, and has only succeeded in impounding more and more materials with priorities, that cannot be fabricated until 1942 and 1943.

Tie up the sheet steel if you will by these appropriations. Tie up 10,000,000 additional tons of sheet steel. They cannot make it into ordnance and equipment for America and the democracies of the world until 1942. And what have you left in America? I will tell you the result now, and there is no doubt about it. Five million men will be out of work; the small businessmen will be ruined; the internal economy of the country will be wrecked; nobody will have raw materials lying in the warehouses except the British Purchasing Commission and the Army and Navy, while 5,000,000 men and their families will walk in the bread lines of America. You will break the backbone of our people; you will break down their morale, and convert the American way of life into state socialism and complete regimentation and control from Washington. You cannot get away from these facts, Mr. Chairman.

We must ask ourselves these questions here and now. What is the purpose of the lease-lend bill? What is the purpose of billions and billions of appropriations if they cannot buy anything now; if materials cannot be fabricated into useful defense equipment until 1942 and 1943? We cannot escape this hard, cold question. Is the purpose of the lease-lend bill to give aid to Britain? Is it to make America the arsenal of the democracies? Or is it to give America state socialism? At this very moment nobody can tell when the first billion dollars' worth of material will be delivered to Britain under the original \$7,000,000,000 appropriation. Nobody on the committee, nobody in the Congress, nor the President himself can tell when the second billion dollars' worth is going to be delivered to Britain. Assuming for the

purpose of argument that we are in an undeclared naval war; that we are in the war now; it cannot be won by dreamy promises and orations on this floor or by fireside chats. It cannot be won by impounding materials that the factories cannot fabricate, that throttle and choke the small business man of America. The question is, When will the first billion dollars' worth of material—I mean ordnance, tanks, guns, and planes—be delivered?

All of the "four freedoms" of the President, the seven points of the Churchill-Roosevelt conference, are idle promises to a troubled world, if America cannot produce. Remember that the \$1,300,000,000 is the top production figure to date.

Your vote against title I of this bill will in no way affect, hurt, harm, or destroy our national-defense program, aid to Britain, aid to any other democracy, bloody Joe Stalin, or the friends we think we have, until the material is off the assembly line.

Your vote on this bill will not "keep 'em flying." Your ardor and your enthusiasm for title I of this bill, or your opposition to it, will not determine the battle of Europe, nor will it have any effect in any shape or form, because not one penny's worth of the money you are voting in this bill can come from the assembly line of American factories until the latter part of 1942.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I have been listening with great interest to your analysis of lease-lend administration. I have been informed that the lease-lend Commissioners go around the country offering American manufacturers higher prices for the same product than our own armed services are offering. I was told of an instance where this was done. Does the gentleman know whether that is typical or whether that is exceptional in the case of the Administration of lease-lend?

Mr. JONES. If you will look in the RECORD tomorrow, you will see one case after another of the selfishness of the British Government in dealing with the American Government under this lease-lend program, which I, as a lawyer, believe is substantiated by competent evidence. I believe this brief raises a presumption that the example you state could be typical.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER].

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, if tomorrow you pass this bill appropriating an additional \$5,000,000,000 of lend-lease aid you need not be surprised if within 4 months there will be such a paroxysm in the national economic system caused by inflation that people all over the country will be crying, "Why did you do it?" The only reply you can make will be a feeble "I didn't want to vote aid which would be 'too little and too late,' so I went to the other extreme and voted 'too much too soon.'"

So far in this debate nobody has hardly mentioned the inflationary consequences of this appropriation. There has been some talk of the cost in terms of soldiers' lives and taxes to be paid currently and in the future. Apparently, however, even some of those who, like me, launched their congressional campaigns in 1938 because they believed that the country was maneuvering toward war, dictatorship, and bankruptcy do not appreciate that the inflation has already begun. Perhaps like me you explained to the people that national bankruptcy is extreme inflation and showed them, as I tried to do, how with continually increasing spending there comes a time when prices leap up so frantically that here, as in Germany, people will have to demand dictatorship because without it they are unable to secure the necessities of existence. If you did, your people may find it difficult to forgive your vote for this appropriation.

Up until a couple of months ago the country as a whole seemed not yet to have had enough inflation. Prices were still going up only limpingly. A little inflation would be wholesome, would help pay private debts long overdue, and would raise incomes and wages abnormally low for many years.

Now, however, those of us who have been sitting in the Banking and Currency Committee hearing evidence on the price-control program are perceiving that already we have reached the point where the rate of rise causes suffering. Prices are going up too rapidly for wages, salaries, and pensions to keep abreast of them. Prices of some articles are vaulting out of line. While the cost of living in general has increased around 10 percent, prices of some articles and in some communities have risen as high as 50 percent in a few months. Worse still, the impact of the first tremendous lend-lease appropriation is only beginning to be felt. The money has just begun to spin around. There are billions under the first appropriation yet to be spent that Congress has already said shall be spent. We do not know where we are. It seems quite certain that the effect of this appropriation will be like flooding the engine of an automobile.

In many communities the effect of the spending has already been heartbreaking. Scarcity of raw materials has already closed down factories all over the United States, turning many thriving little towns into skeletons of themselves, forcing multitudes of our people to go on relief. Already, millions of persons on fixed pensions or incomes which, even in normal times, would be near the subsistence level are suffering real privation due to price rises. Unfortunately, the people of our Nation have been led to believe that the price-control bill proposed by the administration will keep down the cost of living. The evidence I have been hearing on the committee, however, does not substantiate that optimistic claim. I tremble to think of the effects of the big dose of inflation contained in the present appropriation.

There are two big things you have to watch when you are causing inflation—two pressure gauges: You must watch

the amount; you must also watch the speed of your spending.

The business of holding down prices of hundreds of thousands of commodities of various kinds and qualities and weights with infinite opportunities on the part of producers, manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers and bootleggers for chiseling on the consumer will not be the same problem here as it is in a relatively small country like England or Germany or Canada. The amounts we are spending here are much larger than in the past war, so the price-control problem is correspondingly more intricate. I believe that it cannot be effectively accomplished except with a mighty army of policemen and Federal inspectors and hordes of uninformed persons going to Federal jails—a situation which will be almost intolerable to our freedom-loving people.

The matter of estimating the amount of raw materials and allocating them for defense and nondefense uses has already confounded the Government agency charged with the job. They have not yet thought of any satisfactory formula for solving the problem. I am safe in predicting that the expenditure of this \$5,000,000,000 will throw out of production many more industries than the first appropriation of eight billions.

You can hold down the prices of some commodities as you did in the last war and take some little pressure off consumers and make the producers of those commodities pay, through diminished incomes, an increased share of the cost of the war. It is apparent, however, from the protests of farmers and wage earners, more aware of their political strength this time than in the last war, that this time they refuse to become the scapegoats. This time they will not let you take from their economic rights while you permit others to go free. They are demanding the right which is implicit in the Constitution—the right of equality before the law.

Recognizing this, the National Association of Manufacturers yesterday endorsed the proposal that everybody should be blanketed under restriction equally. Inflation, their spokesman told us, is more to be feared than dictatorship.

In spite of all our experiments with pump-priming, no scientist that we know of has yet worked out rules concerning inflation which would furnish a reliable guide enabling us to predict with anything like certainty the amount of price rise which would be caused by this appropriation, nor the time in which the full effect would have been felt, nor even the rate at which prices might be expected to rise.

In this serious moment, however, I feel that I, as a member of the committee considering price control, should offer you my opinion for what it is worth, if anything. I believe that to appropriate anything like the sum of money contained in this bill at the present time will close down many more factories than the same sum did 6 months ago. I further believe that it will send us into an accelerated price inflation, which, in turn,

will cause the spending of infinitely larger sums of Government money for defense, for wages and salaries, for pensions, and so forth. Inflation is like drinking. The first drink stimulates and whets the appetite. But you have to be careful lest, as you keep on drinking, you will not be drunk before you know it.

The classic example of inflation is Germany after the last war, when money kept growing cheaper and cheaper, prices ever rising, rising, rising, until even those who most feared communism demanded a system which put the same yoke around their necks as communism.

Some of the business leaders who are already demanding the strait jacket to cover every price, wage, income, and activity in the Nation believe that, at the end of the war, we can shift back into a peacetime economy by simply going into production of goods long denied the people. But neither they nor anybody can tell how long this war will endure. Certainly it will be utterly difficult to transform a people who have been without self-reliance for any long period of time back into an economy where the individual is required to be self-reliant.

To get out of the economic strait jacket—a whole nation trying to squirm like Houdini—without a terrible depression worse than our last is certain to be the most difficult feat this Nation has ever attempted, and it will not give us much confidence to remember that until the war we never really began to get out of the last depression.

In a few weeks the price-control bill will be presented to you. You will then have to choose one of three alternatives, any one of which will cause you excruciating anguish:

First. A plan forcing one or more groups of the people to bear an unfair share of the cost of the war—groups sufficiently powerful to retaliate politically.

Second. A plan to put the entire Nation under economic dictatorship.

Third. To vote down any plan and leave the country without price-control measures and subject to an inflation which, they will soon see, is worse than dictatorship.

The only opportunity you have to avoid making that choice is right here and now. If you do not spend this money now, you may still perhaps avoid disastrous inflation.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that the economy might not absorb this sum 5 months from now. I want you either to cut down the amount of this bill to the items needed for home defense, or send it back to the committee to be held there for at least 4 months, or until we have a chance to observe the effect of the previous dose of inflation and determine whether or not the country can safely take another one.

I have never feared the imposition of slavery upon our people from without. I think that any living foreign dictator would be insane to try to invade us. I do, however, fear the slavery which our people will impose upon themselves when and if they are led to believe that it is for the best interest of their country.

Roosevelt and his henchmen have shown an insatiable appetite for power and have always refused to give up any power you granted to them. It is too much to believe that they will relinquish without a desperate struggle the absolutism which increasing inflation is going to put into their hands within the next few months.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, during the last 2 days this bill has been thoroughly debated. Any Member of Congress who has remained on the floor throughout the debate must understand fully the arguments on all sides. When 435 Members of Congress have had sufficient time to study proposed legislation, and ample opportunity to debate, the vote should at least be intelligent. Of course, much of the debate has been irrelevant to the issue to be decided in the passage of this measure.

In short, this bill appropriates \$5,985,000,000. This money goes to the various departments to be expended as follows:

Proposed appropriation under pending title 2 of Defense Aid Appropriation Act of 1941—by departments

War Department.....	\$2,255,575,667
Navy Department.....	1,498,129,333
Maritime Commission.....	374,225,000
Treasury Department.....	562,070,000
Agriculture Department.....	1,000,000,000
Services and expenses.....	285,000,000
Administrative expenses.....	10,000,000
Total.....	5,985,000,000

Proposed appropriation under pending title 2 of Defense Aid Appropriation Act of 1941—by appropriation categories

Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	\$1,190,000,000
Aircraft and aeronautical material.....	685,000,000
Tanks and other vehicles.....	385,000,000
Vessels and other watercraft.....	850,000,000
Miscellaneous military and naval equipment.....	155,000,000
Facilities and equipment.....	375,000,000
Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities.....	1,875,000,000
Testing, reconditioning, etc., of defense articles.....	175,000,000
Services and expenses.....	255,000,000
Administrative expenses.....	10,000,000
Total.....	5,985,000,000

The Congress has heretofore appropriated \$7,000,000,000 to implement the lease-lend bill. This appropriation of approximately \$6,000,000,000 is supplemental to the original lend-lease appropriation. There are some items in this bill that are to be used for our own national defense exclusive of lend-lease activities, so that technically the entire \$6,000,000,000 does not go for lend-lease purposes. That is, there is in this bill some aid for lend-lease and some aid for our own defense.

Generally speaking, the fundamental reasons prompting one's vote on the first lend-lease appropriation are still good and should have great weight in determining the course to be pursued in voting on the bill presently under consideration.

When that first bill was being discussed in the House, I gave my reasons for

voting for the appropriation. I have not changed my views and, with your permission, I read from that speech which is found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 18, 1941. I said:

I voted against the lend-lease-give bill, and I have no apologies to make for that action. I did what I could legitimately to prevent the enactment of that bill, because I was opposed to the power granted to the President and because I was convinced that the bill led to war and not to peace.

The lend-lease-give law establishes a new foreign policy. The bill passed the House and the Senate by substantial majorities and is now the law of the land. The people, through their chosen Representatives in the Congress, have spoken. The verdict has been rendered. In the language of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] the die has been cast.

Under this law the United States is today the official arsenal for the democracies of the world. The law provides all-out aid for those democracies. The President is authorized to determine if, when, where, and to what extent this aid shall be given. The members of the Committee on Appropriations tell us that the democracies—our allies in this venture—have filed requests with the President covering the aid immediately necessary if England is not to capitulate. The members of the committee in debate have told us that Mr. William Knudsen, Chairman of the Office of Production Management, as well as our own military and naval experts, have justified the amounts carried in this bill. We are told that in the confidential files of the committee is to be found an itemized list of the defense articles to be purchased in this country with this \$7,000,000,000. Therefore this is not a blank-check bill. Of course, I should like to know what that list contains. However, our military experts and our own committee assure us that such publicity at this time would not be in the best interest of our national defense. I, therefore, must trust these authorities.

In voting for this \$7,000,000,000 I am in no way endorsing the general principles of the lend-lease-give law. I realize, however, that this is a democracy. The majority must rule, even though it be momentarily. Right will in the end assert itself.

I am confident that a majority of the constituents whom I represent are opposed to our country getting into this World War. However, we are not voting on that question today. In effect, the lend-lease-give law puts us into the World War economically, morally, and officially. It only remains for Hitler to decide if and when the shooting is to begin. Therefore I am convinced that my patriotic duty requires that I vote for this bill, even though it implements a law I opposed. Regardless of what I may think personally about the policy involved, the law is clear and there is no choice so far as I am concerned. To refuse to make provision for carrying out the law is, in effect, to sabotage it. The machinery is already set up and functioning. To abandon it now would mean disaster. Again, I repeat, the die has been cast. We have but one job, and that is to win.

The only material change I would make in that speech, to make it applicable to the present bill, is to change the amount of the appropriation from \$7,000,000,000 to \$6,000,000,000.

However, one is not warranted in voting for additional lend-lease funds unless there is convincing testimony that such additional funds are necessary to our national defense. The committee hearings contain such proof.

The bill before us, as has been pointed out, carries a total of \$5,985,000,000. Added to the \$7,000,000,000 already appropriated, this makes a total of almost \$13,000,000,000 for lease-lend purposes. This figure added to the \$46,000,000,000 which has been made available for national-defense purposes, gives a total of \$59,000,000,000 appropriated either for lend-lease or national-defense purposes since the 1st of July 1940, all for expenditure in respect of commodities to be furnished for the most part prior to June 30, 1943.

On September 15 last the President submitted his second report on lend-lease activities. In the debate on yesterday the very able and reliable gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations reporting this bill, included a table of allocations, obligations, and expenditures by departments as of August 31, 1941. These tables are most enlightening and, as pointed out by the gentleman from Massachusetts, show that out of the \$7,000,000,000 appropriated on March 27, 1941, only 50 percent has been obligated, only 5 percent has been expended, and only 3 percent actually converted into goods and exported to Great Britain. Incidentally, over half of that 3 percent covers agricultural commodities which were not produced especially to meet lend-lease requirements. Not a very happy record of accomplishment.

Under these conditions, how can this \$6,000,000,000 appropriation be justified at this time? The testimony before the subcommittee, appearing in the printed hearings, can be summarized as follows: Every dollar of the \$7,000,000,000 already appropriated, plus every dollar of the \$6,000,000,000 carried in this bill, can and should be obligated by February 28, 1942—5 months hence. We are assured that this will be done. If this is a fact, and if our program of lend-lease assistance is to be continuous and without interruption, some additional funds and authority for obligation must be given at once. The pending bill provides these funds and authority.

The entire \$13,000,000,000 can be absorbed by existing facilities, manufactured or produced, and delivered, with the exception of 4 or 5 items particularly specified, before June 30, 1943. I want to stress that to accomplish this end, 53 percent of all our existing manufacturing facilities will be required. The country is just beginning to realize the extent to which our economy must be disarranged. All-out aid to the so-called democracies means all-out deprivation and sacrifice at home.

The hearings indicate that the Budget request is based on a period of 20 months; that is, the balance of this fiscal year, or up to July 1, 1943. We are told that \$5,000,000,000 in actual cash will be necessary by June 30, 1942, and another \$5,000,000,000 by the end of the calendar year 1942, leaving about \$3,000,000,000 out of the \$13,000,000,000 for goods to be delivered in the last 6 months of the period.

It will be observed that this lend-lease policy is an expensive one, yet that issue

is not before us today. The lend-lease policy is water gone over the dam.

I want to impress upon the House the very important fact—already mentioned two or three times in the debate—that a very large percentage of all these materials to be manufactured for lend-lease purposes is of such character as to be useful for our own defense purposes in case the necessity for distributing them as contemplated by the lend-lease law ceases to exist.

To summarize, many of these national-defense materials being manufactured in our factories for lend-lease purposes are also needed for our own national defense now; and, if perchance, our country should cease sending these implements of war to those countries designated by the President, they would be available for and welcome in our own national-defense program. If the Congress does not want to carry out the lend-lease policy, then the law should be repealed. If men like Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Stettinius, who are charged with carrying out the national-defense program, present proof as to the necessity for this appropriation, I do not feel justified in setting up my uninformed opinion against their informed and expert judgment. I repeat, we are not writing policy in this law. We are only implementing a policy heretofore established by the Congress.

Our constituents are not all agreed as to the President's foreign policy. Indeed, our Members are far from agreement in many particulars. Generally speaking, the Congress may be divided into three groups: First, those who follow blindly any foreign policy suggested by the President at this time; second, those who are apparently diametrically opposed to any foreign policy suggested by the President at this time; and, third, those opposed to this country entering total war, and opposed to an A. E. F., but who, when a policy has been established according to law by a majority vote in the Congress, feel that they are bound to implement that policy. I think I qualify pretty well for the third group.

The very persuasive Member from Illinois [Miss SUMNER], who just preceded me, points out the danger of inflation if an additional \$6,000,000,000 is to be spent in this country at this time. My distinguished colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] has spectacularized the fact that all money appropriated by the Congress must be raised by taxation, and in the end becomes a lien on the earnings and the property of our people. Others have expressed the fear that some of this money will be used to assist Russia in her fight against Hitlerism. Indeed, every possible objection to the appropriation has been presented. All of these arguments have been interesting. All of them have been important. However, all of them have not been germane to the issue involved in the passage of this bill. None of us want inflation. None of us want additional taxes. None of us want to help Communist Russia, yet most of us want to keep out of war, and all of us are agreed on an impregnable national defense. If this is true, and the lend-lease policy has already been accepted, and is being effectuated as a part of our national defense, then it seems to

me there can be but one answer to the question which we must decide by our votes before adjournment tomorrow night.

President Roosevelt has promised to keep us out of foreign wars unless our country is attacked. He has promised that our boys shall not be sent to fight on foreign soil. He demanded the lend-lease law as one of the instrumentalities to be used by him to keep this country at peace. He demanded the first \$7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation to make it possible for him to fulfill these promises to the American people. He now tells us that amount is not sufficient to do the job and demands the additional appropriation carried in this bill. Remember there is nothing in this bill providing that any of this money shall go to Russia. The President has the discretion. We are assured, even at this late hour, that the lend-lease law is a peace measure and not a war measure, and that only by means of this additional lend-lease appropriation can we hope to keep out of total war. I do not accept the accuracy of this assertion. However, inasmuch as our course has been charted by the President and a majority of the Congress, I shall not be a party to denying the President what he asks in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I shall vote for this appropriation.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER.]

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, I have the rather dubious distinction of closing the general debate on this most important measure. I must confess to a sense of guilt for keeping this vast assemblage here for another 10 minutes so near the vesper hour and when the dinner pots are boiling, but I do want to make a few observations that would give me a feeling of remissness if I left them unsaid.

First of all, I want to correct what seems to be a misapprehension or an error in nomenclature on the part of the newspapers and other sources of information whereby the people have obtained the impression that we are again debating a lease-lend bill. This morning's Washington Post, for example, carried a headline saying, "House opens debate on second lend-lease." Likewise the Washington Daily News of this morning carried a headline, "Lend-lease wins vote tomorrow." We have even heard this bill referred to on the floor of the House and in the cloakrooms as the lend-lease bill. This is far from being exact. The measure now under consideration is simply another appropriation bill to further implement our avowed lend-lease policy. If it was a lend-lease bill, I would oppose it as vigorously as I did when the original lend-lease bill was up. I voted against that bill and made my maiden speech against it. I have no misgivings and no regrets for having done so, because, in my judgment, that type of legislation does violence to the basic concepts and ideals of our American form of government. It does violence to the Constitution itself, but when H. R. 1776 became Public Law No. 11 on March 11, 1941, by virtue of the President's signature, then I felt that it

was my duty as a Member of the Congress and as a real American to go along and make it possible to implement that measure, for the good and sufficient reason that it had ripened into the law of the land.

Consequently, despite my qualms as to the effect on our domestic economy, I voted for the first appropriation bill of \$7,000,000,000 and I have no hesitancy in saying that I am going to vote for this bill, subject to reservations with regard to eliminating the excessive padding that exists in some of the items of the bill. Do not think for a moment that I am backsliding on my position that our country shall not and must not be engulfed by the bloody tide of the wars of Europe. If we should ever—God forbid—have to vote on a war resolution in this Chamber that would involve again sending American boys to fight and die on the soil of Europe, I would oppose and fight that resolution with every fiber of my being, but if the American Congress, representing the majority of the people of the United States, declared a foreign war and said we must send an expeditionary force over to invade the continent of Europe, I would want to be the first off the troop transports on the other side.

Consequently, I believe that our main attention should be devoted now, not to attacking the recommendations of the experts, who have come before the committee and said these funds are needed, but rather to closely scrutinizing each item in the bill in an effort to save some of the taxpayers' money that might otherwise be needlessly spent.

For example, we find in the bill an item of \$10,000,000 for administrative expenses. Is it not significant or it might have been just poor timing, that yesterday, when we started debate on this bill, the newspapers told of a new glamorous defense agency of information rising above the alphabetical horizon, which is to be known as O. F. F.—the Office of Facts and Figures. Its duties will be to coordinate the coordinators, to press agent the numerous press agencies we are now saddled with, and to interpret the interpreters and explain the explainers. As the New York Herald Tribune so trenchantly remarked in its leading editorial today:

The capstone will have been set upon the pyramid and we can all die happy, strangled in the very best red tape, when the Office of Utter Confusion and Hysteria, to be known as OUCH, is created.

Mr. Chairman, passing to title 2 of the bill, we find there some items which to me are inexplicable. On page 14 there is an item of \$53,500, which is to be used primarily for the installation of electric wiring in the concrete test track at the Public Roads Administration proving grounds near the District of Columbia. While the ratio of \$53,500 to \$5,985,000,000 is infinitesimal, yet this item is symptomatic of the fact that, as I stated on the floor of the House 2 weeks ago, the administration is giving only lip service to the cause of economy in non-defense spending. Also, we must not lose sight of the fact that \$53,500 is approximately one-half of the amount of money that the average man earns during his

life time. Consequently, if that item for electric wiring were but \$1,000, I would still feel it my duty to question the wisdom of spending the money at this time. It may be desirable later on, but cannot it be deferred?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. In a moment. I have read the report of the committee from cover to cover, and I have failed to find an explanation of that item of \$53,500. I hope that some member of the committee will enlighten me on it, otherwise I shall feel duty bound to offer an amendment to strike the item from the bill. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman have any confidence in his ability or the ability of anyone else on the floor to strike out any one of these items or to reduce them?

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. We are probably whistling in the dark, but it behooves us as conscientious Members of Congress to try to keep the fiscal affairs of the Government on an even keel, and to constantly try to curb the spending of money which has no relation to defense needs.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I think the gentleman is right, but even after we have made that effort time and time again are we to swallow the whole case, regardless of what is in the bottle—are we to drink her empty? That is the thing that bothers me.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. The gentleman, I believe, knows that it has never been my practice to swallow anything blindly, but the point I make is that after we enact a law it behooves us to see that it is properly implemented and to scrutinize every item in the bill, trying to call the attention of our colleagues to the expenditures which might well be curtailed.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I think you are correct, but do you think we should go along with this policy? I recall that when we had prohibition some folks worked and finally it was repealed. Is there any reason why we should not try to change this policy?

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. In my judgment we are trying constantly to do that very thing. I am glad to know that every now and then we have the assistance and joinder of some of our Democratic brethren in that effort.

Another item, on page 8, is \$250,000 for farm-labor statistics. That quarter of a million dollars, I believe, should be stricken from the bill. The explanation in the report is not all convincing to me as to the present need of it.

Those are just a few of the items that we should put under the microscope before voting on the bill tomorrow.

In conclusion, I am very hopeful that from now on all of the debates on the floor of the House may be conducted in the same temperate spirit as has characterized this debate. We are dealing with large matters and our decisions may go far toward shaping the destinies of our

country. It behooves us to keep our feet on the ground and our good spirits constantly.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read the first paragraph of the bill.

The Clerk read down to and including line 6 on page 1.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BLAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 5788, had come to no resolution thereon.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. At what time does the House meet tomorrow?

The SPEAKER. At 11 o'clock.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I take it for granted that the pending bill will be the first order of business?

The SPEAKER. It will be.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And that we will begin to read the bill for amendment as soon as the House convenes?

The SPEAKER. As soon as the Speaker's desk is cleared.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein a sample of the revocation clause in defense contracts that is to be applied when the war ends; and also a copy of the letter of the President appointing Mr. Stettinius Lease-Lend Administrator and giving him certain powers.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

RESIGNATIONS FROM COMMITTEES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from committee:

OCTOBER 9, 1941.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, same to become effective immediately.

Respectfully,

JOE HENDRICKS.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from committees:

OCTOBER 9, 1941.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation from the following committees:

World War Veterans' Legislation; Claims; and Irrigation and Reclamation, the same to become effective immediately.

Respectfully,

VICTOR WICKERSHAM.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mrs. BYRON (at the request of Mr. BOLAND), for 10 days, on account of illness.

To Mr. JACOBSEN (at the request of Mr. LECOMPTÉ), for 1 week, on account of important business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HOLBROCK] have permission to extend his remarks in the Record and to include an editorial from the Hamilton Journal-News.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back that time.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 493. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Frank P. Walden in his individual capacity and as husband and legal representative of the estate of Anice Walden, deceased, and Viola Harp in her individual capacity and as legal guardian of her daughter, Marjorie Gayle Harp, a minor;

S. 605. An act for the relief of Pherne Miller;

S. 874. An act relating to allowances for rental quarters of certain naval officers stationed in the Canal Zone;

S. 1051. An act relating to the payment of fees and costs of witnesses and jurors and the accounting therefor;

S. 1052. An act relating to the traveling and subsistence expenses of judges and retired judges of the Court of Claims;

S. 1228. An act for the relief of Mrs. A. B. Tanner;

S. 1344. An act to authorize employees of the United States to testify on behalf of the District of Columbia and employees of the District of Columbia to testify on behalf of the United States and of the District of Columbia without loss of salary or annual leave;

S. 1392. An act for the relief of Homer J. Swope;

S. 1398. An act for the relief of Elinor Leugers;

S. 1512. An act to amend the Alien Registration Act, 1940, by making it a criminal offense to reproduce alien registration receipt cards;

S. 1570. An act to further amend the acts for promoting the circulation of reading matter among the blind;

Oct. 10

S. 1579. An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States; S. 1608. An act for the relief of the Neal Storage Co.;

S. 1649. An act to authorize the payment of certain claims of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation arising out of loss of tools destroyed by fire at Parker Dam, Ariz.;

S. 1655. An act for the relief of Victor M. Lenzer, former special disbursing agent, Department of Labor; and

S. 1709. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgments upon the claims against the United States of I. M. Cook, J. J. Allen, Radiator Specialty Co., and the R. & W. Motor Lines, Inc.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3827. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Thatcher and their two minor children, Marjorie Thatcher and Bobby Thatcher; and

H. R. 5202. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minor workers in the District of Columbia, and to establish a Minimum Wage Board, and define its powers and duties, and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages for such workers, and for other purposes," approved September 19, 1918.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.), the House, pursuant to its order heretofore entered, adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, October 10, 1941, at 11 o'clock a. m.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold public hearings on Tuesday, October 14, 1941, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider H. R. 3254, to safeguard and protect further the lives of fishermen at sea and to place fishing boats under the supervision of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, and for other purposes.

CENSUS COMMITTEE

There will be a meeting of the Census Committee on Tuesday, October 14, 1941, at 10 o'clock a. m., for hearings on the Quinquennial Census.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

The Committee on Agriculture will hold hearings on Tuesday, October 14, 1941, at 10 o'clock a. m., in room 1324, to consider H. R. 5366, marketing quotas on potatoes.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

976. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 21,

1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Iowa and Cedar Rivers, Iowa, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved August 28, 1937; to the Committee on Flood Control.

977. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 21, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination of canal from Ouachita River to Huttig, Ark., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

978. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 16, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on reexamination of Connecticut River between Hartford, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass., requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted April 17, 1940; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

979. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 21, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on reexamination of Pee Dee River, S. C., requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted March 26, 1940; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 5784. A bill to consolidate the police and municipal courts of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1236). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BLAND: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 5509. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to requisition or purchase motorboats, yachts, and similar vessels for Coast Guard use; with amendment (Rept. No. 1239). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CURTIS: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 5554. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of a naturalized wife, husband, or child under 21 years of age residing abroad with husband or wife a native-born national of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1240). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MAAS: Committee on Naval Affairs. S. 1731. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide salvage facilities, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1241). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 5653. A bill to extend, under certain conditions, the time for examination of monthly accounts covering expenditures by disbursing officers of the Army after the date of actual receipt by bureaus and offices of the War Department, and before transmitting the same to the General Accounting Office; without amendment (Rept. No. 1242). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Insular Affairs. Senate Joint Resolution 105. Joint resolution transferring the administration of

the homestead projects established in the Virgin Islands from the government of the Virgin Islands to the Department of Agriculture; with amendment (Rept. No. 1243). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. O'CONNOR: Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. H. R. 5142. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the extent of damages suffered by landowners and water users on the Owyhee reclamation project, Oregon, due to a break in the North Canal of such project; with amendment (Rept. No. 1244). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 2922. A bill for the relief of Albert Edward Whiteside; with amendment (Rept. No. 1237). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Invalid Pensions. H. R. 5798. A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain dependents of veterans of the Civil War; without amendment (Rept. No. 1238). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN:

H. R. 5799. A bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of bridges across a portion of the Minnesota River in the State of Minnesota," approved March 15, 1904; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 5800. A bill authorizing advancements from the Federal Works Administrator for the provision of certain defense public works and equipment in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia

By Mr. SUTPHIN:

H. R. 5801. A bill for a complete survey of the physical-education resources existing within the United States now in use as outdoor recreative and competitive areas, gymnasias, stadia, swimming pools, parks, etc., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. IZAC:

H. R. 5802. A bill to amend certain provisions of law relative to the withdrawal of brandy for fortification of wines and production of wines, brandy, and fruit spirits so as to remove therefrom certain unnecessary restrictions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHULTE:

H. R. 5803. A bill to amend H. R. 5049 entitled "An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TOLAN:

H. R. 5804. A bill to amend an act of June 26, 1940, to authorize defense training in the Civilian Conservation Corps; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. J. Res. 237. Joint resolution to repeal section 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, and

for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 5793. A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain dependents of veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 5805. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Juan Ramirez; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1878. By Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, city of New York, opposing the proposed omnibus river and harbor bill; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1879. By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Resolution unanimously adopted by the West Virginia Industrial Union Council at its meeting held in Bluefield, W. Va., in July 1941, supporting the President and Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1880. Also, three resolutions adopted at the twenty-third Annual Department Convention of the American Legion of West Virginia, held at Huntington on August 31 and September 1 and 2, 1941; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1881. By Mr. WASIELEWSKI: Petition of the Employees of the Veterans' Administration at Wood, Wis., petitioning the Congress to investigate the cause of employees' dissatisfaction; to the Committee on Rules.

1882. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the American Association of State Highway Officials, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolutions with reference to legislation relative to public roads; to the Committee on Roads.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1941

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinitely Holy God, by night and day we are guarded by Thy care. Joined by faith in Moses and the Lamb we would seek that inrush of life that comes through the gateway of the spirit of our blessed Saviour. Thus humanity would forget its forced marches, its smiting aches, and its unbrotherly hatreds. Heavenly Father, increase the power of faith in us; drive from all breasts bewildering suspicion and dizzy imaginations, remembering our Elder Brother and walking in His ways. Look pityingly down upon all wearying people and send them dreams that shame doubt and fear, stretching our hand of help to touch the hands that pulsed once with human love. In this harsh and benighted day enable us to foster the ideal type of Christian brotherhood. Let us live to trust men, thus engaging in the chivalry of earth,

being helpful to the poor, gracious to the unthankful, with a loving heart to hold our faith in men undimmed and our trust in God unquenched; and Thine shall be the praise in the name of our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I have just received from the Government Printing Office an advance copy of volume 1 of the District of Columbia Code, 1940 edition, which has been prepared under the supervision of the Committee on Revision of the Laws, of which I have the honor to be the chairman. The Members' supply will be in the folding room today.

This edition is a complete revision of the structure of the Code, although, of course, no substantive changes have been made in existing laws relating to the District of Columbia. It contains all the laws of a general and permanent nature in force in or relating to the District of Columbia on January 3, 1941 except such laws as are of application to the District of Columbia by reason of being laws of the United States, general and permanent in nature.

The Committee on Revision of the Laws has spared no effort to make every improvement in the Code which was suggested by those who responded to a questionnaire circulated by the committee among the members of the bench and bar and other officers and employees of the District, as well as those improvements which the committee's own experience suggested. As a result, I am hopeful that this edition will be found extremely useful and usable by the public.

In line with the rearrangement of the subject matter this volume contains four parts, namely: Part I, Government of the District; Part II, Civil Procedure; Part III, Probate Law and Procedure; Part IV, Criminal Law and Procedure.

Volume 2 will contain Part V, General Statutes, arranged by titles in alphabetical order.

Complete cross-reference table showing the location in this edition of the sections of the 1929 edition is set forth, which will be found very helpful by those who have familiarized themselves with the arrangement of the 1929 edition; also the corresponding 1929 section number is set out in parentheses immediately following each section number of this edition. A new numbering system has been adopted which indicates in one number the title, chapter, and section.

The size of the pages of each volume has been reduced so that the Code will be more convenient to handle and with the new cover it will be a more attractive book. The index to volume 1 will be found at the end of that volume and a cumulative index, with the cross-reference tables and the tables of cases, will be found at the end of volume 2. This edition, for the first time, will be completely annotated and the annotations given with the amendments and changes in the laws will be kept up annually by pocket parts which can be inserted in the pocket inside the back cover of each volume.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 313), which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That VICTOR WICKERSHAM of the State of Oklahoma be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Agriculture.

The resolution was agreed to.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 314).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That JOE HENDRICKS of the State of Florida be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Appropriations.

The resolution was agreed to.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 110]

Barry	Gavagan	Mason
Bates, Ky.	Geyer, Calif.	Merritt
Beam	Gifford	Moser
Bell	Gilchrist	O'Connor
Buck	Farrington	O'Day
Burdick	Harris, Va.	Osmers
Byron	Hinshaw	Patrick
Carter	Hook	Rivers
Celler	Houston	Romjue
Chapman	Jacobsen	Schaefer, Ill.
Clark	Jarman	Smith, Pa.
Cluett	Kennedy	Somers, N. Y.
Connery	Michael J.	Sparkman
Courtney	Kilburn	Starnes, Ala.
Douglas	Kleberg	To'an
Eliot, Mass.	Kopplemann	Van Zandt
Englebright	McArde	West
Fish	McGranery	Wheat
Fannagan	Marcantonio	Winter
Flannery		

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 374 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL-DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942—LEASE-LEND

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5788, the second supplemental national-defense

appropriation bill, 1942, with Mr. BLAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to make a statement. When the Committee rose last night the first paragraph had been read.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. This is an appropriation bill, and in fairness to the Members of the House I think it would be better if we had a definite understanding as to the method of its reading. It will, I understand, be read by paragraphs and not by sections. The first paragraph, for instance, will end on line 8 of page 2, the second on line 14, the third on line 17, and the fourth on line 19, and so on; and with reference to each paragraph amendments may be offered to that particular paragraph and that particular paragraph only. After the Clerk has read another paragraph amendments to the preceding paragraph will not be in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has correctly stated the situation. This is an appropriation bill. The statement of the gentleman is correct.

The Clerk read as follows:

(1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof, \$1,190,000,000.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Page 2, line 17, strike out "\$1,190,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,090,000,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I sat in the hearings on the lend-lease items of this bill as a member of the War Department appropriations subcommittee. I intend to vote for this bill on final passage. I hope that no crippling amendments will be adopted. I am just as much interested as anyone could be in having the proper ordnance supplies for our own Army and also to carry out the decided policy of the Congress and the country with respect to aid to the countries that are fighting the aggressor nations.

This particular item proposes a total of \$1,190,000,000 for ordnance supplies of various kinds. Of that there is a lump sum of \$300,000,000 for spot-cash purchases. In the whole bill under the lend-lease items there are approximately \$1,000,000,000 for spot-cash purchases. Spot-cash purchases under the interpretation we were told covers the unforeseeable requirements. After the Division of Defense Aid has gone over the requisitions of the British, and after they have gone over the requisitions from the other nations they have made a guess on extras and have suggested lump amounts for unforeseeable items, unspecified items. I wish it were possible for every Member of the House to have heard the hearings in detail and to have heard the specified items. They covered everything that the experts could suggest. We had some confidential data put before us that gave

specified items, but in this item of \$1,190,000,000 there is \$750,000,000 for the War Department to expend, and of that \$750,000,000, \$300,000,000 is for spot-cash purchases or unforeseeable requirements.

The purpose of my amendment in reducing the total amount by \$100,000,000 is to apply that \$100,000,000 to a reduction of the \$300,000,000, which is the lump sum for spot-cash purchases. It leaves \$200,000,000, which should be ample for the unforeseeable requirements in this category until we pass another appropriation bill.

Those of you who have struggled with the tax bill, those of you who are bothered by the size of the figures, those of you who are looking at what we are spending and what we are raising in taxes ought to be concerned with finding out where it may be possible to reduce the amount of money that we shall seek to raise in taxes.

In reducing this item by \$100,000,000, it is merely reducing from \$300,000,000 to \$200,000,000 the lump sum for spot-cash purchases or for the unforeseeable requirements. The Congress of the United States and this House know that there is no hesitation on the part of this House to vote appropriations for every specific item that has come along. Not only that, but we have been generous in making emergency funds available to the President and to the War Department. But here, after setting up in our regular appropriation bills all that the Army has asked for for our own requirements, all that the British and the Defense Aid Division have thought are desirable for particular and specific purposes for ordnance, I am merely suggesting that the lump sum of \$300,000,000 be reduced to \$200,000,000 in the case of this particular item. That is one way we will get at this over-all \$1,000,000,000 of spot-cash or lump-sum items in the total bill.

Mr. HOPE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. Unless the gentleman makes the amendment more specific, what assurance does he have that the reduction will be applied in the way he suggests?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The method of interpretation that has always been put upon reductions of an appropriations total has been to examine the legislative history. The purpose stated in the offering of the amendment will be a part of the legislative history of the bill.

Mr. HOPE. Of course, that would be given consideration, but the gentleman has no assurance that that will be done.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I do have the assurance that this is the customary method and that the Treasury and the General Accounting Office have been so guided in the past. The hearings and the data submitted to the committee do show specific items to the extent that they were allocated, and they specifically show that, of the total in this paragraph, \$300,000,000 is a lump sum for unforeseen spot purchases. My amendment is to reduce that item by \$100,000,000, still leaving \$200,000,000 as an emergency fund in this general category.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we much appreciate the assurance by the gentleman from South Dakota that he expects to support the bill. And in that connection, may I express the appreciation of the majority members of the committee for the cooperation he has given us at all stages of the hearings, and in the consideration and preparation of the bill pending its report to the House. But the amendment here strikes at one of the vital parts of the bill, one of the essential provisions in lend-lease appropriations; that is, the spot-cash purchases.

A thing that is true of any war, but particularly true of this war, is that you may always expect the unexpected. Conditions, situations, alignments, objectives change overnight. It is impossible to tell from day to day, impossible to predict even 12 hours in advance, what is going to happen and where it is going to happen. Out of a clear sky, within the brief interval of half an hour, or less, a bomb may destroy a key factory producing essential ordnance for the Allies.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. No part of this item would be available to build a factory or facility.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly not, but it would be necessary for us to supply, or make arrangements to supply, the ordnance which that factory was producing when bombed and that would come out of this fund. With 12 hours' notice we might have to supply munitions and critical equipment essential to the prosecution of the defense of England and therefore to our own defense which could not be provided in any other way.

An illuminating statement which completely answers any suggestion for reduction in this item is found in General Marshall's statement on page 332 of the hearings. Every Member should read that statement. In the light of that testimony it is evident that this amendment strikes at a vital part of the lend-lease program. He testifies that amounts ranging from ninety to ninety-eight million dollars are being spent by the War Department alone for these miscellaneous purposes every month. In other words, the War Department is spending at the rate of twelve hundred million dollars a year. The gentleman now proposes to strike out the provision for 1 entire month. If his amendment is agreed to there will be 1 month in which we will be helpless in event of such an emergency, and in emergencies which are materializing every week and on which the War Department is now spending \$98,000,000 every month.

Let me call the attention of members who are interested in the enactment of

this program to the fact that this is but the first of a series of related amendments. It is the entering wedge and the forerunner of similar raids of every category in the bill. There are similar items in every category, spot-cash items throughout the bill, supplying funds which must be available for instant use on a minute's notice. Emergencies are arising almost daily which make it necessary to have these emergency funds for "spot" or miscellaneous purchases.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment involves vastly more than the specific appropriation to which it applies. If agreed to, it opens the way to attacks on similar items throughout the bill. Encroachment upon these spot-cash items must be stopped now with the defeat of the first amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CASE of South Dakota) there were—ayes 84, noes 133.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

(3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories, \$385,000,000

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ENGEL: On page 2, line 22, strike out "\$385,000,000" and insert "\$325,000,000."

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, this item provides for \$385,000,000 to be expended for tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories.

Of this amount, according to the justifications we had in the committee, approximately \$319,000,000 is for the War Department. It was stated by my colleague the gentleman from South Dakota that \$1,000,000,000 of the total amount carried in this bill is for spot purchases or undetermined and unspecified amounts. This is approximately 20 percent of the total. Of the \$319,000,000 in this item for the War Department, \$135,000,000 was specified and \$184,000,000, or 60 percent of the item as given us for the War Department, was unspecified.

I have always felt, and I feel now, that one of the reasons why we have had such tremendous waste and extravagance in our Government is that we have turned over money to the departments in lump sums without earmarking the appropriations. Of course, the departments have to spend this money for particular purposes. However, to turn over to the War Department \$135,000,000 for specified items and then turn over to them \$184,000,000 for unspecified items—items for which they cannot even specify a purpose—I believe is absolutely wrong and conducive to waste and extravagance.

The cut which I propose by this amendment is only 33 percent and will leave the Department \$120,000,000 for spot purchases. It will leave them almost as much for spot purchases as for those they have specified. In other words, be-

sides the \$135,000,000 which they will have for specified items, they will have another \$120,000,000 for unspecified items. That, it seems to me, ought to be adequate.

If they need additional money, this Congress is in session, the Committee on Appropriations is in session, and they can come back here and get it at a time when they can specify the purpose for at least a part of it, and after we know what they have done with the other \$120,000,000.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does this situation hold generally true all the way through this bill?

Mr. ENGEL. Approximately \$1,000,000,000 of the \$6,000,000,000, or around 20 percent, represents unspecified items of this kind.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In the gentleman's opinion, is that 20 percent justified based on the showing before the committee?

Mr. ENGEL. It may be justified in connection with some items, but certainly that 60 percent of this item should be unspecified is not justified. I believe that in connection with certain items they must have some money for spot purchases, but certainly not as much as 60 percent.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, my good friend the gentleman from Michigan, who has been very helpful as a member of both the subcommittee and the committee, has a slight misconception on this item. He suggests that only a portion of it is for the War Department; as a matter of fact, all of it is for the War Department. It should be observed that the item is not limited to one country alone, and also that it is handled exclusively by the War Department. A comment made yesterday by a representative of the United States Army, and reported in this morning's press, is particularly in point. He said that the question as to whether Russia would be able to hold the line today depended on one thing; on whether Russia has sufficient reserves of tanks and antitank equipment to meet the attack. According to his statement it is purely a matter of equipment. If they have the reserve equipment, they will repulse the attack. If they do not have the equipment, the line would break and disaster would follow.

It indicates the importance of making full provision in advance so that if the test ever comes, and, through some unfortunate turn of fate, our reserves are called, we shall not find that due to the fact that we wanted to delay the appropriation of money we know we must eventually provide, we lack the equip-

ment necessary to repel a foe striking at the vitals of the Nation. If, unhappily, that time should ever come and the men at the front call for equipment, we want to be ready to produce it. We want to be equipped to hold the line.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. With pleasure.

Mr. ENGEL. This \$184,000,000 item to which I refer as unspecified is a part of the War Department item of \$319,000,000. Does the gentleman believe we ought to give them 60 percent unspecified as against 40 percent specified?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The entire amount is for the War Department, and, as we have said before, the unpredictable is happening every day, and when this particular situation arises we want to be prepared for it. I cite all Members who are interested in carrying out the purposes of the Lease-Lend Act and making provision for our defense to the statement of General Marshall, appearing on page 332 of the hearings:

The Defense Aid Supply Committee of the War Department has been clearing requests for miscellaneous items of equipment at the rate of about \$90,000,000 per month. Contrary to expectations, there has been no slowing up of this rate. Because of the exhaustion of the funds provided the War Department from the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1941, it has in some instances been necessary to forego or cancel the purchase of complete items of military equipment in order to provide sufficient funds for miscellaneous purchases.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Do I understand the gentleman to say that part of this aid now is for Russia? I understood the other day in general debate that none of this aid was for Russia.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is for the aid of those nations whose defense involves our defense. It is for the defense of America.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. When the Japs were running over China we did not say anything about our defense over there then. Why should we take it up as our defense now?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As the gentleman knows that the Lend-Lease Act was passed last March, and since that time, in compliance with it, and as rapidly as conditions permitted, we have been assisting, and will continue to assist, as opportunity offers, all nations whose defense contributes to our own defense.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly.

Mr. WHITE. In reviewing the struggle between China and Japan, does not the gentleman think our aid is a little belated?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Delaying these funds will not expedite it, and that is what this amendment seeks to do.

The author of the amendment proposes that we defer the appropriation and come back another time. We must prepare for all contingencies and conditions that might arise under which there would be no time to rush back for more money.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ENGEL) there were—ayes 83, noes 135.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

(4) Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, including the hire or other temporary use thereof, and equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories, \$850,000,000.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: On page 3, line 2, strike out "\$850,000,000" and insert "\$810,000,000."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to cut this item \$40,000,000. My reason for this is that although I am a member of the Appropriations Committee we did not have access to the break-down on these items. The subcommittee did not state what the items were for, but they submitted the statement that \$120,000,000 was for miscellaneous and spot items. They were not enumerated even to the subcommittee, but this additional \$120,000,000, or 20 percent of the total amount was to be placed in the hands of the Navy to do with the money as they deemed proper. With the great extravagances that are going on and the great amount of appropriations being made, do you want to place all your confidence in the Army, in the Navy, and in the Chief Executive? Do you not believe you ought to be guardians of the funds being appropriated and at least know something about what they are to be used for? There is \$120,000,000 in this item for miscellaneous and spot items, and I am asking that it be cut down to \$80,000,000. I am interested in the spot items, and I think we ought to be able to save \$40,000,000 here.

The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] tried to cut one of the other spot items \$100,000,000, and it was rejected. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] tried to cut one of the spot items \$60,000,000, and the committee rejected that. Now I am asking you to give your attention to a matter of \$40,000,000. Do you not think, under present-day conditions and in view of the situation of the Treasury, we should cut this item? Mr. Smith, the Director of the Budget, states we are running in the red over \$1,000,000,000 a month right now and that we will be running in the red over \$1,500,000,000 a month by February, and by next June we will be running in the red \$2,000,000,000 a month. Do you not think that you certainly ought to have enough sense of responsibility for the Government to try to save it from bankruptcy? Certainly you men are not going to permit this country to

be run by the bureaus. Are you going to sell or give away your birthright? Are you expecting the taxpayers of this country to be able to stand the pressure you are placing upon them? Certainly you cannot expect that, and is there not some help somewhere for those of us who are trying to bring about some economy in government and cut down these exorbitant expenditures? Greater appropriations have been made by this Congress than any other Congress in the history of the world, and the end is not in sight. Something must be done, or I can see nothing but bankruptcy.

I fear for the safety of the American Republic; I fear that the pressure that will be placed upon the Treasury Department to finance the things that we are doing in the near future would bring about a crash because you cannot finance them. Then, if you give these officials the opportunity to take \$120,000,000 and do with it what they choose, it certainly does not seem to me to be a reasonable thing to do. I would not do that in an organization in which I had the responsibility, and I certainly cannot grant that power here in Congress to anyone with my vote, and I think that if ever the time demanded that we be considerate, that we be alert to the dangers that we are placing our Nation in, it is now. Let us adopt this amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate upon this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, it would be very unfortunate for our effort to aid the democracies if any part of this billion dollars that is in this bill under the subject of unspecified items or spot purchases were curtailed. As I tried to point out when I addressed the Committee yesterday, we are not dealing with the ordinary appropriation bill. All of this fund goes to the Navy and the Maritime Commission for the purchase of boats, the thing that we need more than anything else, perhaps—for bottoms. Ordinarily when the Navy Department or the Maritime Commission come to Congress for \$850,000,000 for boats for their program for the next fiscal year, they can sit down and tell us the type of boats they want to buy, the size and the tonnage, the cost, and where they are going to have them built, and we can form some estimate of our own as to the cost or the necessities, and if in addition to that the Navy Department should say that in addition to the specified items they would like to have forty or fifty million extra, we would say "Nothing doing" and ask them to tell us what they wanted it for. But that is not the case here. Our defense effort is such here that we do not know today what the requirements of tomorrow are going to be. We are not trying to prevent the spending of this \$40,000,000.

Let us hope and pray that the Maritime Commission and the Navy will be able to spend the \$40,000,000 in the purchase of ships which we so badly need. That is the danger of taking it out. These requisitions come over to the Division of

Defense Aid Reports, and every time it is a changing picture. If the crisis on the Russian front should go against Russia and the whole battle scene should shift from one place to another, it is entirely possible that many of the items set out in this estimate presented to the Committee would not be needed, and that entirely different items would be required to be purchased in order to help the Allies.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. RICH. If what the gentleman says should happen to Russia, does the gentleman feel then that the United States should take the initiative, when Great Britain has not been on the Continent for a long time, and this country go over there and fight this war?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Oh, nobody has said anything about this country going over there and fighting any war. We are talking here about providing funds to buy naval and maritime ships to send supplies over there to the people who are doing the fighting of the war. In God's name, it has never been in history that a great nation was caught in the situation in which America is, and the only thing that she is asked to do is to furnish the implements of war. You are not to shoulder a gun; all you are asked to do is to furnish the implements of war, and to pay a little taxes, and some people are bellyaching about that.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman will find that we are paying more than a little taxes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Oh, I do not care about the taxes.

Mr. RICH. That is the trouble. And they are not bellyaching, and you will find out also that the leaders of this administration are trying to get us into this war—not only the leaders of this administration but Wendell Willkie as well.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Why does not the gentleman quit thinking about politics for a minute?

Mr. RICH. I am not thinking about politics; I am thinking about the safety of this Nation.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Why not start thinking about licking the pants off Hitler? That is what the gentleman ought to do.

Mr. RICH. I am thinking about America and her safety, and I do not want to wreck America to save some European countries asking us to do for them what they should do for themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICH) there were—ayes 69, noes 116.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

(7) Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles, \$1,875,000,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 3, line 11, strike out "\$1,875,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,575,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York to proceed for 10 minutes?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have voted for every item of appropriation that was in any way justified that has been sent up here by the administration. I voted for the \$7,000,000,000 that was appropriated for the lend-lease item last spring. Frankly, I expect to vote for this bill, regardless of whether it is put in shape or not. To my mind, we are just as much sabotaging the defense program when we appropriate funds that are not in the slightest degree justified as we are when we do not appropriate enough, when we permit people to waste our money, and when we appropriate money beyond all reason for things for which there is no justification before the committee. That is this particular case.

Let me say to you that the tables that have been submitted to us upon the obligation of funds and upon expenditures indicate that this fund clearly could not be properly obligated with reference to this situation within any reasonable time. Let me say to you that it provides funds beyond all reason for such things as butter, cheese, eggs, and all that sort of thing to be sent to Great Britain—beyond what they told us would be a comparable percentage of the requirements of the British people.

In addition to that, there is an item for spot purchases of \$187,000,000 on things that they could clearly specify.

In addition to that, there is an item for the construction of facilities in places which would take away from our own production for our own defense and for the supplying of things that are needed, millions of dollars. On one particular spot that I am personally well acquainted with—I am unable to mention it because of the situation—\$50,000,000 was asked; \$10,000,000 was allowed, and because of the size of the place not over \$1,000,000 could possibly be justified.

Now, are we going to be honest? Are we going to be for defense or are we just going to be foolish? That is the question I am presenting to you here. Are we going to be patriotic? Are we going to meet our responsibilities, or are we going to run out on them?

Now, this question was raised. I happened to be on the floor in connection with a matter when this lend-lease bill itself was passed. I told the House in response to a question from the majority side of the aisle that every item that was in requests for appropriations would be scrutinized by me just as carefully and just as thoroughly as any item for our own defense and just as thoroughly and just as carefully as any item for other purposes for this Government, and that I should come to the House and I should tell them when those funds were asked for, if they were not justified. That case

is so clearly presented here that I would feel as if I were unpatriotic, as if I were sabotaging the defense program if I did not come to you and say that this item ought to be cut. I am not trying to cut it as much as the hearings would seem to justify. I am cutting in two what my own figures would be as to what ought to be cut off of this figure. I am asking you to reduce this appropriation \$300,000,000—from \$1,875,000,000 to \$1,575,000,000. I do it because I do not want to see things wasted. I do not want to see things allowed that are not for national defense and that are not needed. I do not want to see things that we are going to require, things that we need to send to Great Britain, cut down. I do not want to see things that we require for our own defense cut down, when it is not necessary because we have wasted our substance on things that we do not need.

I present this to you from the strongest and most sincere and patriotic motives, and I hope that this amendment will be adopted, and that this vote will not be on partisan lines, but will be upon American lines.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sure the gentleman does not want to keep food from hungry people in England. Did I understand the gentleman to say he thinks we are sending too much food over there?

Mr. TABER. We have not been, but the money I have left in here will more than take care of all it is proposed to send over there in over a year. The money I have left in there will take care of every needed item. I have cut less than half of what the hearings would justify being cut. There are other items, industrial articles and commodities included in here, and it is absolutely without any justification whatever for such an enormous amount.

Mr. JENSEN. Does not the gentleman think that if the English people knew they were assured of plenty of food they would do a better job and fight a little harder and know that America was really backing them with food as well as bullets?

Mr. TABER. Of the things they have asked for through their own representatives, the funds that I have left in here would provide all the food that they have asked for and 50 percent more, for over a year.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to say to the gentleman that I am not going to take any chances. I am going to have to oppose his amendment.

Mr. TABER. I am sorry the gentleman does not want to go along with the hearings and justifications that have been presented to the committee. I am sorry the situation does not permit me to go into all the details I would like to.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And if this extra \$300,000,000 is ruthlessly used it serves the purpose of advancing prices in this country against our own people in an unnecessary and inflationary manner and

cuts directly across the whole program of national defense.

Mr. TABER. It does.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. If this money were appropriated, would any of it be used to feed the starving people in Belgium, in Norway, in Holland, and some of those other conquered countries?

Mr. TABER. I do not know. That would depend upon the military situation that might result.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. DITTER. I think the gentleman from Iowa should be reminded of the fact that the figures upon which the justifications were based provided a food over-all cost of \$100 per year per person. Our own over-all food estimate—that is, for our own people in our own country—is only \$114 per person. Certainly that which we provide for somebody else should be reasonably in line with what we provide for our own.

Mr. TABER. They tell us that we were asked to provide only 25 percent of their requirements.

Mr. DITTER. In other words, we should not provide their requirements 100 percent.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has exhibited during the crowded days devoted to the preparation of this bill a painstaking industry and a statesmanship of the highest order, and I am glad to have this opportunity to express the appreciation of the majority members of the committee for the nonpartisan and patriotic attitude taken by him, and the minority members of the committee under his leadership, particularly the invaluable cooperation and assistance they have rendered in bringing the bill to the floor in its present form.

I fully concur in all the gentleman says on the importance of scrutinizing every item in the measure. With that in view, we took exceptional precaution to insure a closer study of the bill than is usually accorded the supply bills. For example, instead of entrusting it to the one subcommittee, as is the custom, we assembled three subcommittees, comprising the more experienced members of both parties. Every facility was provided for examination and a cross-examination of all witnesses who might be in position to supply information and no witnesses were dismissed until each member indicated he had completed his inquiry. At the close of the hearings the subcommittees and the full committee, by overwhelming majorities of both parties, approved the bill in the form in which submitted to the House.

May I call attention also to the fact that this bill and the estimates compris-

ing it are not the recommendation of any one man or of any one group of men. It is a collaboration by the most eminent scientists, the most experienced experts, specialists and technicians, the highest ranking officials of the United States Army and Navy, and last but not least the most successful businessmen, labor leaders, and captains of industry, some of whom gave up large salaries and made other sacrifices in order to serve their country. All had their part and contributed to their particular phase in the drafting of the measure. Nothing was left to surmise or conjecture. It is the composite product of the best minds in America and represents the considered judgment and combined wisdom of the ablest array of authorities which could be assembled.

Now the gentleman does not specify just what particular amounts he wants to cut. This item includes a number of things. It includes \$1,000,000,000 for food; it includes \$92,500,000 for tanker service, which is indispensable for transportation purposes; it includes \$217,750,000 for the Navy for oil and bases; it includes \$562,000,000 for the Treasury for agricultural machinery, road machinery, railway machinery, other equipment, supplies, and other expenses of that sort. The gentleman asks us to make a blind slash here, but does not tell us just what it is he wants particularly to eliminate. However, since the greater part of the item is for food, it is to be taken for granted that it is proposed to take the \$300,000,000, or larger part of it, out of food. Let us have one or two authoritative opinions on that from people who are in a position to know. For example, we find in this morning's press the opinion of Surgeon General Parran, of the United States Public Health Service, who this summer made a personal inspection of health conditions in England with special reference to nutrition—and that means food. Upon his return to America he reported: "There is a narrow margin between the present British food ration and widespread malnutrition." In other words, there is a very close line between a subsistence diet and a starvation diet in England today. Then he goes on to make a further statement, which is of particular interest to us at this time. He says:

In the interest of their strength and our own safety the British food position must not be allowed to worsen. We dare not permit the diet of the British worker to be less than now. Only from America can they get this food.

Now, General Marshall tells us they asked for more than twice the amount carried in this bill. The presumption is, therefore, that they asked for a great deal more for food than we gave them. We cut down the amount of food they asked, yet this amendment proposes to cut it still further when, according to the head of our own Public Health Service, their food ration is already within a narrow margin of "widespread malnutrition."

Let us note the testimony of one more witness on the subject. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, in his testimony before the committee—testimony which was not

questioned—said the amount provided for food in this bill for the next 5 months was essential for British sustenance, for British morale, for our defense for the next 5 months. Yet this amendment proposes to reduce the amount of food even below the cut made before it reached the committee.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In just a moment I shall be glad to yield.

We are dealing with a vital matter. There is more than the military aspect to be considered, as serious as that is. It has its humanitarian phase as well as the strictly military phase. This appropriation provides for the sustenance of women and children behind the lines. It has the elements of suffering and tragedy. The amendment should be rejected.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired, all time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 71, noes 97.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN: On page 3, after line 11, insert a proviso as follows: "Provided, That none of the funds in this item or any other items in this bill shall be used for the purchase of farm tractors."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Is this amendment offered to paragraph 7?

The CHAIRMAN. It is offered to paragraph 7.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, permission was asked and given to close debate on all amendments to this section.

Mr. TABER. That was upon my amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We asked to close debate on the paragraph and all amendments thereto.

Mr. TABER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The request, as the Chair recalls it, was on the paragraph and all amendments thereto.

Mr. TABER. The request has been on every amendment as to the particular amendment only.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In this instance it was to the paragraph and all amendments thereto.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I state that had we been able to hear any such request we certainly would have objected.

Mr. TABER. It was made the other way, and I ask for the record.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] may have 5 minutes in which to present his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I believe all of us are in sympathy with one thing in this particular bill and that is to see to it that the people of Britain and other democracies obtain all necessary food. I regret that no plan has yet been worked out whereby the occupied nations of Europe, conquered by the Nazi oppressor, can receive of the surplus we have in this United States. Surely there should be some way for the Red Cross, for instance, to handle the delivery of our flour and food to Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Poland, and other occupied countries, where the people face a winter of starvation. If this bill provided for such plan, I would gladly vote whatever money was necessary to accomplish such a humanitarian purpose. No such plan is contemplated, however.

My amendment to prevent the using of any of these funds contained in this \$6,000,000,000 gift to Britain and other nations is offered in order to prevent our taxpayers from donating more than 10,000 farm tractors with which to break up new agricultural land in Britain, when we here in America are paid to remove our land from production. Far better to ship Britain and China and other nations the wheat, corn, and other foods of which we have a surplus, and at the same time give our farmers the opportunity to till our good soil to capacity. Our corn and wheat is not at parity level, and until our farmers receive parity prices for what they produce, I am going to refuse to vote for any \$10,000,000 expenditure in farm tractors, designed to put 50 percent more farm land under the plow in Britain. Yes; just that much more competition for our own farmers, and our people will have to later pay huge taxes to clean up these billions of dollars—\$13,000,000,000—given in lease-lend aid to foreign nations.

Mr. Chairman, we have hundreds of millions of bushels of sealed corn and wheat, let alone other grains, in storage in the United States. Is it not foolish, Members of this House, to hold on to our surplus and instead ship 10,000 tractors, along with gasoline and fuel oil, to Britain to open up new farming acreage of 4,000,000 acres of land? We have the manpower here to produce corn and wheat; we have land we are being paid to keep out of production; why not let our farmers produce this food for Britain?

It seems utterly foolish to me that we should take \$10,000,000 or more of our own taxpayers' money to furnish our own farmers with further competition when our people are not as yet receiving a decent price in the Midwest for the grains they produce.

Our farmers today find difficulty to secure farm machinery they order. Steel is becoming difficult to obtain, even for grain storage bins. Yet, in this bill, you appropriate money for a huge quantity of tractors, the material contained in which we need badly in America for other purposes, national defense and otherwise.

Would it not be much better to ship our stored grain to Britain and China and let them use their manpower to fight against the aggressors, instead of plowing up 4,000,000 acres of pasture land needed for dairy cattle? Is it right, my friends, to not permit our own farmers to produce this grain, which we can easily produce? I am willing to give Britain, China, and the oppressed peoples of Europe all of our surplus food.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Has the gentleman been furnished any figures as to the amount of funds that have been expended for the purpose of buying tractors to be sent abroad under the \$7,000,000,000 appropriation bill that has already passed?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The Acting Secretary of Agriculture in a letter to the committee stated that requisition has been made for 10,285 agricultural tractors. We do know that a good many farm tractors have been exported to Britain under the original lease-lend appropriation of seven billions.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. We have information that they obtained a large order under this previous lend-lease bill and that is what we want to know.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. We know that. We also know that 1,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine instead of butter has gone across to Britain, and that is another thing I object to strenuously. Argentine butter is beginning to come into the United States to depress our butter prices, while oleo is leaving our shores for Britain.

Do you want to send steel out of our country in the form of tractors, do you want to offer competition to our own farmers, do you want to make it so that we must export gasoline and fuel oil—to Britain to operate tractors so they can produce food, when we have here in America hundreds of millions of bushels of grain, of corn, of wheat in the Midwest awaiting only parity price for sale? Should not Britain's manpower be fighting against the Nazis on a second front, rather than to be riding farm tractors? Must the farmer of America be refused an opportunity to sell his surplus today, when it is needed, at a fair price, when industry is waxing rich on lease-lend profits?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And all of this going on when our own farmers cannot purchase new corn binders to harvest their present crop?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Exactly. One of my neighbors in Minnesota has been trying all fall to obtain delivery on a corn picker, even though prices have advanced.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And when they cannot even buy repair parts for the old

machines, to say nothing about new ones, according to the testimony of Mr. Donald Nelson before the Banking and Currency Committee last week?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. The gentleman has just stated that he is very much opposed to sending a quantity of oleomargarine over to Britain.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I do not care to go into that as my time is limited but surely I can see no good in exporting oleo when we have at the same time Argentine butter clamoring at our ports for entry.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. How about pork products? Are we going to send them over there?

Mr. TABER. Does not the gentleman think it would be the worst thing in the world for the British to plow up their pasture land and get rid of their cattle and sheep?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Exactly. If anything is needed for dairy products it is good pasture land. Moreover, the British do not have the farm labor available for the purpose of farming it. They say they do not have enough manpower to create a second front against Germany, now when Russia seems to be collapsing. Surely they do not have the men to produce food, while we have an unlimited quantity of food over here. Let our farmers produce it. All we ask for it is a fair price, based on parity with the things we must buy.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. What is more, the British cannot do it efficiently. They are trying to teach the people to farm and the gentleman knows from his experience that you cannot do that in 6 months or a year.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may have 2 minutes in which to close the debate on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

Mr. DITTER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I wonder whether the distinguished gentleman from Missouri would agree to a unanimous-consent request that 5 minutes be allowed the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, they have already had 5 minutes, and we asked for only 2 minutes.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I know my friend from Missouri wants to be fair. There was a misunderstanding with reference to the original request.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Five and two seems to be fair enough. I hope the gentleman will be fair.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will hear me through.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am always willing to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. There was a misunderstanding with reference to the gentleman's original request. To straighten

that out, we now ask that the gentleman from Minnesota be allowed 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. To straighten it out, we voluntarily gave the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] 5 minutes.

Mr. DITTER. Of course, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman wants to roll roughshod over us, then we shall resort to tactics of the same kind.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask for the production of the record.

Mr. DITTER. What is more, we shall ask for a quorum call.

Mr. TABER. I understood the request to be to close debate on the amendment only, and I am sure I am correct.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I shall be glad to have the record produced, but in the meantime I withdraw my request and ask for a vote on the amendment, without any representation from the committee at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The record is called for and will be read.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] be allowed to proceed for 2 minutes.

Mr. RICH. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota be allowed to proceed for 5 minutes, which will make 10 minutes on that side, and that the committee be allowed 2 minutes to reply.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota may have 5 minutes and that he may have 2 minutes to reply, at which time the debate will close. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair assumes that the request for the production of the record is withdrawn.

Mr. TABER. It is, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], to strike from this bill the appropriation for 10,285 tractors to be sent to England.

In addition to the reasons that have been advanced by the gentleman from Minnesota, I wonder how many Members of the House have ever viewed the agricultural lands of England, Scotland, and Wales, on whose cultivation and productive capacity the British Isles are in part dependent. You may have in mind that they are large tracts of land cultivated in the same manner as our farms in this country. I assure you as one who has seen them that the great majority of these farms are very small fields. How in heaven's name the British Empire could use on these lands for agricultural purposes the 10,285 tractors they are asking for is beyond my comprehension as a reasonable individual, and this at a time when we need for our own agriculture and for our own national defense the steel that will be required to make those tractors for our farms and our own national defense.

It is my hope that Mr. Stettinius will use the same practical judgment in handling requests from the British Empire

for this sort of implements that he used when he managed the great corporation of which he was formerly the head. I think this is absolutely making a gift to England of tractors for which they have so few persons trained to operate them. The operators would have to be trained, and, further, these tractors would be of no practical use to the British Empire.

I rise in support of this amendment and strenuously object to the appropriation of this vast amount of money for an absolutely impractical purpose that would be of no benefit to the people of the British Empire, unless the tractors are to be sold commercially in competition with our own manufacturers and our own farm industry, and I certainly rise in objection to such use.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the members of the Committee will support this amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I say to the Committee that just the other day I heard from home that it is impossible to secure a piece of machinery that has been ordered for some time, even as far back as last spring, from the International Harvester Co. It seems foolish to spend money to send 10,000 tractors abroad when we farmers in Minnesota cannot obtain the machinery we need.

Mr. O'HARA. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Has it occurred to the gentleman that the purpose of getting these tractors is to send them into South Africa to develop the millions and millions of fertile acres of land owned by the British Empire, so that that country will be one of our principal competitors in the production of agricultural products? I am for the amendment. I think we should not forget our own people.

Mr. O'HARA. I think the gentleman may be absolutely right in his observation. Whether these tractors are sent to South Africa or used in England, they will be used to produce agricultural products in direct competition with our own farmers.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOOK. Just yesterday a city in my district asked for a priority for one tractor for the purpose of carrying on a necessary W. P. A. job, and it could not even get that.

Mr. O'HARA. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this item was put in the bill and the amount of the appropriation agreed to on the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture. I trust Members will find occasion to read the letter addressed to Director Stettinius by the Department on this specific subject under

date of September 30 and quoted at page 449 of the hearings before the committee. The provision is included first because it is cheaper to encourage them to produce their food rather than for us to produce it and ship it over. And it goes without saying that under such circumstances they are much more nearly certain of getting it.

Furthermore, in view of the fact that we cannot give them more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of food at this time and especially in view of the fact that they need much more than this item calls for, it is difficult to understand the theory on which we should deny them both the food and this essential food-producing machinery.

So far as the farmer is concerned, no later than this morning I took up this phase of the matter with responsible officials of one of the representative farm organizations—perhaps the most widely distributed of all the national farm organizations geographically—and was assured that they had no objection to the encouragement and facilitations of the domestic production of food in England by the English themselves. On the question of the curtailment of the supply of cattle in England, it is a matter of common knowledge that due to the exigencies of war, particularly the reduced supply of food formerly imported from the Continent, large numbers of herds have had to be sacrificed because of lack of provender, and as a result vast areas formerly devoted to pasturage must lie fallow unless some provision is made for their cultivation. This item is included in order to make possible the utilization of these idle acres for the production of foodstuffs which otherwise would have to be grown, dehydrated, processed, transported, and delivered with all attendant hazards and expense.

It is difficult to harmonize the inconsistent and contradictory positions taken by the proponents of this amendment who on one item vote to cut down the amount of food sent and in the next object to measures permitting them to produce their own food. And that in the face of evidence that both provisions combined will not supply the full amount needed and the further fact that the Secretary of Agriculture testified that American farmers will get \$700,000,000 of the \$1,000,000,000 appropriated for food under the bill. The amendment should be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) there were—ayes 78, noes 89.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN and Mr. CANNON of Missouri.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 95, noes 137.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

(c) For necessary services and expenses for carrying out the purposes of the act of March

11, 1941, not specified or included in the foregoing, \$285,000,000.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is as the Clerk's desk. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 3, line 20, strike out "\$285,000,000" and insert "\$235,000,000."

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, the total amount of this item is \$285,000,000. I have cut the amount \$50,000,000. In this item of \$285,000,000 there is an item of \$90,000,000 for construction of warehouses. I call your attention to page 431 of the hearings, where this subject was taken up and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] asked this question:

Suppose you tell us how much you have stored right now.

General SPALDING. Yes, sir; I can tell you. We have about 300,000 square feet now in use that is under my control. * * *

Mr. LUNLOW. You have an item of \$185,000,000, and I want to know how much of that is for construction work.

General SPALDING. About half of it.

Then the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] questioned him a little further down about the cost:

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you give us a break-down showing how much the cost per square foot is estimated to be?

General SPALDING. The cost per square foot of covered storage in this country is estimated to be about \$5. The cost for open storage is considerably less, as in open storage no buildings are erected. But the railroad tracks and roads must be laid and laid far enough apart to allow for storage between the tracks. * * *

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like to see something about where the \$90,000,000 is going.

General SPALDING. Well, it is more than \$90,000,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is what?

General SPALDING. It is more than \$90,000,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. I am talking about the construction item. You certainly do not expect to ask us to turn over to you \$90,000,000 and let you spend it any way you wish without giving us a break-down on it?

General SPALDING. Yes; I do expect that.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me we are making a dangerous departure from the regular procedure of this Congress in Budget financing for the needs of our own Government and for the needs of lease-lend. We should raise the flag of caution when this sort of procedure is attempted. I join in the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from New York when he said that we cannot claim to wrap ourselves up in the flag exclusively because we answer "yes" to every call that is made on the recommendation of the Budget Bureau for funds for lease-lend. It seems to me we owe a responsibility as Members of the last great deliberative body in the world to scrutinize every expenditure if justified, and especially if not justified. There is absolutely no justification for this item. I have proposed to cut down the amount only \$50,000,000. Certainly this is not an unreasonable request. It seems to me that if we had all the facts before us, \$90,000,000 should be cut.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. JENSEN. Did I understand the gentleman to say that somebody had

testified that it costs \$5 per square foot to build storage space?

Mr. JONES. That is correct.

Mr. JENSEN. Five dollars will build four square feet of storage space of the kind of storage necessary for this equipment. Being in the building game for 24 years, I want the House to know that a dollar per square foot is very adequate for good, even permanent storage space. The gentleman's amendment certainly is justified, and I trust that it will be adopted.

Mr. JONES. I thank the gentleman for his observation, and I know of his experience in the construction game. I hope the members of the Committee will listen to the words of an experienced contractor at this hour.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent, as a member of the Committee of Appropriations, that I may continue for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, that brings up another phase of our Appropriations Committee proceedings, that I think we should appraise at this time. The Appropriations Committee largely devotes its time to hearing the members of the Cabinet and their subordinates on estimates for funds. The hearings on this bill were conducted no differently.

One witness, an Army general, just pulls the request out of his hat. His testimony raises a question that should be answered by numerous witnesses to give the Appropriations Committee a comprehensive view of the storage problem. The committee should have time to determine the entire amount of available storage space in England and America. The Federal Works Agency has a comprehensive file of available unused warehouse space. The Defense Contract Service has the same. Before passing a \$90,000,000 warehouse construction item, it seems to me, there ought to be a comprehensive report in the hearing on the space offered to the Government for warehouse storage. The officials of the British Government should make a report of the space available for warehousing in England. I quote from a letter sent from Birmingham, England, to an Ohio manufacturer. This is only one letter. If proper publicity were given the facts that this letter presents, no doubt it could be multiplied manifold. I read it to show the House that our procedure is unfortunate, because we have no facilities under the established practice to hear evidence from private individuals that might give the American Congress a more comprehensive view of need, or lack of need, of this sort of item. Here is the letter, dated June 20, 1941:

ANGLO AMERICAN EQUIPMENTS, LTD.,
June 20, 1941.

MESSRS. BARR RUBBER PRODUCTS CO.,
Sandusky, Ohio.

DEAR SIRS: We are in a position to supply you with all kinds of rubber goods either finished or unfinished which are manufactured in this country.

As you know there is a great deal of export trade at the present time, and we shall be very pleased to receive a definite inquiry from

you, to which we will give our immediate and best attention. If possible, we should welcome any inquiry by cable, so that we can settle the matter without any delay.

In the hope that we shall have the pleasure of doing business with you to our mutual advantage, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

FOR ANGLO AMERICAN
EQUIPMENTS, LTD.,
M. SPINGLER,
Managing Editor.

Mr. Chairman, how much storage space is available in England now used by private commercial interests of England at this time, when they claim that they are on their knees? Nobody knows. This committee does not know, the President does not know. It behooves us to make appraisal so that we are not robbed under the guise of generosity to those who come as friends or as beggars to our doors. I hope the Committee will sustain the amendment.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I believe that the best way to eliminate nazi-ism and to lick the pants off Adolf Hitler, as our friend from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] said a little while ago, is to eliminate items that we consider in the best of our judgment to be waste in this bill; and when an amendment such as that proposed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is under consideration, I feel that one is doing his duty to rise in support of this. Therefore at this time I say that I believe that only by a careful scrutiny of the various items which are brought up from time to time and which are incorporated in this bill may we arrive at an intelligent appraisal and final passage of a bill to adequately aid the democracies of the world. It is now some 15 months since the President called both Houses of Congress together and expressly announced the necessity for a vast military and rearmament program. I responded, as did most of the Members, to that call, and have not been hesitant in voting upon measure after measure which called for the appropriation of billions of dollars for defense which this House authorized.

At this time I want to say that my patriotism is once more aroused, and I am glad to pass, as I did last March upon \$7,000,000,000, upon the \$6,000,000,000 which we are called upon today by this House to approve in defense of our way of life and our form of government.

I say at this time, Mr. Chairman, that only by close scrutiny and examination of this bill or any other measure before the Congress can the American people realize the absolute necessity of careful spending and of careful administration of every item which is appropriated.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman care to yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Yes; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I appreciate the very fine statement the gentleman has made, and I know he wants information on the subject. As the gentleman, of course, will realize, in the next 4 or 5 months American industry will begin to reach the peak of its production for all of these billions of dollars we have

been appropriating. At that time planes, tanks, guns, powder, ammunition, processed food products, and all of the various categories that we have appropriated billions of dollars for and building factories to produce will be rolling off the lines. The experts who know tell us that they do not have storage space to put that stuff and that this is needed for that purpose until it can be transferred from storage into bottoms to be carried abroad.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. What the gentleman says may be true, but I feel there is enough elasticity in the administration of this bill to allow such procedure to go along unhampered.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I wish to emphasize my desire to see every effort launched both by this country and by the countries that are interested in the form of government which the United States espouses to the end that the aggressors throughout Europe may be throttled, may be stopped in their tracks. It is my sincere hope, and I am sure the majority of my colleagues and a majority of the American people share that hope with me, that upon the battlefields of Russia the vicious, ugly outlaws of communism and nazi-ism may find themselves so hard-pressed that in battle they will exterminate each other, with the result that the American form of government will be preserved for generations to come.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there is certainly a duty and responsibility on the part of Members of Congress to scrutinize every item in this bill. But it is equally important that when we do take action we take it upon a sound basis of reasoning. We may say that the estimates were prepared hurriedly or they were padded, but in order to be equally intelligent we must be able to put our finger on the part that is extravagant and that should be cut down, and we should not issue a blanket order and say, "It does not sound right to me, therefore I want to cut it down."

We found in the committee that when you go into these items as presented by the bureau heads they are the result of conscientious thought. The administration has done the best job they could. On this particular item I questioned the man who testified, and I realized that somewhere possibly there was some extravagance, if you wish to call it that, but I made no motion after hearing all the testimony to cut it down, because I could not tell where I could intelligently make that motion and where the estimate could intelligently be cut.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. In just a moment.

In the first place, this does not provide for one dime out of America for any

of these warehouses. The statement was made that it was something for England. There is not one cent here for any warehouse facility other than in this country.

Another statement was made that you can build storage at a cost of \$1 per square foot. I would like to say to the gentleman who made the statement that the gentleman can do the Government a great service by going to any of our departments, because they have not been able to get a price less than from \$3 to \$5, and that has been the testimony for a long period of time.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. In just a moment. If I have time, I will be very happy to yield.

I do not believe it has been brought out that this amount of money provides facilities not only for the \$5,985,000,000 here appropriated, but for the previous \$6,090,000,000 that has been provided under the former appropriation for lend-lease. These are facilities for \$12,000,000,000. Is it not ridiculous to talk about foodstuffs being prepared and sent to the point of shipment, without a single place to put them, to keep them out of the weather? Is it not ridiculous to talk about fragile machinery, airplanes, and other articles to be used, and not to have a place to take them out of the weather? This provides for export facilities, for docks, for piers, for freight houses, for switches, and for warehouses. As essential a part as the very production itself is keeping these products in proper shape so that when they arrive they will be able to render the service for which they were intended.

There is no question in my mind that this amendment would not represent wise or sound business on the part of this Committee. I trust the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. I am sorry I do not have an opportunity to make an explanation.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

(d) For administrative expenses, \$10,000,000.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER: On page 3, line 21, after the word "expenses", strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, for the past 2 hours we have been trying to wring some of the water out of this bill. Thus far we have not succeeded in wringing a single dollar out of it, but I weigh my words in saying to you now with all the sincerity of which I am capable that, if we do not adopt this amendment, every Member of the House of Representatives will justly stand charged before the bar of public opinion with simply giving lip service to the cause of economy and common sense in national-defense spending.

Let us go back to the time of the hearings on the original \$7,000,000,000 appropriation bill for implementing Public Law No. 11, the Lease-Lend Act. Reading from page 61 of the hearings, we find that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Powers] interrogated Mr. Smith, Director of the Budget, as follows:

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Woodrum has gone into the items (c) and (d), \$40,000,000 and \$10,000,000 thoroughly. As I understand it now very definitely you will not have to come back for any further administrative expense or any further contingent fund.

Mr. SMITH. So far as I can see, that is true.

Now, Mr. Chairman, on the basis of that testimony we appropriated \$10,000,000 for administrative expenses. Mr. Chairman, that was back in March. Under the terms of the Lease-Lend Act the President was required to submit every 90 days a statement of operations under that act. His second 90-day statement was submitted on September 15. The figures he then gave were as of August 31, 1941. What do we find with regard to the cost of administering this \$7,000,000,000 during that period of 5½ months? We find that of the \$10,000,000 only the sum of \$206,424.74 had been actually spent as of the last day of August. Obligations totaled only \$325,352.16, and allocations, that broad chimerical term the exact meaning of which none of us know, was \$5,058,574. Adding the obligations and the expenditures we find we have left out of the original appropriation of \$10,000,000 the sum of \$9,500,000. We are given to understand quite clearly that we may be called on again next March to pass another appropriation bill to implement lend-lease. In the name of the economy in which we all profess an interest let us really put into effect, into practice, what we are always saying about saving the people's money. My amendment offers a grand opportunity for us to practice that which we are always preaching.

Mr. Chairman, this item of \$10,000,000 under the circumstances might well be stricken entirely, because the original appropriation is practically intact. Only one-twentieth of the original appropriation has been spent or obligated. Then why in the name of common sense do we have to saddle the American people with another burden of \$10,000,000? Is it for publishing such beautiful and profusely illustrated books and brochures as I hold in my hand and which are samples of the mostly useless literature being published and distributed in carload lots by the glamorous publicity offices which are conducted by many of the official defense agencies? These things cost money. They are fine examples of the printers' and engravers' arts. Is it to establish more agencies like the totally unnecessary agency of Office of Facts and Figures which really means "off" and which was only, as far as I am able to perceive, created the day before yesterday for the purpose of coordinating the coordinators, press agenting the press agents, redigesting the digesters, and explaining the explainers. Let us consider this amendment very carefully, Mr. Chairman. It should be passed and I appeal to the membership for their support.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to have 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, 5 minutes to be allotted to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, to make an inquiry, Is all that is covered section (e) or the next one, too?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It covers the paragraph that has just been read.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Line 21.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the Chair state the request.

The gentleman from Missouri asked unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, of which 5 minutes shall be allotted to the gentleman from Pennsylvania and 5 to the gentleman from Missouri. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] for 5 minutes.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, to begin with, I should like to make a declaration of my own convictions. There has been a persistent effort on the part of the majority to make it appear that all politicians are on this side of the aisle and that all patriots are on the other side of the aisle. I am not ready to concede that the middle aisle makes any such division. I accord to my distinguished friends of the majority the same sincerity of purpose and the same patriotic motives as I believe are the purposes and the motives of those of the minority. It is becoming increasingly distasteful to many of us of the minority to have the majority continually answer the criticism of the minority by charging that such criticism evidences a lack of patriotism and that it springs from partisan motives.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The reason for that is because as to the amendments that have been offered this morning they have no way to justify their position.

Mr. DITTER. Speaking as a very humble Member of the minority, may I say that, so far as this international question goes, I believe that politics should stop at the water's edge. I do not believe patriotism stops on your side of the aisle. Many of us on the minority side resent the attitude of the majority in its treatment of our criticism, not only of policies but of the administrative efforts—the maladministration and the misadministration. Repeatedly the answer is made by getting hold of a flag and catching hold of an eagle and charging us with being actuated only by partisan motives, while the majority wraps itself in the flag.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Which flag?

Mr. DITTER. Let us look at this item we are considering now. I suppose my distinguished friend from New York would be charged with partisanship because he calls attention to this \$10,000,000 gravy fund. That is what it is. This \$10,000,000 is to take care of the faithful. This \$10,000,000 is to be used just the way Hopkins used a lot of his W. P. A. administrative fund. Ten million dollars was appropriated a few months ago for the same purpose. What has been done with it? I wonder what the basis of allocation is when it comes to personal services? I suppose that is picking the choice future appointees and giving them a promise to keep them encouraged.

Of that whole sum, \$206,000 has been spent. We are told that we will have another lease-lend bill by February. Will that mean that we will have \$10,000,000 more for administrative expenses? I would like to know where the justification for this item is. So far we have spent \$206,000 out of this administrative fund. A part of it is for salaries. I know some of them have been earned. I believe there has been some competency of service. I am exceedingly hopeful that as the days come a greater degree of competency will prevail. I cling to the hope that Stettinius will do something different than Hopkins did. I am encouraged with that. I believe even the majority is encouraged with that hopefulness. But if only \$206,000 has been spent, why can we not get down to brass tacks and cut this fund in half?

We will provide for the faithful in due time. You of the majority will have ample opportunity if further gravy is necessary to take care of additional numbers to be added to the lists of the faithful.

Let us go to the country and say that we are going to make some effort at a reasonable common-sense economy and cut out some of the pork and the gravy. Let us get down and do an honest job. Again, I repeat, the center aisle in the House is not a dividing line on patriotism or on partisanship. The Republican minority stands steadfast in its devotion to the Republic, and to the substance, as well as the form, of our system of self-government.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER].

Mr. Chairman, I found it rather interesting listening to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER], particularly in view of the fact the gentleman has reached out and picked Mr. Hopkins up by the seat of the pants and put him into the middle of the bill, whereas in reality the gentleman he has eulogized on the floor of the House ever since this bill was originally presented as a wonderful administrator, Mr. Stettinius, is going to be the man to exercise the governing judgment over the expenditures involved in this proposal. I would hate to think that the splendid gentleman from Pennsylvania would want to put a white collar and a necktie upon Mr. Stettinius, on the

one hand, and add a bouquet of crepe on the other. That does not sound consistent to me. So far as Mr. Hopkins is concerned, may I say that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was very definitely advised in the committee hearings that Mr. Hopkins will have nothing to do with the administration of this particular bill.

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I will always yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DITTER. I know that the gentleman wants to be fair and give a complete statement to the House. The gentleman will remember that there was some confusion as to the nebulous state of Mr. Hopkins since the time that there was created originally this activity or agency. There seemed to be a division of opinion between Mr. Stettinius and Major General Burns—I think that is the name of the gentleman—as to whether Hopkins was involved or not. Major General Burns said he was an administrator. There seemed to be some nebulosity about our friend Mr. Hopkins' status. I wonder if the gentleman will explain that to some of us who are in the dark in reference to that matter.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I do not believe there is any necessity for explaining what Mr. Stettinius testified to in response to the gentleman's question. Mr. Stettinius plainly stated that Mr. Hopkins' title as administrator was a newspaper misnomer. The gentleman then accepted the statement so far as Mr. Hopkins was concerned.

Now, let me talk about the amendment. In the first place, this \$10,000,000 is for administrative expenses and covers the total of \$6,000,000,000 that is involved until 1943. It covers the War Department, the Navy, Maritime Commission, Procurement, Treasury, and the Department of Agriculture. I would like to call the gentleman's specific attention to the fact that, broken down in mathematics, it resolves itself into \$1 per 600.

I ask for rejection of the amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman point out the fact that under the lease-lend arrangement with Great Britain we are protected for this administrative expense, as we will be and to the same extent for goods furnished, and if this money, for instance in the Navy Department or in the War Department, is used for personnel, for purchasing, processing, manufacturing, and handling these lease-lend materials, those pay rolls are reimbursed from this \$10,000,000, and in that way all of this fund is charged to the lease-lend allotment in order to prevent our own Navy and our own War Department's funds paying the cost of the lease-lend program.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The gentleman's statement is correct, and I thank him for the contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER) there were—ayes 75, noes 105.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER and Mr. CANNON of Missouri.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 80, noes 123.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

(e) In all, \$5,985,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 11 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the debate in the last few days has developed the fact that the bill submitted by the Committee on Appropriations is based upon much testimony and evidence submitted at the hearings, which were considered to be confidential, and much of which was deleted. Nevertheless the Members of the House were urged to have confidence in the members of the Committee on Appropriations, notwithstanding the lack of information dealing with this legislative proposal.

The debate yesterday also disclosed the fact that the report brought in by the committee on the bill, involving approximately \$6,000,000,000 under lease-lend, had not one single change nor revision submitted by the committee; and the progress of the debate today indicates that not a single amendment will be adopted by the House. In other words, we are told as Members of this legislative body that we should have confidence in the Committee on Appropriations, that the Committee on Appropriations should have confidence in the Budget Bureau, that the Budget Bureau should have confidence in the President, and I presume the President should have confidence in Mr. Churchill and the British Purchasing Commission.

I ask you, in whom should the American taxpayers have confidence?

The report brought in by the committee contains this statement:

Since the beginning of the war, over \$4,500,000,000 of exports have been shipped to the British Empire and Egypt. These goods were bought and paid for by the British.

Let me refer briefly to a statement which I have had prepared by the Department of Commerce covering the shipments of gold which have come into the United States from February 1934 to the end of August 1941 under the \$35-an-ounce purchasing program.

During that period, our Government paid a total of \$10,918,715,690 to countries included in the British Empire. If you divide that sum by \$35, the amount paid per ounce, you will have 311,963,305 ounces. If you multiply that number of

ounces by \$14.33, the difference between the acknowledged price of gold, which is \$20.67 an ounce, and the fictitious value of \$35 an ounce placed on it by this administration, you will have approximately \$4,500,000,000.

In other words, during the 7 years in which these gold imports have come into this country our Treasury has paid the British Empire a subsidy of approximately \$4,500,000,000 for gold, representing the difference between \$20.67 and the arbitrary value of \$35 an ounce. Therefore, the British Empire has not actually invested a single dollar of the funds of the British Empire in purchasing the \$4,500,000,000 worth of equipment acquired here since the beginning of the war; and now under the lend-lease program, the British Empire is receiving approximately \$13,000,000,000 out of our Federal Treasury. It is noteworthy that, while the United Kingdom shipped us \$1,826,463,264 in gold during 1939, these imports amounted to \$633,099,869 in 1940, and only the meager total of \$3,190,221 during the first 8 months of 1941. Thus it is apparent that Britain is not shipping us gold as formerly because under the Lease-Lend Act supplies are furnished free.

In the first lease-lend bill about thirty-seven and one-half million dollars were allocated for purchase of tobacco for Britain, and in this bill there is provided \$51,700,000, making almost \$90,000,000, to purchase this nonessential. Possibly American taxpayers would prefer to apply this sum for furnishing tobacco for the men in our own armed services.

It was only recently that there was a great deal of criticism because we passed a tax bill providing for levying \$3,500,000,000 in additional revenue, only about one-quarter of the amount included in these two lend-lease bills.

They call this a national-defense bill to strengthen the preparedness of our country, but we know we are dissipating our resources and depriving our armed forces of needed and essential equipment. I say to you that, by pursuing this program, we are weakening our own financial and economic structure and hastening that day in the post-war period when we shall subject our country and its government to the assaults of subversive elements.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to call attention to the fact that here is \$5,985,000,000 appropriated to bring peace to all the world, so it is said. We are going to do it by shooting and bombing peace into all those who do not adopt our ideas as to what they should do as to their internal affairs. Part of that money, of course, is to carry the four freedoms to all the world—democracy. For a number of years we have had a policy of being good neighbors. We now have a committee of Congressmen down in South America preaching democracy, love, and forbearance, and all of those delightful virtues, to the people of the Southern Hemisphere.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They have come back.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Have they come back? Apparently they did not accomplish much, or, if they did, they found that the Republic of Panama was not being operated the right way—that is, as our President desires—because the Department of State evidently has gone down there and kicked out the President elected by the people of this sister republic who live in Panama. We are not only going to spread democracy but we are going to spread the kind of democracy the President wants, which is just another brand of dictatorship—the President's brand.

That President down there in Panama did not suit. He did not wish ships under the flag of Panama, armed by the United States, going into war zones. He objected to being used as a cat's-paw by the new dealers. If you doubt that our Government had a hand in the ousting of the President of Panama, I would be glad to have the Secretary of State and those employees who have been fussing around there submit themselves to an examination under oath, and you will find the truth in this situation. They will not be able to hide behind the statement that whatever they might say would not be a good thing for the American people to hear if they submit to such an examination. We are so young and so lacking in mental development, according to the administration, that we should not know about many of these things. So the President, having found that the President of Panama, his neighbor—not Father Divine—I do not mean that neighbor, but the President of Panama—was not doing things as in the opinion of our President they should be done, the Department of State and American money got rid of the President of that Republic, and they are to have another one. Is not that a delightful situation? The administration of our Republic meddling in the internal affairs of a sister republic. Is not that a fine thing for this great Republic of the Northern Hemisphere to do? Oh, I am sure we will get a lot of good will from Brazil and those other countries farther south when they get the inside of the way in which we are interfering with the affairs of Panama—or will we not?

Are there any other fellows down south, any other heads of governments in South America, that do not suit the President that we ought to get rid of or that he thinks he ought to get rid of? Bless your heart, that man in the White House is a long, long way on this road, so he thinks, to being President of all the world. And is he going to let those people hold a state election, or will he do like they do over in Britain and have one party and all vote for those candidates, or will he personally select the presidents of those different republics? We sure will have a good neighborly feeling there if the President would just take a short cut. Why does he not send the four Roosevelt boys down there, those who are not fighting America's battles, who are not with the armed forces of their country. Why does he not send them

down there and make them presidents of this country and that country? Or will he do that later? There are four presidents right there in his own family, and he could send Harry Hopkins and Eleanor along and have a queen and a prince down there, and they could spread some more of this good-neighbor policy.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. HOFFMAN. After hearing what you said on June 28. You will find it on page 5673 of the RECORD, where you said:

The idea of this country going off now and trying to settle the conflicting emotions and ideologies of Europe to me is ridiculous—

I do not think it is necessary.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I was wondering whether the gentleman was going to tell us whether he is going to support this bill or not.

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; I am not. I do not intend to give away our shirts and socks and everything we can borrow and steal; nor do I intend to render my own country defenseless by giving away or lending those things which we must have to protect it.

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. CREAL. Will the gentleman also be shedding those crocodile tears when the Nazi leaders fall elsewhere?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am not shedding crocodile tears or any other kind of tears for any Nazi, and I will hail the defeat of Hitler with as much joy as will the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CREAL]. The tears I shed are for those who, here in America, are forced by this administration to buy a license to work in order that they may earn a livelihood. The tears I shed are bitter tears shed for those who are being deprived of the right of free speech, who are being coerced by this administration into blind obedience at the orders of bureaucrats. The tears I shed are tears for the laboring men who are being deprived of their jobs because of the priority orders issued by an administrative agency. The tears that I shed are not only bitter tears but they are tears caused by the heartache which comes to me when day after day and week after week over a period of years I see this administration use the powers which this Congress has given the Chief Executive to destroy the liberties of the people; depriving our people, by Executive action, of liberty, of freedom, of their confidence in themselves, of their faith in their Government. The deliberate undermining of our Constitution, the premeditated denial of constitutional rights, the drive carried on by this administration to replace the Declaration of Independence with a declaration of interdependence, this substitution of the Stars and Stripes, or at least the flying above it of the Union Jack of Great Britain, should wring tears from the heart of every loyal American, should inspire him to fight unceasingly and determinedly for the preservation of our Nation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, we are now considering whether or not we are going

to appropriate \$5,985,000,000. We have offered not less than 8 or 10 amendments trying to cut these appropriations just a few million dollars, but we have been unsuccessful. During our attempt to do this we have been criticized as being politicians and, as has been said before, it has been stated that all the politicians are sitting on this side of the aisle, while all the statesmen are sitting on the other side of the aisle. They admit it themselves. Now, Mr. Chairman, when the time comes that you have got to go back to the people of this country and tell them that the New Deal is putting them into bankruptcy just because we have all statesmen on that side of the aisle where they get the votes I will venture the assertion that it will not be very long until the people of this country will show you where the statesmen ought to sit. The people will find out they are being sold down the river.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

(f) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be additional to, and consolidated with, the appropriation for the same purpose contained in sections 1 (a), 1 (b), 1 (d), and 1 (e), respectively, of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941: *Provided*, That, with the exception of the appropriation for administrative expenses, not to exceed 20 percent of any such consolidated appropriations may be transferred by the President to any other of such consolidated appropriations, but no such consolidated appropriation shall be increased more than 30 percent thereby.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: On page 4, line 10, after the word "thereby", strike out the period, insert a colon, and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the funds contained in this section shall be used to aid the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, the greatest heritage the American people enjoy is religious freedom and the fact that this country for 150 years has permitted its people to worship in their own churches as they deem right and proper. There has been no interference on the part of the Government and there has been no interference by people in authority to religious freedom. I want to see this situation continued in this land of ours and it will continue unless the people let the present form of government get away from them, and I am not too sure that we are not now about to do such a thing. The only way that can happen would be to set up a dictator in the White House instead of a President, and whenever the time comes that you have a dictator ruling this Nation of ours you can rest assured that you will not have freedom of religion. I do not want to see anything in this bill that would permit the President of the United States to transfer 20 percent of these funds that have been appropriated in this measure, carrying \$5,985,000,000, to any country that practices communism or that crucifies its citizens because they go to church. I am not in sympathy with any nation who closes their churches. I do not want to get in bed with those nations.

I am against communism in every possible way, and I am not for any coun-

try that practices it. I believe the time is here when the American people, who enjoy the freedom of religion and the freedom of our Nation, should speak and speak at once. If they do not, it may be too late. We are placing a great sum of money in the hands of the President of the United States, and later on, if he sees fit to help communistic and socialistic countries, he can do so. We should not say that we did not intend to have that money so spent; and if you let this bill go through without this amendment, that can happen.

I want to read now a few articles in reference to some of the countries the administration has proposed to help. I quote now from a letter of Pope Pius XI, dated the 24th of December 1927, replying to the good wishes of the Sacred College:

Unhappily, cries of grief have been and still are heard on many sides. In the last few days, and even in the last few hours, from Russia we have received saddest news of barbarity unparalleled, or cruelties and atrocities scarcely believable of the twentieth century in the full light of civilization; and scarcely believable is it that in the face of these things the nations do not rise with a cry of horror and execration.

Let me quote further from Pope Pius XI, letters to His Excellency Cardinal Pompili:

The generous gifts of the Catholic world saved from starvation and from a horrible death more than 150,000 children fed daily by our envoys until the latter were obliged to abandon their work of mercy, since the Soviet Government preferred to condemn thousands of innocent children to death rather than see them fed by Christian charity.

Our dearest children, the Catholic priests and religious, imprisoned, deported, condemned to hard labor with two of their bishops.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would the gentleman be against letting some food supplies go into Russia to feed some of the starving people in Russia?

Mr. RICH. No; I would not be against feeding the starving people of Russia, because they have such a damnable government over there. I think somebody ought to go there and feed them. Also I think you ought to go into Holland and give them a little food, and into Belgium and give them a little food, and also into Norway, where they are are starving to death, and save all these people; but instead of that you put the money into the hands of the President, and he says he is not going to do anything with any of these lowland countries, but he is going to turn it over to Great Britain. If that is Christianity, I do not know anything about it. I am for feeding all the starving of Europe, not just one country. Why pick out just one or two countries to feed? Why not Belgians, if English? Why not Norwegians, if Russians?

Mr. O'NEAL. But under the gentleman's amendment no food could go to Russia.

Mr. RICH. If the gentleman wants to amend that so that we can give the starving people of Russia food, I am willing to do that part of it, but I am not willing to further any communistic coun-

tries when they are sending propaganda here to wreck us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 34 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 34 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I am surprised at the attitude shown by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] who is usually trying to conserve money, and usually he has my sympathy with him in that attempt; but to attack this proposition from a religious angle, as he has done here today, is entirely foreign to his usual policy. Let us see just where we are on this proposition. Here is an appropriation to do one thing, and we are either going to appropriate this money to do that one thing or we ought not to appropriate one cent or any part of it. We have set out on a foreign policy to defeat Hitlerism in the interest of saving our own land. What difference does it make if we obtain that objective as to the means that we pursue to obtain it? War is a cold, realistic thing. We do not like rattlesnakes, yet we use venom extracted from them as an antidote for other poisons.

Why are we raising a religious issue upon a proposition where we have set out to gain a certain objective? As far as I am concerned, I have no more regard for the Russian doctrine of government than the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] or anybody else. I loathe it; but does the gentleman from Pennsylvania contend for one moment that Hitlerism permits freedom of religion or freedom of worship? We have set out to destroy Hitlerism. Who is destroying Hitlerism today? It is the people of Russia. Who is making the fight; whose backs are against the wall today in the fight against Hitlerism? It is Russia.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. Not now. My time is too limited.

I say, with all due deference to the English people, I wish the English people today would heed the call from Moscow and put up the same kind of a fight that the Russian people are putting up to stop Hitlerism. As far as I am concerned, I would be agreeable to see this lend-lease money go to Russia, the people who are really putting up a fight to stop Hitlerism. Now, let us not be misled. Let us not start out on some extraneous issue. Let us not chase any rabbits on the fox hunt. Let us keep our eyes on the main objective and permit any part of this money to go to people who are really putting up a fight at this time.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] is recognized.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I believe it was Cicero who said that law and truth sleep in time of war. I think we

are at war. This bill presents a difficult situation for some of us. No one likes to feel that he is being deceived or taken for a ride. The original, of which this bill is an amendment, was offered as a peace measure, and some, in order to appear consistent, still cling to that fiction. I supported the original bill because it was a war measure. Accepting it at what it was rather than at what it was called, made possible giving it my support. Since then the war picture has changed. Communist Russia, which I have always regarded as a threat to the world, is now on our side, though she did not come of her own choosing. Although effort has been made to create the impression that no part of the funds set up in this bill will be used in aid to Russia, no one believes it and no informed person is expected to believe it. Mr. Stettinius will not make the decision. While he is an able and fine man, somebody has made a water boy out of him for somebody else.

There are dangers involved in making common cause with Russia, and we all know it. Russian ideology has already penetrated too deeply into American life and the Government of the United States. In extending aid we must guard against defending communism. We must not accept the obligation of defending Russian ideology, the Russian constitution, or anything Russian. We are and will continue to aid Russia because she is on our side. I have no interest in her survival except that she may be used to help crush the bloodiest tyrant that has ever cursed the world. But let us not forget, Mr. Chairman, that Stalin, whether "Mr." or "Friend," like the leopard, has not changed his spots. There is not enough water in all the tumbling seas of this world to wash away the human blood that stains his hands.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS] is recognized.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Chairman, I am indeed amazed that there are individuals in this Nation so unalarmed, so indifferent, so apathetic toward the advance of Hitlerism and its threat to the world and the institutions which we so highly value and which we so enjoy, that they would be willing to reject any ally or any assistance that we could have today to defeat this German juggernaut which threatens to crush the world and to destroy everything that has contributed to our way of life.

As far as I am concerned, I care nothing about the Russian system of government. I care nothing whatever about their political or social matters. That is a matter for their internal administration. I am not a crusader with the desire to carry democracy into the far corners of the earth. As a practical matter, however, we must recognize here today that unless we render every assistance to those fighting Hitlerism, sooner or later we must face it alone. Russia is aggressively and courageously fighting the armies of Germany. We could do nothing more foolish and more shortsighted than to refuse to supply the Russians, who are just as much con-

cerned in defeating Hitler as we are or as Great Britain is, with the munitions of war that they are bound to need in the very near future if they are to continue their resistance.

I wish to repeat the words of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] when he said, "I wish the British today would exhibit as much willingness to fight the German war machine as the Russians are exhibiting."

Whether or not we like to admit it, we owe a debt of gratitude to the Russians, and, whether or not we want to admit it, somehow in the last 20 years the present system of government in Russia has brought something to the Russians that at least has convinced them that they have an interest in that vast nation that warrants them to fight and die for their homeland.

By so doing, in spite of the fact that their institutions are repugnant to us, we must admit that they have set a worthy example in patriotism and self-sacrifice that some other nation might well emulate.

If we are to be statesmen we must look upon this matter not as an economic, social, religious, or political question, but as a strategic question, which it is. We must realize the importance of expediency. We must destroy Hitlerism or it will destroy our American way of life and all the privileges, liberties, and freedoms which we now are privileged to enjoy. I sincerely hope this amendment will be defeated.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has been presented to the House and the arguments leave no doubt that Russia is a murderer of clergymen and priests. The President's "four freedoms," the objective of our Government in early 1941, is beside the point in the arguments on the floor today. So I take this opportunity to summarize the approach of two governments to all-out aid to Russia.

England demands a dollar for every dollar's worth of material she sends for her all-out aid to Russia. The British Government is in war now by the side of Soviet Russia. Churchill, speaking for Britain in June 1941, endorses this all-out aid policy. I hold in my hand a report of British aid to Russia from the United States Department of Commerce publication entitled "Foreign Commerce Weekly":

UNITED KINGDOM—EXCHANGE AND FINANCE—
PAYMENTS AGREEMENT WITH UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS SIGNED

A payments agreement between the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed and became effective on August 16. It provides that the two governments agree to deliver goods to one another at world prices with contracts in sterling. All payments will be made through an account in the Bank of England in the name of the State Bank of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. * * * The account shall be balanced quarterly.

Any debit balance shall be discharged as follows: (a) 40 percent by sterling received by the State bank of the U S S R. by the

sale to the Bank of England of United States dollars or gold or by the delivery of platinum up to specified amounts; sales of United States dollars shall be made at the official middle rate of exchange for United States dollars in London on the day of sale.

Britain has no lease-lend aid for Russia.

Here is the American approach:

The New York Times of June 25, 1941, makes the following report of the President's press conference of June 24:

President Roosevelt declared today that the United States will give all the aid it possibly can to Soviet Russia.

From the New York Times of July 28, 1941, by the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 27.—Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's Lease-Lend Coordinator, tonight pledged all possible aid—"and immediately"—to Russia in her war with Germany.

From the New York Times of July 31, 1941, by the Associated Press.

Moscow, July 30.—Harry L. Hopkins heard from Joseph Stalin in a Kremlin conference tonight what kind of United States equipment would help the Red Army.

New York Times, July 31, United Press:

On Sunday night, speaking to the British people by radio, Mr. Hopkins had promised extensive aid to Russia.

Washington Evening Star, August 5, 1941, Associated Press. Acting Secretary Sumner Welles' note to the Russian Ambassador:

I am pleased to inform you that the Government of the United States has decided to give all economic assistance practicable for the purpose of strengthening the Soviet Union in its struggle against armed aggression. * * * The Department of State is also issuing unlimited licenses permitting the export to the Soviet Union of a wide variety of articles and materials.

New York Times, August 16, 1941. The Churchill-Roosevelt message to Stalin:

We are at the moment cooperating to provide you with the very maximum of supplies that you most urgently need. Already many shiploads have left our shores and more will leave in the immediate future.

Washington Star, September 16, 1941, Associated Press:

W. Averill Harriman, head of the United States delegation to the Moscow war needs conference, said today United States products and raw materials already were reaching Russia in substantial quantities. "They will continue to reach the Russians in increasing amounts."

New York Times, September 19, 1941:

WASHINGTON, September 18.—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced at a press conference today that on August 15 he had granted Soviet Russia an advance of \$10,000,000 against future deliveries of Russian gold.

Information Digest, September 17, 1941:

Federal Loan Administrator Jones announced Defense Supplies Corporation, an E. F. C. subsidiary, "has contracted with Amtorg Trading Corporation, a United States corporation owned by Russian interests, for the purchase of manganese, chromite, asbestos, and platinum to the approximate value of \$100,000,000, and has agreed to advance * * * \$50,000,000. * * * Mr. Jones said \$10,000,000 was advanced today. * * * Mr. Jones announced the contract was made in

compliance with a specific request from President Roosevelt."

Information Digest, September 18, 1941:

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau told his press conference the Government advanced \$10,000,000 to the Soviet Union on August 15.

Information Digest, September 22, 1941:

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau told his press conference the Soviet Government has repaid in gold "a little more than half" of the \$10,000,000 advanced by the United States Treasury.

Today, Mr. Chairman, Congress will decide the next step, whether we endorse giving the products of American toil and sweat to Russia. None of this money in this particular bill will be available for Russia's needs now. However, the vote will be a green light for the President to make gifts to Russia. After the vote on this amendment, Mr. Chairman, if it is rejected, what will be the date line on this announcement: "President allocates \$1,000,000,000 from original \$7,000,000,000 lease-lend appropriation for aid to Russia."

Shall we summarize then: England is in the war and gets a dollar for every dollar's worth of material sent to Russia. The United States Congress has not declared war, and gives the green light for gifts to Russia.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I ask the indulgence of the committee for the reading of a short but thought-provoking editorial published in the New York Times bearing directly on the subject matter of the pending amendment. The editorial reads:

IDEALIZING RUSSIA

A strong argument can be made and has been made for American aid to Russia, but this argument does not rest on the preposterous notion that Russia is a democracy. It rests, instead, on military grounds—and on these grounds exclusively. Russia is fighting Hitler, and Hitler is the one great threat to our security. American aid to Russia thus becomes a question of military strategy. It ought to be treated as such. We shall merely delude ourselves if we try to justify aid for Russia on the ground that the Soviets share our democratic theories.

A case in point is President Roosevelt's discovery that the Soviet Constitution guarantees freedom of worship in Russia. It is right there in article 124. But the Soviet Constitution guarantees a large number of things—in the abstract. For example, the very next article, No. 125, guarantees "freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and of holding mass meetings, freedom of street processions and demonstrations." The imagination balks at conceiving of any minority group in Russia exercising in slightest degree any one of these fine freedoms. The jails are full of those who tried.

It ought to be possible for us to keep our thinking straight.

Those are words, Mr. Chairman, which I keenly feel should be the determined expression of the membership of this House. I continue to read, as follows:

We can honor the splendid courage of the Russian people now fighting against Hitler

for the defense of their own soil. We can recognize the advantage from the point of view of the democracies of keeping Russia in the war, though the question of how much actual aid we can give at this time must necessarily be considered in relation to such other factors as our still lagging production of war materials, the problem of transportation, and the strong case to be made for sending the great bulk of our aid to Britain. But there the matter ought to stand. If Stalin's Russia is a democracy, then so is Hitler's Germany.

That penetrating comment, Mr. Chairman, reflects, I am sure, the sentiment of hundreds of my colleagues in this House. It squares with the underlying understanding of the facts. It is the solemn judgment of thinking patriotic Americans by the million.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOOK].

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I think a great many of us at this time could be likened to football players who were thoroughly disgusted with the coach and the schedule. The game is on now and the season has begun; the schedule is made. We are part of the team and must go in to win. We cannot let the team down. We must play our part and play it well in the interest of America, the land I love above all else.

I hope that in the deliberations and negotiations the President of the United States and our diplomats in Russia before they extend aid will insist on receiving from Russia a definite, clear-cut, unequivocal schedule and program, not just promises that she will guarantee freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and all other guaranties that go to make up a real democracy. I hope they will realize that that great and valiant little country, Finland, that valiant little democracy for whom we all expressed our admiration such a short time back, is not an ally of Germany by choice but by accident, and that the Finns are willing and ready to lay down arms in peace when their lands and their territories that were taken from them by Russia are restored to them. I hope that in the negotiations those representing this great Nation will insist that Finland be given back the territory Russia took from her. It would be only right and proper. This should be done in the interest of the democratic spirit expressed here today.

Yes; I think we should give all-out aid, but in giving this aid we should demand that it be used for the purpose of bringing about those things we so valiantly fight for, and insist that Russia never again go on the bloody spree she has in the past. That we further insist that she accord to all nations that which she expects other nations to accord to her. That she refrain from her doctrine of world revolution and give to all the rights of free men. Let us use Russia to help crush Hitler, but in crushing Hitlerism I hope that the baptism of blood will be such that she, too, will become a democracy. That in this hour of peril her leaders will recognize the teachings of Christ and worship and thank God for all his love of man. We must insist that she stop sending agents

over here to try to overthrow the Government of the United States. Let that baptism of blood that she is now undergoing make an impression to such an extent that she, too, will recognize that democracy is the finest thing in the world and that she will adhere to it in spirit, in word, act, and deed. Let us hope that out of this will come peace on earth, good will toward men.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DAY].

Mr. DAY. Mr. Chairman, we have reached the point in the consideration of this bill when we can no longer rely on hope or mere promise or expectation. We have the right now to follow the spirit of laws which have been passed by this Congress, and what a mockery it will be if we refuse to deny any part of these funds to the Soviet Union when in this very law that we are going to pass here today title III of the general provisions, section 301, reads:

No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

No part of the funds appropriated could go to pay the salary or wages of Josef Stalin. He has not recanted in his communism, which has been found by the Dies committee, by the Dickstein investigation committee, by Congressman McCormack's committee, and by the committee headed by Congressman Fish, and also Secretary of State Hughes held the same way. Everyone of us knows that communism and the Communist Party is devoted to the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence.

Mr. REED of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. That is perfectly consistent. It has to be there. They may want to pay the 500 Communists on the pay roll out of that fund.

Mr. DAY. I see. I thought this was all for exportation purposes.

Mr. FADDIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FADDIS. They are also devoted to the overthrow of Hitlerism by force and violence?

Mr. DAY. Yes. Let us see how much Stalin recanted. Here is a speech he made on his birthday, when he was 60, reproduced from the New York Times of Friday, December 22, 1939, and here is what Joe said then:

Do not doubt, my comrades, that I am ready to devote all my efforts and ability, and, if necessary, all my blood, drop by drop, to the cause of the working class proletarian revolution and world communism.

That same world communism is here in this country today, and I would not want to leave this floor without saying to you as one who has fought communism, fascism, nazi-ism, and every other form of

subversive influence, that I cannot stand for this appropriation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I feel obliged to say to the membership of the House that I think it would be very unfortunate if this amendment should be adopted. I have no use for Soviet Russia and its form of government, but I do not think it would be wise to say at this time that we will not permit the President to handle the materials that are provided in such manner as the military chieftains of our country might advise.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that splendid statement from the distinguished gentleman from New York. It is but further evidence of the fine statesmanlike, patriotic attitude which he has maintained all the way through our efforts in this defense program.

The amendment presented here today should have the very thoughtful consideration of every member of this committee. It is very vital and very important as a matter of national policy. I do not have to tell you or to repeat what I said yesterday that I abhor with every fiber of my being some of the tenets of sovietism, some of the practices of Soviet Russia—their persecution of the church, their bloody purges, and all those things that are so contrary to everything for which we stand. There is no difference amongst us on that score. But I hope that no member of this committee today will vote on this amendment or on this bill on the theory that by doing so he is either expressing approval or disapproval of internal conditions in Russia. That is entirely beside the point.

Our country is committed as a matter of national policy to the defeat of Hitlerism, to furnishing aid to those countries that are fighting the scourge of Hitlerism. Certainly he is not a thoughtful citizen or an observing citizen who cannot read the signs in the skies today of the menace that hangs over the democracies of the world. At this very hour while we are debating this question, the armies of Russia are in a life-and-death struggle with the armies of Hitler, and whatever you may think of internal conditions in Russia, remember, if you please, that to date the Soviet armies are the only ones who have been able to slow down the Hitler machine.

I only wish that we had processed, and available to land on the Russian front today, the total amount of \$6,000,000,000 worth of planes, tanks, ammunition, and so forth, because if we had that then we would not have to have another sleepless night about the fate of the democracies and of our own country.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I call the gentleman's attention to this: It is not a

question in these trying days of our dislikes alone, but of our loves. Our first love is the United States of America, and we should cold-bloodedly do everything that we consider to be essential for the best interests of the country we love and not react to our hates or dislikes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman. That is stated very splendidly. We have committed ourselves to the task of saving the democracies. If Hitler is defeated, the democracies will win. If the democracies win, no man need fear for freedom of speech and freedom of religion in the world. I do not know what is coming out of this great tragedy that has enveloped the world. I do not know what sort of a government Great Britain is going to have after all of this is over. Certainly, I believe we are going to live in a different world. But I am heartened by the fact that if the democracies win we will have here in the western world a civilization spared the scourge of war, with its manhood and its womanhood and its resources and its ideals intact, a civilization that can stand and hold aloft again the torch of liberty and freedom and peace and love to the benighted peoples of the world.

The task today is the defeat of Adolf Hitler. No man should hesitate today to place in the hands of any man who can bring about that defeat the instrumentalities by which it may be accomplished. It would be a terrible thing to write an inhibition of that kind in this bill.

Mr. DAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DAY. Suppose Stalin should make a separate agreement with Hitler, as he did before. Then what would the gentleman say?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That might happen. No man can tell in this war what is going to happen. I heard on the radio broadcast from London this morning a quotation from General Burns, a great representative of the War Department, whom many of us know and respect for his fine judgment. He is just back from Moscow. In this broadcast he was quoted as saying the Russian people are putting up a valiant defense, and that even though Moscow falls the Russian armies are going to fight on, and there will be time to give them material aid to help them defeat the armies of Hitler.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. Did the gentleman, as a member of the subcommittee in these hearings, have any information as to what might be required by the Russian Government in the way of military supplies?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. There has been no request whatever from Russia. I am glad the gentleman suggested that, because I want to make that very plain. Up to the time we had these hearings there had been no requests of any kind from Russia for the furnishing of materials, but it was made very plain to

the committee—and the gentleman will find it in the committee's report—that under the lend-lease law any of these funds may be available to be used to furnish aid to Russia if the President in his wisdom finds that it is the thing to do. There has been no misrepresentation of that by anyone. All of the facts presented to us were the requisitions from Great Britain, but all of us realize that undoubtedly after the mission comes back from Moscow there will be a request for aid to Russia. I only hope that it will not be too late.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Earlier in the debate I quoted from the New York Times. I now quote from Paul's message to the Corinthians:

For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?

Should we not have a certainty here, rather than an uncertainty? Our fullest efforts must be extended to those who fight against Hitler. We must not tie the hands of the President in this instance.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I believe that is a very good observation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wish the gentleman would also point out to the House another cold, practical, military reason for the defeat of this amendment. I do not know how many Members of the House realize it, but if Russia should fall and Germany should conquer Russia, she would have Japan with its naval power as an ally in the Pacific, and German-occupied territory would lie within 26 miles of this hemisphere.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be defeated.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FADDIS) there were—ayes 21, noes 162.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 4, line 10, strike out the period and insert "Provided further, That balances in funds allocated to specific projects by the President which remain unexpended after the items have been procured or the project completed shall revert to the Treasury and not be available for expenditure unless reappropriated."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, after the amendment which has just been considered, my amendment brings us back to the rather prosaic subject of the money in the bill.

The amendment which I have offered is not in any sense a crippling amendment, nor is it a partisan amendment; as a matter of fact, it is an amendment which was offered in the committee by a member of the majority, and it received considerable support at that time. Let me read it again in order that you may get the full force of it.

At the conclusion of the paragraph which has been read, and which provides that there may be transfers between the various categories in this appropriation and the balances that were carried in the first lease-lend appropriation bill, my amendment would insert the following:

Provided further, That balances in funds allocated to specific projects by the President which remain unexpended after the items have been procured or the project completed shall revert to the Treasury and not be available for expenditure unless reappropriated.

During the consideration of the bill in the committee the question was asked by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] of Secretary Stimson whether he did not feel it was up to the members of the committee and of the Congress to pass appropriations or provide funds according to the result of the hearings and as they felt they were needed. Secretary Stimson's reply was:

I think that is your responsibility as a Representative in Congress.

And it is the responsibility of the Members of this House, meeting as a Committee of the Whole, to pass upon the items in this bill according to their best judgment.

New, it is a little strange when these specialists and experts who have passed upon these items add them up that they all come out in round figures. The gentleman from Missouri, referring to the billion dollars for agricultural commodities, said that the nutrition specialists and experts had canvassed the situation and they added up the items to the figure that was asked—an even billion dollars.

Every one of us knows, when he stops to think of it as a reasonable matter, that when a project is specifically allotted funds in round figures it is a guess, not an exact figure. In expenditure there will always be some odd dollars and cents as balances.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Perhaps the gentleman will recall that Mr. Young, in answer to a question with reference to these estimates that I asked him, said:

It is a figure which was used as the approximate amount required for spot-purchase items to make the total round off to an even figure and make it easier for everyone to work with.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes; and this is the reason why we find these appropriations not in exact dollar and cents. They are rounded off. The effect of my amendment is simply to provide that

after the President has specifically allotted a certain round figure to the procurement, we will say, of 1,000 airplanes or to the building of a certain facility, the balances remaining in that allocation after the items have been procured and the project completed shall revert to the Treasury. This does not cripple one single project and it does not cripple one single item. We have got what we wanted and the unexpended money is recaptured by the Treasury. This House many times will strain at an appropriation of \$50,000 and spend a couple of hours debating such an item in some conference report, and yet the saving of \$1,000,000 would mean the saving of 20 such \$50,000 items. It is my belief that this amendment will save many millions of dollars.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PATRICK. I am interested in the proposition the gentleman is developing, and I would like to ask what will happen under the program or what will be the disposition of it if the gentleman's amendment is not adopted?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If the amendment is not adopted, the funds can be spent by the agency allotted for additional frills or can be transferred to some other agency for some other unscheduled project or for some item not specifically approved by Congress. The amendment cannot possibly harm the program, because these are only the balances after the allocation has been specifically made and the item procured or the project completed. Then the odd dollars and cents, instead of remaining with some agency for expenditure for some new object, would go into the Treasury and Congress could reappropriate it as and when needed.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was rejected.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: On page 5, after line 10, insert a new section:

"SEC. 102. No part of the appropriations made in this act shall be expended for any defense article for loan or lease to any foreign country in which there is a law or decree prohibiting the free exercise of religion."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I would like to have 5 minutes sometime this afternoon.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have 1 minute.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Then, Mr. Chairman, I amend the request and ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 16 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, this amendment simply provides that the law shall not apply to

countries where there is a law or decree prohibiting religion. This does not prohibit the sending of supplies to any country. It simply provides that any foreign country to which supplies are sent shall not have a law prohibiting religion or a decree prohibiting religion. In order for a foreign country to secure the benefits of this act would mean simply to do away with any such law or decree. It is simply, Mr. Chairman, a quid pro quo for obeying the rule of freedom of religion.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts has spoken of the love we must legislate with rather than hate—the love of the United States. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, my amendment is an amendment of love, not only to the United States, but to the entire world.

Mr. Chairman, freedom of religion is the greatest boon to any man or to any country that can be known or enjoyed. Mr. Chairman, it has been said, and truly so, that the Russians have put up a magnificent fight. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that this has demonstrated that Russia, so to speak, is growing to realize that efficiency and loyalty and cooperation and character mean success. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the nations of the world that do not have freedom of religion would welcome this provision and I believe that Russia herself would be glad to give herself an excuse to allow, and not to prohibit, freedom of religion.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Not now. We hate the people of no country. We do not hate the Russians, individually or collectively. We do not hate the Germans as a people. We hate their form of government. We dislike, we loathe some of the things that have been done by their leaders. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that this will give the nations of the world that are not allowed freedom of religion a chance to grow. Surely Russia must see that this country is the greatest country, the most powerful, the most prosperous, and the happiest Nation there is, and largely because we have freedom of religion. I earnestly hope that my amendment will be adopted.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. PATRICK. I am sure that we sympathize with the gentleman's position, but would not this throw us into a moot question when the matter arose as to the interpretation to be put upon the amendment?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Oh, it is not a matter of interpretation; it is a matter of either law or decree in a particular country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I did not care to speak on this amendment, but if nobody objects, I shall speak at this time. I emphasized day before yesterday in the talk that I made that the main objections that I had to this bill at this time was that it should not be passed until we have had a declaration of war, and I want to carry that thought a little further today.

On the 10th of January 1938 we had under consideration the Ludlow resolu-

tion in respect to a referendum before going to war, and it came to a show-down in the House. We had at that time the unusual spectacle of the then Speaker of the House leaving the rostrum and coming into the well of the House and arguing against the Ludlow resolution. In doing so he read a message from the President of the United States in the form of a letter, and that letter was as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 6, 1938.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In response to your request for an expression of my views respecting the proposed resolution calling for a referendum vote as a prerequisite for a declaration of war, I must frankly state that I consider that the proposed amendment would be impracticable in its application and incompatible with our representative form of government.

Our Government is conducted by the people through representatives of their own choosing. It was with singular unanimity that the founders of the Republic agreed upon such free and representative form of government as the only practical means of government by the people.

Such an amendment to the Constitution as that proposed would cripple any President in his conduct of our foreign relations, and it would encourage other nations to believe that they could violate American rights with impunity.

I fully realize that the sponsors of this proposal sincerely believe that it would be helpful in keeping the United States out of war. I am convinced it would have the opposite effect.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Chairman, the President today is steering our course directly away from a representative form of government in not allowing the Congress of the United States to pass on the question of war, directly contrary to the fine, noble sentiments he expressed on the 10th of January, in a letter to the then Speaker of the House, in opposition to the Ludlow resolution. I should remind the House that the Ludlow resolution was defeated on a yea-and-nay vote by only 188 to 209. That was providing for a direct vote of the people on the question of war. The representative form of government was then recognized by the President of the United States, less than 4 years ago, and yet today we have a deliberate attempt upon his part to steer us away even from the representatives of that republican form of government.

Next Wednesday will mark the end of the first year that we have not shipped scrap iron to Japan. The President of the United States, under the Neutrality Act and the National Defense Act, had it within his power to discontinue scrap-iron shipments to Japan, and before he did that the people of the United States were pleading with him in lengthy petitions day after day to do that very thing. They were the friends of China—the people of the United States—and today we are in terrible need of iron. The only reason that Japan is near Singapore today is because the people of the United States were not heard by the President in respect to the scrap-iron shipments, and those shipments were not discontinued for 2 years before that time. The people were right, were they not? Yet the representatives of the people in Congress

assembled cannot even be trusted, although referred to so beautifully in that letter to the Speaker used on the Ludlow resolution 4 years ago.

I want to say a word now about what the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] said a few moments ago in respect to the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations in praise of his patriotism in going along with the majority on this bill, carrying the insinuation that those who have not gone along were not patriotic. I want to say with all due respect to the same fine patriotism of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]—and nobody questions his patriotism or his motives—I think that some of us are just as patriotic and that our motives are just as pure as are those of any other Member, while we oppose steps in the path that leads directly to war and chaos.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, oh, I am sure that the gentleman from Virginia holds the opinion, as does every man on the Committee on Appropriations, of the gentleman from Kansas, that there is no finer patriot, no more courageous man, and no better Member of the House than is the gentleman from Kansas, and we all feel that the gentleman from Kansas is entitled to his opinion just as much as any other man on the floor of the House.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I appreciate that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] is recognized.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, knowing what I do of the gravely diseased condition of our finances and economy, I cannot persuade myself to vote for this second so-called lease-lend appropriation. I feel certain our Nation will be injured and our essential defense will be weakened by this sort of financial procedure.

Furthermore, any amount or all of this appropriation can be used to give military support to Russia. How do we know but that the arms we are now giving Stalin may not be used against us? I cannot lend my efforts to a program that will tax the people of the Eighth Ohio Congressional District and every other congressional district in order to make arms and war materials available to Communist Russia.

If this House will just stop and think—you are asking the American people to slave and sweat and buy guns, tanks, airplanes, and munitions for Communist Russia. To buy these weapons for a government whose leaders take party oath to overthrow by violence our form of government and who already have spent millions of dollars to accomplish this in our country.

To me legislation such as this is so wrong that it is indescribable.

I look upon Joe Stalin and Hitler as twins of the same egg—treacherous, both of them, and just as apt as not to conspire and gang up against us.

Also, in view of our gravely diseased finances, the debt apparently is out of control and soaring to dizzy heights. I

feel it is my duty to do everything within my power to conserve our resources. This is essential to our own safety and defense. I think our interests demand that we should, as much as possible, receive pay for the armament we are sending to Great Britain. She has in this hemisphere \$15,000,000,000 or more that she could use as security against the purchase of arms in this country. I cannot see that our aid to England would be any less effective if she used these assets to pay for her purchases. Even now England is demanding cash on the barrel head for supplies she gives to Russia, as shown in Foreign Commerce Weekly, September 27, 1941, on page 22. I believe the law of self preservation demands that I take this position for my own country.

On January 3, 1939, and again on January 3, 1941, I stood on the floor of this House and held my right hand up to God Almighty and took oath in His presence that I would protect and preserve the Constitution of these United States of America. That was a solemn pledge. In view of this fact, I cannot vote for this measure without feeling that I am violating my supreme duty to my constituents and my country and also without violating my own conscience.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of the time, and I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 103. Any defense article procured pursuant to this title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the use of such department or agency of the United States as the President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of to a foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the President the defense of the United States will be best served thereby.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this title close in 5 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I would have to make a point of order against that. The title has not been read.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Then I will modify the request. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, this bill calls for an appropriation of \$6,159,416,-229.30. Under title I the President may, if he sees fit, give to foreign nations \$5,-985,000,000 of this amount. Many of the items making up the other \$174,416,229 are items that the Government may need. These could be presented in a separate bill, to be voted on separately, which the committee could bring in at any time. But in the pending bill this lesser amount is tied to a large appropriation to be given to foreign countries,

and for that reason I shall be compelled to vote against this bill. I know how the people in my district would feel about it—a large portion of them, anyway—if I told them that the enactment of this bill will mean that the district that I represent will have to pay the sum of \$32,981,500 for the first lend-lease bill of \$7,000,000,000, together with this one, making a total of \$13,000,000,000. I know that if a proposition of this kind came up for consideration within the district itself to appropriate such a large sum of money, the people would turn it down, and I am representing the people in my district.

If I felt that an additional \$6,000,000,000 was necessary at this time to save the country, it would be a different matter, but I am satisfied in my own mind, from all that has been divulged here in debate and all we are able to find out, that such an amount is not needed at this time. I have before me the latest report that I have from the United States Treasurer, that of October 6, and under the heading of amounts paid out for national defense I find, under lend-lease, that we had on that date actually paid out only \$282,066,140.90 from the first appropriation of \$7,000,000,000. They can talk about allocations of the balance of the \$7,000,000,000, but nobody as yet has performed any services or given any materials for which this large amount appropriated has to be paid at this time. It is a good deal like the report we had from the President, in which he gave us a certain amount of material that had already been delivered, but most of it was on order. That is the way with the bill we have before us today.

Nobody needs to doubt that, if the time comes when it is absolutely necessary for Congress to appropriate money to keep the Government going for the national defense of this country, Congress will do so; but to appropriate such a large sum of money at this time when it is not necessary is a bad thing for the country and certainly does not help to bolster up the morale of the people who are taxed to death the way it is. If it becomes necessary for me to vote for appropriations for the defense of this country, instead of financing the world and also policing it, then I will gladly vote for it, and I am sure that my constituents in my district and others throughout the Nation will support me in that position.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Arbitration and emergency boards: For an additional amount for arbitration and emergency boards, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$55,000.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COCHRAN: On page 8, after line 7, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

"METROPOLITAN POLICE

"For an additional amount for pay and allowances of officers and members of the

Metropolitan Police force, in accordance with the act entitled 'An act to fix the salaries of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park Police force, and the fire department of the District of Columbia' (43 Stat. 174-175), as amended by the act of July 1, 1930 (46 Stat. 839-841), including uniforms and equipment, fiscal year 1942, \$117,570, to be paid from the general revenues of the District of Columbia; and for an additional amount for the expenses necessarily involved in the police control, regulation, and administration of traffic upon the highways, payable from the special fund created by the act entitled 'An act to provide for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia and for other purposes,' approved April 23, 1924, and the act entitled 'An act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved August 17, 1937, fiscal year 1942, \$19,000, which amount shall be transferred to the appropriation contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, for pay and allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force; in all, \$136,570."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Is this the item with reference to which the gentleman spoke to me the other day?

Mr. COCHRAN. This is the item.

Mr. TABER. This is the item, is it not, with reference to which this House passed a resolution authorizing the appropriation by unanimous consent, somewhere around the first of July or a little thereafter?

Mr. COCHRAN. It is the item.

Mr. TABER. There has been no action on it in the Senate?

Mr. COCHRAN. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. And if it is contained in this general deficiency bill, it is hoped that some action may be taken on it?

Mr. COCHRAN. That is the idea.

I may say that the amount has been reduced because of the fact that a month has passed and this is in keeping with the amount necessary to carry on for the remainder of the fiscal year.

I have talked to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], and other members of the committee. This is to take care of a situation in the District of Columbia that we hope will stop the attacks upon women and will give the police department sufficient personnel so that they will properly enforce the laws. Briefly it means 100 additional uniformed policemen which your new superintendent of police, Major Kelly, says are absolutely necessary. The District government pays the bill. Only by such legislation can the police force be increased. It is clearly our duty to provide proper police protection for this city. I appreciate the cooperation I have received from the entire membership of the Appropriations Committee on this question.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. WILSON. A few months ago there were some pickets in front of the White House and, as I remember, there was a Member of Congress there picketing Joe

Stalin and his gang. I wonder if these police would be so efficient that they would remove that Member of Congress so we can get the money to Joe Stalin which we are appropriating in this bill?

Mr. COCHRAN. That, of course, has no bearing on this amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that this amendment has been passed upon by both the committee and the House, the committee accepts the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Chairman, I think we should have a division on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman was not on his feet, as the Chair noted, when the Chair declared the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BOREN. I will withdraw the request, in recognition of the Chairman's speedy action.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For an additional amount for administrative and operating expenses, Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended by the act entitled "An act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act," approved June 21, 1941, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropriation for the Office of the Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, the sum of \$19,460, which shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942: *Provided further*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics," not to exceed \$21,380, which shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have secured the floor for the purpose of propounding an inquiry to the chairman of the committee.

The deficiency item for \$3,000,000 for the Federal Crop Insurance Act Administration is intended, as I understand, to take care of the administration of the cotton crop insurance portion of the act. The Budget estimate was \$4,000,000. The amount has been decreased to \$3,000,000, which is only a little more than 50 percent of the amount which has heretofore been made available for the enforcement of the act in its relation to wheat. I understand that this reduction has been made not with the thought that the amount appropriated would be sufficient for the purpose of administering the Crop Insurance Act as it relates to cotton, but with the idea that the regular committee on the Department of Agriculture appropriations would review the subject matter during its hearings in the early part of the next calendar year and make such additional provi-

sion as may then appear to be necessary. Am I correct in that understanding?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is entirely correct. This appropriation was predicated upon the fact that this is a new provision which has never before appeared in an appropriation bill and is offered in compliance with a new statute recently adopted. We provided what we thought was a sufficient amount to initiate the program. We left the fixing of the full amount to the committee. It will be taken up in the next appropriation bill. We will then have much more data at hand and will be in much better position to say what amount should be finally appropriated.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman. By unanimous consent the pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Testing, inspection, and information service: For an additional amount for testing at the National Bureau of Standards, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, and the installation of electric wiring in the concrete test track at the Public Roads Administration Proving Ground near the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$53,500.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER: On page 13 after line 25, strike out all of line 25 on page 13 and all of lines 1 through 6 on page 14.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, I trust the committee will not consider me presumptuous in offering an amendment to strike out the mere sum of \$53,500 when we are dealing with an astronomical figure reaching almost \$6,000,000,000, and I certainly would not adopt, nor have any desire to adopt, a capricious or obstructive attitude in connection with any part of this bill. I am going along with it just as far as I conscientiously can.

For the benefit of those who do not have the bill before them I shall read that portion at which my amendment is directed.

Testing, inspection, and information service: For an additional amount for testing at the National Bureau of Standards, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, and the installation of electric wiring in the concrete test track at the Public Roads Administration proving ground near the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$53,500.

I read the able report of the committee from cover to cover. There is not a word of explanation contained therein with regard to this item of \$53,500.

The ratio of \$53,500 to \$5,935,000,000 is infinitesimal, it is true; but is not this item symptomatic of the fact, as I have stated from the well of this House on many occasions before, that the administration is simply giving lip service to the cause of economy in nondefense spending and giving actual service to extravagance? Now, please do not misunderstand me. A project of this sort may be entirely proper and desirable

from the standpoint of the national interest during normal times when we are not confronted with an overwhelming tax burden brought about by the need of building an unassailable national defense. I submit that this item of \$53,500 for electrical equipment and testing devices, and so forth, can very well wait until this emergent period is over. I submit that it is worth taking the time of the House the next few minutes to pass this amendment and thereby, for the time being, at least, save the already overburdened taxpayers the not inconsiderable sum of \$53,500.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Chairman, I object. Mr. CANNON of Missouri. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. BOREN. I do not desire any myself, but there are others who may.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I move, Mr. Chairman, that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri moves that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is one of the most indispensable items in the bill. It provides for three services: The testing of aviation spark plugs in connection with the defense program; the testing of aviation fuels and batteries, for defense purposes; and the testing of cement, falling in the same category. It is merely for the protection of the Government against inferior materials in purchases made by the Government in connection with the defense program. It is an economy provision and is the only method of seeing that Government purchases come up to specification. There is no reason on earth why this should be eliminated, and every reason why it should be included.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington, \$6,000,000; and Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$750,000; in all, \$6,750,000.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VOORHIS of California: Page 15, line 9, after the semicolon, insert "Central Valley project, California, \$3,000,000."

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is the one about which I spoke on yesterday. The purpose of the amendment is to restore an item of \$3,000,000 which was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and the Bureau of Reclamation to be used for construction of a transmission line, already authorized, from Shasta Dam in northern California to the load center of the market for the electric power to be there generated.

The committee has eliminated the item and has declared in the report that its reason for doing so was that this expenditure at the present time is "not urgent." In the hearings on the bill, however, Mr. Page, of the Reclamation Bureau, was asked the question as to when the power will be available at Shasta Dam, and he answered that it will be available late in 1943 or early 1944. He was then asked how long it will take to build a transmission line, and he answered, "Three years."

If this transmission line is to be constructed in time to carry this power to the place where it can be effectively marketed, it has to be constructed now. The answer to the real opposition to the construction of the power line is very simple, for as we go on in the hearings we find not only in the hearings on this item in this year's consideration but in the hearings on the item last year for a steam-power plant at Antioch that the real effect of leaving out these appropriations is that unless this transmission line is built by the people for the benefit of the people it is going to be built by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., who will then be in position to be the only possible customer for the entire output of these necessary dams built by public funds. The failure to appropriate this \$3,000,000 to push ahead this construction of the power line will therefore mean that you will place the Representatives of the people and the Bureau of Reclamation across the table from the representatives of this great utility corporation without a single card in the hands of the representatives of the Government, thus compelling yourselves, having expended millions of dollars on the construction of the dam, to sell this power on whatever terms that the utility agrees to. It will enable this utility to sell the power to the people at any prices which it chooses to charge.

It does not seem to me this is the sound or proper way to proceed. There is no transmission line at present available to be used. The power company itself will have to construct a transmission line unless the Government does so; therefore, there is no argument from that standpoint.

Mr. BUCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BUCK. I am very glad the gentleman has offered this amendment and I hope it will be accepted by the Appropriations Committee and the Committee of the Whole, because the argument that he has made is sound, tenable, and equitable.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. Buck] very much. It is altogether possible, since he comes from this particular district, that he might be able to give the House information better than I can about it, but I shall proceed to give you the general principles upon which this is based.

Here is another point, and I have all kinds of figures here. I thought somebody might object and I have books full of it. At Muscle Shoals before the T. V. A. was constructed the Government

revenue from Muscle Shoals was 2 mills per kilowatt-hour. Why? Because the power had to be sold to private companies for distribution. Today the Government revenue from Muscle Shoals is 4.17 mills per kilowatt-hour, over twice as much.

If you want to have an effective market for this power in Central Valley, if you want to get the Government's money out of it, you ought to build this power line, and you ought to construct it now. In the next place, under the basic law that governs the Central Valley project, it is provided that the Federal Government's money shall be repaid to it out of two sources—first, out of the power revenues; and, second, out of the farmers' payments for water. The amount that the farmers are going to have to pay for that water is therefore in inverse relation to the amount of revenue from the power. Build the power line, enabling the power to be sold to a variety of customers where it is needed, and your revenue will be substantial. Fail to build your power line and neither consumers nor the people of the United States or their Government will get any benefit.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 4 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis]?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, all through this fight for the right of the people to control this essentially public business we have found representatives of the utilities saying, "We have no objection to the construction of dams to generate power, with public money, but we are opposed absolutely to the construction of the transmission lines." That is what Wendell Willkie said about the T. V. A.; that is what Mr. Kinzie Robinson, of the Washington Water & Power Co., an Electric Bond & Share subsidiary, said about Bonneville. They do not object to the dam, but they do not want the transmission line built. For they want to be able to distribute the power for the benefit of their utility companies. I could read you from the hearings here, but I will not have time, obviously. I refer you to pages in the hearings—page 270 in particular—where it is brought out that the P. G. & E. has already made an offer to buy the entire amount of this power.

In the hearings on page 270 you find that the chairman asked this question of Mr. Page:

Have you a market that would absorb that power immediately?

Mr. Page said:

Yes, sir; according to the best information we have. As a matter of fact, the power company has offered to buy it all, if there is no other market.

The point is that under the law when a reclamation power project is built the power must be sold to public bodies for the public benefit if any public bodies are in a position to take it. What is known is that if this power line can be prevented, then the public bodies will either have to build their own transmission line clear to

the dams or there will be no other customer except the P. G. & E.

The question with which you are confronted here is whether or not the money which has gone into this dam at Shasta and the dam at Keswick is going to be for the benefit of the people of the United States or for the benefit of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

I find in comparing the rates for power publicly generated but in the one case distributed by a private power company and in the other case by public distribution that, for example, at one Alabama city, the city of Gadsden, the rate for the first 100 kilowatt-hours, residential, is 3½ cents per kilowatt-hour, while in the case of public distribution at Decatur, Ala., the rate is only 2½ cents per kilowatt-hour. The power in both cases is T. V. A. generated power.

I could run all the way through these figures I have here in the same way. With industrial power, for example, 200,000 kilowatts at Gadsden costs \$22.80, and at Decatur \$18.10.

In the case of California, in my own section, Boulder Dam power in both cases, in Los Angeles distributed by the city-owned distributing system and in the city of Long Beach by the Southern California Edison, we have for residential power, 100 kilowatt-hours, a rate of \$2.97 in Los Angeles and \$3.63 in Long Beach. [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman if his amendment means merely that the transmission lines would be completed and ready by the time they finished the program?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Precisely so, from the dam to the load center of the market, where the power has to be used for the very national-defense work being carried on around San Francisco Bay, as well as to meet a multitude of other needs.

Mr. PATRICK. If that is not done, it leaves it just simply without that?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is right; it leaves it hanging up in the air at the dam. There is only one outlet that can possibly take care of it, and that is the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., and they themselves must build a power line there to get it because they do not have any power line in existence now with capacity to carry more than 10 percent of the power to be generated.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 33 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be consumed by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEAVY].

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

I feel that I am not altogether a stranger to the proposal here made. This matter of the development of the Central Valley project has been carried forward now for 5 years in the regular supply bill for the Interior Department. When we were writing the bill this year we had in it an item of \$4,000,000 for a steam plant at Antioch. That was a matter of considerable controversy and the committee deleted it, although it was a divided decision.

However, later request was made by the Interior Department, both the Secretary and Mr. Page, that at least transmission lines should be built to coordinate with the completion of the construction of the power facilities at Shasta Dam. The appropriation of \$3,000,000 was then given consideration, and it was definitely understood that if the defense needs as time went on showed that there was a need and a market for this power, provision would be made for it.

This \$3,000,000 item was justified before the Bureau of the Budget as a defense item. Why? Because the newest and largest and latest magnesium plant in the United States is located in this territory and just came into production on a small scale in the last 10 days. This activity alone, when it expands in just a normal way, would use the power that would be carried over this line; but, as has been indicated by the gentleman from California, if provision for this transmission line is not made and time is permitted to pass on, 3 years hence, when the defense needs may still be as critical as they are now, hundreds of millions of kilowatt-hours of electrical energy will be turned out at Shasta Dam, and there will be no lines to carry it away except the P. G. & E. lines and they are totally insufficient. The region is badly in need of power.

The next proposal by the P. G. & E. Co. will doubtless be this: "Let us take this power, as we are taking it in many places where reclamation is producing power, at a dump-power rate of one-half a mill." It is not a mill but half a mill. That is what they are buying part of the reclamation power for today, because the Government does not have the medium by which to transmit the power from the point of generation to the point of use.

I believe this amendment by all means ought to prevail. I know it is difficult to expect the House to override the intelligent and powerful Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee. I am not criticizing them in any way. In a bill appropriating approximately \$6,000,000,000, a relatively small item of \$3,000,000 very naturally could not receive the consideration and attention it received in the Interior Department Appropriation Subcommittee itself.

I had an opportunity before the hearings were closed to work with my colleagues and develop this subject, and I know that here is a request that is highly meritorious and in the interest of national defense and in the interest of the general welfare.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The gentleman mentioned the need for power in northern California. I would like to point out to him at the present time that there is being sent to northern California from southern California 75,000 kilowatts of Boulder Dam power to make up for the shortage that there exists, and southern California is not going to be able to spare that power very much longer, with all the aircraft factories and other work that is being done there.

Mr. LEAVY. The gentleman is correct.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, if this amendment does not pass and the \$3,000,000 which it affects is not made available, we will be confronted with the absurd situation in the latter part of 1943 or the first part of 1944 of the Government having on its hands fully completed and ready for operation two great dams equipped with turbines capable of generating 450,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, with not a wire over which to transmit it to the places where it can be consumed.

The committee tells us in its report that the appropriation of this money is not urgent. Mr. Chairman, that statement is not supported by any evidence which is contained in the hearings of the committee itself. On the contrary, the hearings make very, very clear that the dam will be completed and the turbines will be installed ready to generate electricity by January of 1944, and that if we do not begin to build the lines right now they will not be completed by that time. It will take every minute of the time which intervenes to build these transmission lines and get them ready for use. There are absolutely no other facilities available by which the generated electricity can be gotten to the San Francisco Bay district where it is very much needed today. The people of that metropolitan area want this electricity not in 1943 or 1944; they need it right now.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will my colleague from California yield?

Mr. GEARHART. I yield to my distinguished colleague from southern California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to ask the gentleman if he does not feel there is as much justification for this money being put in for the Central Valley as there was for Grand Coulee and similar projects?

Mr. GEARHART. There is no doubt in the world but that this is an emergency matter. It is not just a question of producing electricity and getting it to a great American city. There is a perfectly good and logical national-defense reason to justify this appropriation at this time. The imperative need of electricity in connection with national-defense activities in the San Francisco Bay area is appreciated by everybody. The President has seen fit to issue a proclamation to declare the Central Valley

project a national-defense activity. The Federal Power Commission has called attention to the pressing need of more power in this area. And still the committee says that the project is not urgent.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEARHART. I yield to the distinguished Representative from Washington.

Mr. LEAVY. On Monday, when we passed a bill extending the borrowing power of U. F. C., it was shown that \$63,000,000 has just been allocated for magnesium plants in Nevada that are going to call on Boulder Dam for their power. Does not that mean that Central Valley and northern California will have to surrender the power they are now taking in large part?

Mr. GEARHART. It would seem entirely logical that that should be true. If they are not able to produce enough electricity in northern California to supply the San Francisco Bay area and they have to bring electricity from far away Los Angeles, how can it be said in the light of the growing scarcity of electrical energy in southern California that we do not have an emergency on our hands? This small appropriation of \$3,000,000 should be made now so that these transmission lines may be ready the first moment the turbines begin to turn at the Keswick and Shasta Dams.

These are Government dams. These dams are being built by the United States Government in accordance with plans perfected by the Bureau of Reclamation. Congress and the executive departments are often accused of silly business methods, of utter disregard of common sense in the management of its public affairs. If we are going to permit the Shasta and Keswick Dams to be finished and turbines to be installed without making timely provision for the efficient conveyance of the generated electricity to its intended market, the Members of Congress will in this instance subject themselves to merciless ridicule, to say nothing of the biting criticism we would merit.

Mr. Chairman, there is but one alternative. The transmission lines of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., a privately owned public utility, run by within 7 miles of Shasta. These lines could take 50,000 kilowatts of the 450,000 that will be developed at Shasta and Keswick. A fine commentary upon the intelligence of the membership of this body, providing for the transmittal of 50,000 kilowatts and letting 400,000 kilowatts go to waste. And still our colleagues of the Appropriations Committee say that there is no urgency.

It would seem to me we should look after the public business a bit more efficiently than that.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEARHART. I am happy indeed to yield to my colleague from California.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. And this power line is part of the original project and plan of the Central Valley project. It is not a new addition, but simply providing the money at this time, and this is very

necessary, and I am in full accord with the gentleman's statement.

Mr. GEARHART. I thank the gentleman very much for that helpful suggestion. The transmission lines are a part of the original plan. They are nothing new. Their necessity has been fully investigated. The adoption of the amendment would merely move the project forward toward completion. I hope the amendment of the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis] will prevail.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I sincerely trust the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis] will be adopted. If you do not adopt it, you will put the Congress and the Government in the ridiculous position of building one of the great power dams of the Nation and then bottling it up for want of a transmission line.

They talk about the Pacific Gas & Electric Corporation. There is no power on earth to compel the Government to turn Government power over to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., and so far as I am concerned, it never will be done if I can help it, unless we fix the retail rates to be charged the ultimate users. The people of California are overcharged more than \$20,000,000 a year for their electricity, and if it were not for the public system in Los Angeles the overcharges for electricity in California now would amount to around \$120,000,000 a year. I am surprised at my distinguished friend from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] opposing this proposition. It is only a matter of time until they will complete the great Gilbert Dam in his own State, and no man has labored harder for that project than I have. Suppose when that time comes we should say to the people of Kentucky, Indiana, and the surrounding territory, "We have built this magnificent dam, we have provided for this great wealth of power, but we are going to seal it up and not permit you to use it." Mr. Chairman, I never was more sincere in my life than I am in supporting this amendment. We have a shortage of power in this country now. We produced only 113,000,000 kilowatt-hours last year and we will need more than 200,000,000,000 next year. We are clamoring for power all over the country and here we are putting ourselves in the ridiculous position of building a great dam and appropriating \$6,000,000,000 to lend to foreign countries and then bottling up this power for the want of a transmission line. It does not make sense. I trust every Member of the House will vote for the amendment of the gentleman from California.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that if the Army or the Navy had come to the committee and asked for a billion dollars no questions would be asked. Why then should the committee refuse the Commissioner of Reclamation, Mr. Page, when he asks for the money to build this transmission line? This power is urgently needed in California; it is urgently needed for national-defense production. If the \$3,000,000 is allocated and the line built,

the dam will be amortized way in advance of the time it would be if this power is sold to private corporations. The dam will be paid for 100 percent with interest, every dollar of which will go back into the Treasury of the United States, and why at this time we should refuse to grant that small amount of money is beyond my comprehension. It reminds me somewhat of a story I heard in our committee this morning. A man had an elephant and came to a bridge and wondered if the elephant could safely cross the bridge. He found that the elephant had some fleas on him, and he finally decided to brush off the fleas, and then thought that the elephant could safely cross.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Yes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentleman to emphasize once again the point that the transmission line must be built from this dam by somebody. There is no question of saving material. If this power is to be available to defense industries in the San Francisco Bay district, or elsewhere, the power line must be built either by the P. G. & E. or by the Reclamation Bureau.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. The P. G. & E. would walk in and get the priority upon it in 10 minutes, because they would make the point that it is for defense purposes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the committee went into this thing very carefully. It will cost about \$21,000,000, according to my information, to finish this job of putting in the power line. I put the question to Mr. Page, the Commission of Reclamation, on page 271 of the second volume, at the bottom of the page, as to whether or not it were not possible in connection with this matter to put an aluminum plant near the dam and avoid the expense for the time being, so far as defense purposes are concerned or the construction of this great power line, which would cost so much money, composed of three lines, carrying 150,000 kilowatts each. This is the answer I got:

There are so many factors that enter into the location of a plant that I would not be competent to say.

My question was:

If that aluminum plant were set up near the Shasta Dam and used its power there, instead of going ahead and spending this \$21,000,000 on a power line, that would be a more intelligent proposition, would it not?

I have already read you the answer that Mr. Page gave. In other words, the Bureau of Reclamation is coming in here, as other bureaus and departments of the Government have been doing, without having a proper study and allocation of the units of the defense program presented to the Congress. Under those circumstances, what could the committee do except turn the thing down?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does not the gentleman feel it is much more sensi-

ble to transport electric energy over a line than it is to haul all materials and everything else necessary for heavy construction work many miles up into the mountains somewhere?

Mr. TABER. Aluminum plants require very little labor, and it is customary to put them right next door to the power plant. If we are going into a defense program and going to get anywhere, we are not going to build a great, big, long power line when it is not necessary. For all the load that would temporarily have to be carried, I am satisfied that this 50,000-kilowatt line could be used and a large part of it could be arranged on an interchange basis of power that would avoid for the time being tying up all this money, all this copper, and all that sort of thing in a power line. I do not see why we should tie ourselves up in a program which will cost us \$21,000,000—not \$3,000,000, but \$21,000,000—to complete.

I hope that this Committee will not do that sort of thing.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GEARHART. In view of the fact that there is only the unused capacity of the Pacific Gas & Electric line of 50,000 kilowatt-hours—and they are going to produce 450,000 kilowatt-hours—how are you going to get that 400,000 kilowatt-hours down to the San Francisco Bay area?

Mr. TABER. My information is that there is a possibility of interchange of power in places that are nearer than this central station and that you can avoid a very large percentage of this transmission-line business and save a lot of money. There is a railroad right close by this dam and you would be in a position to put an aluminum plant close by it with small expense and hook it up. I cannot see the sense of going ahead with that kind of work when you do not need to do so. That is the trouble with the defense program. That is why we have had so much trouble with curtailing things that are required for the ordinary uses of our people and for our own defense program. We spread ourselves out so thin without balancing the thing up and taking all the factors into consideration. I would like to see the House follow the requirement that there be an intelligent power program.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it appears to me that this full Committee should go into the facts as to why your subcommittee did not put this item in the bill.

I was somewhat surprised when the gentleman who offered this amendment injected into the debate the suggestion that your committee had some ulterior motive; that some way or other some big power company or some utility, some criminal, bad utility, had influenced your committee to take this out of the bill.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. When I have finished I will yield.

Of course, that has nothing to do with it.

I am reminded, however, that when many reclamation projects came before the Interior Department subcommittee and before the full Committee it was based, first, by the people who were asking for this money, on a business set-up, as to where they could sell the power and where the money would be returned to the Federal Government. Those same gentlemen were very proud to make the statement to us that already there were private power companies that would take the power from these developments and would immediately start paying back the amount the Government had advanced on these reclamation projects. It seems to me it comes with very bad taste now for them to speak against the power companies when they were used as an argument to cause the spending of so much money on our reclamation projects.

Now, we are all interested in furnishing cheap power, but we are not distraught on the subject. I think those gentlemen should be a little grateful for what has happened in the past. There was quite a controversy about Central Valley before it was authorized, and already a very generous Congress has voted to the Central Valley project \$108,000,000 of money. They will furthermore need \$120,000,000 before it is completed. Now, what happened here? This is primarily a national-defense bill. Mr. Page made no statement that this was a national-defense project and we, as a committee, tried to eliminate all nondefense items. There were some emergencies that we included in this bill under title II, but primarily we attempted to hold in this bill defense items and real emergency items. Now, what will happen if this is dropped out as it should be? It means that the Interior Department subcommittee will take up this item, as the Interior Department subcommittee has voted out the entire \$108,000,000. The deficiency committee is not an expert on Central Valley or on any reclamation project, but the Interior Department subcommittee knows all about it. Just as a matter of common sense, let the Interior Department subcommittee handle this thing. We cut it out of this bill and we expect that it be referred to the Interior subcommittee. No doubt it will come before the Interior Department subcommittee, and there it will receive the intelligent study that it deserves.

I am distrustful of anything that a salesman brings to me and who says, "You must take it now or some dire consequence will happen." Let us pass this back to the Interior Department subcommittee and let them give it the sensible, sound study it warrants, and we will get a more just accounting when it comes to the interests of the people of America.

I hope the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 1 more minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I just wanted to say to the gentleman that if I said—and I do not believe I did—that I thought the Appropriations Committee had some ulterior motive or was interested in some wrong way, that certainly I did not mean to say that; and that, furthermore, as I am sure the gentleman knows, I have sincere respect for him and the committee.

Mr. O'NEAL. Let me in turn say to the gentleman from California there is no member of this committee who would ever feel that the gentleman had done any intentional wrong to any of them.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. What I was trying to do was to show what forces were behind it.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. I know the gentleman from Kentucky has made a study of the Central Valley project, has been one of its friends, but I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the President several months ago declared the Central Valley project a national-defense project; gave it that status for the purpose of priorities in order to develop that much-needed power.

Mr. O'NEAL. Answering the gentleman, I may say it did not come to our committee as a defense item.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has again expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. VOORHIS of California) there were—ayes 66, noes 95.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Investigation of bauxitic deposits: For all necessary expenses for investigations, including laboratory research and procurement of materials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of occurrence, and quality of bauxite ores in order to determine domestic sources of supply; to explore and develop on public lands and, with the consent of owners, on private lands, deposits of such ores, including geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and mining structures and appurtenances; including not to exceed \$33,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), exchange as part payment for, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled vehicles; professional and scientific books and publications; printing and binding; purchase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be required for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, fiscal year 1942," to remain available until June 30, 1943, \$415,000, of which amount \$70,000 (including not to exceed \$17,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia) shall be made available to the Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Directors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and

to carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States and State agencies, and other organizations: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LEAVY: On page 16, line 4, after "Investigation of", strike out "bauxitic" and insert "bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay."

Amend line 7, page 16, by adding after the word "bauxite" the words "and alunite", and after the word "ores", by adding the words "and aluminum clays."

Amend line 10, page 16, by adding after the word "ores" the words "and clays."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the amendment comes too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The paragraph has just been read down to "Government in the Territories," so the amendment is in order.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Chairman, I am conscious this amendment may be subject to a point of order.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman concedes the point of order, but I am glad to reserve it.

Mr. LEAVY. I do not want to concede it, but I say I am conscious it may be subject to a point of order. I hope the chairman will reserve his point of order to give me an opportunity to state my purpose in offering the amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I reserve the point of order, Mr. Chairman, to permit the gentleman to make a statement.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Chairman, this matter of bauxite and of sources for the production of aluminum and magnesium has come to the front so rapidly in the last 8 or 10 months that it has the American people all deeply interested. Two years ago our light-metal production was, in round numbers, 400,000,000 pounds. This year it amounted to 800,000,000 pounds, and next year, if we carry through our plane program, it must go up to 1,600,000,000 pounds.

Aluminum, practically without exception, is being made from bauxite. The only known deposits of bauxite in the United States are in Arkansas—that is, commercial deposits. The great amount of bauxite that we use now comes from British and Dutch Guiana. It is a known fact in the Bureau of Mines that there are millions of tons of alunite both in Utah and in the State of Washington from which alumina can be made, and from alumina we make the aluminum. It is a known fact that there are hundreds of millions of cubic yards of rich aluminum-bearing clays found at least in 20 States in this Union. So when the Interior Appropriations Committee wrote the bill—and you remember it was 6 months ago—we provided \$85,000 for research to cover the whole field, production

of aluminum from bauxite, aluminum clays, and alunite. All I am asking here is that this additional \$415,000 here provided for be used to expand an existing program that came into being on July 1 of this year, the beginning of the fiscal year. I am satisfied that had the committee had sufficient time to have had called to their attention the ground work that was laid by the regular committee that handles these appropriations they would have had no objection whatever to writing in this language and then broadening the provisions of the appropriation. This could have been done in the Committee of the Whole last Monday when we met, but I refrained from offering the amendment there, and I was under the impression that I had an understanding the amendment would be acceptable to the committee.

In the interest of proper and orderly procedure and in the interest of an expanded program in a most critical and essential material, why should we confine ourselves to only one source of aluminum when we have already started the Bureau of Mines on an investigation of all three of the known sources?

Mr. EDMISTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. I yield.

Mr. EDMISTON. Further supporting the gentleman's argument, I may state that a subcommittee on aviation of the Military Affairs Committee flew over the bauxite mines of Dutch Guiana and found that that ore has to be brought down 80 miles of a narrow jungle river in boats that reach practically from bank to bank. It would not be a very difficult matter to stop that supply of bauxite from Dutch Guiana.

Mr. LEAVY. That could readily occur, and it would be virtually a complete shutting off of aluminum production in a few years. Dr. Sayres stated that if we were compelled to rely upon American bauxite resources alone we would completely exhaust our entire reserves in the next 3½ years. Why not permit this expansion program to move forward on three fronts? We know that if they can once find a method of separating the silica from the aluminum in the clay there will be no limit to the amount of raw material we will have for this essential light metal.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. That is all I ask.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEAVY].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. TABER. It is not authorized by law.

Mr. LEAVY. If the gentleman makes the point of order, I am not going to resist it.

Mr. Chairman, I submit the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

The appropriation "Cooperation with the American Republics," contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942,

is hereby made available for the payment of actual transportation expenses in the United States and abroad and not to exceed \$10 per diem, in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, to citizens of the other American republics as specified in said appropriation under such regulations as may be promulgated by the Secretary of State.

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this present bill to aid in stopping the onrushing Nazi conquest of the world's raw-material supplies will pass with no substantial opposition in this House. Possibly every Member can find some fault with its structure, method of operation, or its after effects, but we must bear in mind that the dark shadow now sweeping eastward across Russia can easily spread to the Western Hemisphere, carrying with it death, destruction, and chaos.

This is no time for partisan haggling or controversies over petty matters as to where the aid should go. I have no sympathy for hysterical scare crusades, but there are certain basic facts which cannot be overlooked. This World War is fundamentally for the control of supplies of raw materials. This country possesses a very great preponderance of these supplies. We will inevitably become a target of attack for military autocracies if we fail to arm ourselves and to furnish all practicable aid to the Allied Powers.

Aggression and conquest of weaker nations and seizure of their resources is as natural an expression of autocracy as the stalking of prey for food by predatory animals. Human history contains a continuous record of such performances. The organization and employment of armies for effecting conquests appeals strongly to national pride and accustoms a people to severe regimentation on the pretext of temporary necessity while providing armed forces they cannot resist when later employed against them in suppression of domestic opposition. The law of survival of the fittest continues to rule the affairs of man, notwithstanding his efforts to raise himself above conditions which Nature imposes on all living things.

These harsh facts should be squarely faced. The vast expenditure called for in this bill cannot be avoided if we are to safeguard our country. We will be recreant to our trust if we permit the appropriation and expenditure of hard-earned moneys of taxpayers on unneeded projects or for obsolescent and useless implementation of warfare. Billions and billions of dollars are involved, but we will be more recreant to our duty if we fail to fully provide those instrumentalities of defense and training that will save our Nation from the horrible and brutal slaughter of human life that occurs daily on European soil. The committee has conscientiously tried to understand things as they really are and to look through the curtains of inspired propaganda and of glib-tongued oratory to see what is behind the scenes of this greatest of tragic dramas ever played before the human race.

Of course, mistakes in our defense program are being made, but they are minor and petty in character, when considered

in the perspective of the vast necessities before us.

Great and inevitable problems are being created for us to consider, which must not be left entirely for future generations to solve. Who is to own and operate the vast number of plants which the Government is now financing? What shall we do with the large excess of manufacturing capacity we are now creating? Where shall we continue to find jobs for the men we are training for the production of war munitions? What shall we do about the vast Federal debt being necessarily incurred by the defense program? What about the metallic base for money, when we own almost all of the gold and silver in the world? How can we best utilize our great stores of precious metals to prevent a crushing tax burden on the Nation? The responsibility for answering these grave questions lies squarely with the elected representatives of the people, and not with dollar-a-year men or self-appointed committees. What I wish to emphasize is that, while vast national effort and huge sums of money are being spent on the conversion of our peacetime economy into wartime economy, it is just as important to the future of our Nation that we now begin to prepare plans for the reverse process. Regardless of what we do, days of sacrifice and of trouble are ahead. Price values will be dislocated. The tax burden on each and every one will be increased. Many needed improvements must temporarily be sacrificed to the defense program. In spite of these things, there is no real reason why our Nation should be halted in its progress toward better living conditions and more happiness for all of our citizens. It is possible for us to build an economy and a standard of living far better than hitherto known to the human race. We certainly have men with the brains and the patriotism and the reasoning power to accomplish the task, if they are given opportunity.

Even if the Axis Powers are decisively defeated we will still face grave problems in connection with these lease-lend advances. In payment we propose to take over vast supplies of raw materials and even finished products from South America and the British Empire. These products will be in competition with our own industries with inevitable resulting dislocations. But we must first stand shoulder to shoulder against the common foe. When victory is finally assured we can then unitedly work in solving our problems of domestic economy. But something more is needed. I here strongly urge that the Congress, in the near future, to take definite cognizance of these post-war problems and create a responsible agency for their study.

The Clerk read as follows:

Establishing and improving aids to navigation: For an additional amount for establishing and improving aids to navigation and other works, \$436,200, which sum shall be available for all expenditures directly relating thereto.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the members of the subcommittee, and this applies to members on both sides

of the aisle, for the great diligence they have employed in the hearings on this bill, and in reporting it, and the fine spirit of unity that prevailed among the members of the subcommittee during debate.

I want to call the attention of the members of the subcommittee to a matter which, while small in dollars, to me seems to be a matter of great importance; and if the Senate should include the item in the bill, I hope the members of the subcommittee on both sides of the aisle will keep in mind the question as to whether or not such item should be concurred in by the House conferees.

The Department of Justice asked for an appropriation of either \$75,000 or \$125,000 for the purpose of more thoroughly prosecuting those individuals and elements in our country who are violating the criminal laws on our statute books relating to the national defense. One of the most prominent laws on the statute books happens to bear my name, and I do not say this with any boastfulness; however, it grew out of an investigation of 6 years ago by a special committee of which I was chairman. This law compels foreign propagandists in this country to register with the Secretary of State and to disclose the truth of their activities in this country.

The amount sought was mainly for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of that law. Only a few days ago a very notorious Nazi propagandist in this country, George Sylvester Viereck, was indicted by a grand jury of the District of Columbia. Six years ago the committee of which I was chairman investigated this man and it was mainly as the result of the evidence we obtained against him, which definitely showed he was in the employ of the German Government at that time, together with evidence obtained of other activities in this country, that the special committee recommended that an act be passed, as a result of which I drafted the bill and the Congress passed it.

I do not propose to pass on the merits of the case, because that is a matter for the jury to pass upon and, thank God, any person charged with a crime in the United States can still be tried by the peers of his land. A few days ago George Sylvester Viereck was indicted. All his life he has been engaged in Nazi and German propaganda in this country. After his indictment he said, in part:

My indictment is only an incident in the perfidious plot to smother and smear all opposition to the arbitrary forces cunningly at work to destroy the America we know and love.

That comes from a man who has been a propagandist of a foreign government in this country all his life. He states, "The country we know and love." The country that if he had his way he would destroy.

Several years ago I investigated Viereck. He was then a Nazi propagandist. He admits now that he is a Nazi propagandist here and is registered in the State Department as such.

You will note his statement is an attack upon the grand jury which indicted him and also the United States courts.

I cannot sit idly by in this Chamber and permit that type of a person to attack or attempt to smear our grand-jury system and our courts. Let me call to his attention the fact that if he were in Nazi Germany he would not have had the benefit of a grand-jury inquiry nor the constitutional right of a trial by jury.

It is a bad situation when anyone of his type attacks our courts and the grand jury as he was done. It simply shows more clearly the utter contempt he has for our Government. Under the smoke screen of citizenship he has been an active propagandist in this country for a foreign government and in a manner inimical to the best interests of our country.

I simply rise to compliment the members of the subcommittee and to impress upon them the importance of this law and other criminal statutes that the Department of Justice is enforcing in the hope that if the Senate should insert in the bill in that body an appropriation that the House conferees will have in mind the necessity for it and extend every consideration possible to an agreement in conference for the acceptance of the same.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. May I say that I fully appreciate the strength of the gentleman's argument. In view of the merit of the proposition, and especially in view of the interest of the gentleman from Massachusetts, I am certain the conferees will approach it from a very sympathetic point of view.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman, and I appreciate his statement very much.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment merely to make an announcement.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to offer a motion to recommit to strike out the section that deals with the lease-lend proposition. That leaves in the bill what is necessary for our own defense in the deficiency items. The membership will know what my motion will be.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than

\$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph that it is legislation which would interfere with our relations with our friend and ally, Joseph Stalin, and the Soviet Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 23, after line 18, insert the following:

"TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

"SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 24, after line 13, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"SEC. 301 (a). No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who is on the pay roll of any individual, firm, corporation, or organization holding a contract with the Government of the United States or any association of employers or employees working on defense contracts: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit is not on the pay roll of any individual, firm, corporation, or organization holding a contract with the Government of the United States or any association of employers or employees working on defense contracts: *Provided further*, That any person who in violation of such affidavit accepts employment the salary or wages of which are paid from any appropriation in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from South Dakota desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the amendment was drawn to conform entirely with section 301, which relates to membership in organizations which advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States, and it is in the language of a limitation. It is possible that portions of it are legislation, but if so they are no more so than the section 301 which was in the bill. If the gentleman insists on his point of order, I shall offer a modified amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that the amendment is out of order, on

the same ground that section 301 of the bill was held to be out of order.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 24, line 13, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"SEC. 301 (a). No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who is on the pay roll of any individual, firm, corporation, or organization holding a contract with the Government of the United States or any association of employers or employees working on defense contracts."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 13 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, that does not apply to other amendments which may be offered to this section?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; this is offered as a new section.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is very clear and simple. It is to keep anyone from getting on the pay roll of the Government and there boring from within either to secure favoritism in the placing of contracts or to secure favoritism in the negotiation of working contracts for the benefit of any particular firm, corporation, or association of employers or employees.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. If what the gentleman says were the sole purpose of the amendment and would correct a situation of the kind he just referred to, I would undoubtedly be for it, but this amendment goes far beyond that and means that you remove from office hundreds of honorable and patriotic men in the Office of Production Management and other agencies, from Mr. Knudsen down. Surely we do not want to get rid of men of that character.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If the gentleman will permit me to proceed, it would not deprive us of men of that character. Mr. Knudsen resigned from the pay roll of his firm, General Motors, and Mr. Stettinius testified before the committee in the hearings on this bill that he had resigned his \$100,000 salary from the United States Steel Corporation. It is my conviction that every other man in the O. P. M. who has been borrowed from a private firm should be paid by the Government and not by that private firm. My amendment applies only to those whose firms are dealing in Government contracts; it would not affect professors or research men borrowed from universities. But I am aiming at this business of trying to serve two masters.

Reference has been made to the type of labor agreements negotiated by the Labor Division of the O. P. M. It is my conviction that if Mr. Sidney Hillman or any of his staff are drawing any

money from any association of employees that is negotiating working contracts with the Government, they should not be in their present positions. My amendment applies to employer and employee associations alike; it applies to the men who negotiate contracts. I want to see in such positions only men who have one loyalty. That should be to the United States and they should be paid by the United States.

It is my contention that in this kind of a proposition, when we are dealing with defense contracts, we want men in office who are here to serve only one master, and that is the welfare of the United States Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH].

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

(Under subsequent order of the House, Mr. KEOGH's remarks appear at the beginning of today's proceedings.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in respect of this amendment, I think it is only necessary to say that it would be in any event wholly ineffective. It applies to a few who are here either serving for a dollar a year, or serving without any pay. It would deprive the Government of the services of valuable men like Mr. Knudsen, Mr. Stettinius, and others who are here at great sacrifice to themselves.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am sure the gentleman would not want to leave the impression that Mr. Knudsen is still on the pay roll of General Motors. He resigned the same as Mr. Stettinius and many others did.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I call attention to the fact that there are many fine men and women who are responding to their patriotism in coming down here, and they are to be congratulated and complimented. In the case of Mr. Knudsen, he probably has resigned, but what about the small businessman? Patriotism is not confined to the men of extreme wealth who can make the sacrifices necessary to come here. I have many friends in Boston, some in my district and some outside, who want to render patriotic service, who say to me that they are willing to make the sacrifice. I believe most of the Members have had the same experience, and if this amendment were adopted compelling them to relinquish the compensation they are receiving in their private business, we would be placing a penalty upon the man of average means coming down here and giving his Government the services that he wants to give.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Missouri yield to me that I may ask a question of the majority leader?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. I wonder whether the majority leader would explain where a sacrifice is being made by men who continue to receive their incomes from the private enterprises with which they are identified and come down here and carry on the extra work. I cannot see where any sacrifice is being made in a case like that. Men like Mr. Knudsen and men like Mr. Stettinius who have relinquished their claims to salaries from the organizations with which they were identified, are making a sacrifice and this amendment is directed at some other folks who are presently in the same status and who should make the same sacrifice.

Mr. McCORMACK. The answer to the gentleman from Pennsylvania is that men having a reasonable income may be associated with a law firm or may be associated with some small business. These men may be men of capacity and, certainly, they are making great sacrifices in coming down here. Furthermore, this amendment is so far reaching that being introduced here on the floor suddenly no one knows how far reaching it may be and, certainly, no one wants to have an amendment adopted that might seriously interfere with the main objectives of the measure which we are now passing.

Mr. McKEOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McKEOUGH. As I understood the language as read by the Clerk, it occurs to me that by reason of its being so far reaching it might serve to defeat the purpose that is sought to be served. Let us assume that some one of these gentlemen who come to work for the Government is a stockholder in one of the corporations that may be receiving some business from the Government. If he receives a dividend check from that corporation, is he then infringing upon this particular language?

Mr. TABER. They would not be affected.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. No; they would not be affected.

Mr. McKEOUGH. What about the gentleman who comes from some big corporation in the industrial field that is now seeking some contract?

Mr. TABER. He would not be affected if he did not receive pay.

Mr. McKEOUGH. He may receive pay while he is temporarily working for the O. P. M. in connection with their efforts to distribute contracts to the small industrial units of the country. I think the purpose is good, but I think the language is too broad.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York and I may each have 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me the question of divided loyalty is a very embarrassing question in connection with all these defense operations. I think we should have the undivided loyalty and devotion of the men who are drawing salaries from the Government of the United States, and I hope this amendment will be adopted so that we can proceed in that direction. I feel that there are so many cases where people who are on the pay roll are also on the pay roll of corporations or associations who have contracts with the United States, that we ought to protect the Government along those lines.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri rose.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I regret that I have but 1 minute. Mr. Chairman, it is very difficult to tell what the full effect of this amendment would be. The committee has not had a chance to study it or consider it. This may involve not only captains of industry and small businessmen, but also members of labor organizations who help with labor problems in connection with preparedness industries. It may even include men in great colleges that are now giving some of their time in important defense research work. It may be an indictment against these men who are loyal and patriotic, who are trying to help us in this hour of the country's great need. Furthermore, except for some scientific and technical research, there is no money provided in the bill for paying salaries of the character referred to, and therefore the amendment is inapplicable.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Is it not a fact that the amendment has such far-reaching potentialities that it certainly ought not to be adopted here without careful study by some committee of Congress?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true. It should have the most careful consideration to see that we do not impair our defense effort.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CASE of South Dakota) there were—ayes 76, noes 137.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DITTER: After section 301, insert a new section, as follows: "Sec. 302. In the procurement of defense articles under this act not less than 10 percent of the total amount of funds appropriated in this act shall be expended on contracts for the manufacture of defense articles by going plants which are not at the time of the approval of this act engaged in the

manufacture of defense articles for the United States Government: *Provided*, That if the President finds that a sufficient number of such plants are not equipped, staffed, or otherwise prepared to perform such work, or do not signify a desire or readiness to undertake such work, or if such course would injuriously retard the national-defense program, the President may reduce the total amount of expenditures made on such contracts to not less than 5 percent of the total amount of funds appropriated in this act and shall certify the reasons for taking such action to Congress in the report required to be made by section 5 (b) of the act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941: *Provided further*, That contracts so placed shall be negotiated on a fixed-price basis, the price not to exceed the highest price contracted to be paid for similar articles under contracts heretofore concluded, or, in the case of articles not heretofore produced, the price shall not exceed the estimated cost of the article, approved by the head of the department or establishment making the procurement, plus a profit margin of not to exceed 10 percent."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, reserving the point of order, I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania must realize that this amendment is subject to the point of order.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I wonder whether the gentleman would withhold his point for a moment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I shall be glad to reserve the point of order and give the gentleman an opportunity to discuss it.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose at this late hour to discuss the amendment which I have offered at great length. I would rather plead with the distinguished Chairman of the Committee, that rather than resort to parliamentary technicalities, he be considerate enough of the small businessmen to permit legislation of this type, meritorious as it is, to become a part of the law. Of course I recognize that if my distinguished Chairman wants to hide behind the screen of parliamentary technique, then, of course, the small businessman, the small industrialist will continue to find himself in the same position after the close of this day that he has found himself in all of the time since this accelerated defense program was put into force. Everyone knows that this amendment has merit. It has been carefully framed so that the defense program cannot suffer. A degree of discretion is accorded to the President, so that in the event the small concern could not handle the orders, the President would have the authority to proceed otherwise.

Therefore, on behalf of that great group of small industrialists, that group which as yet had little, in fact, only an infinitesimally small part of this increased production opportunity, I plead with the distinguished chairman of the committee to cast aside his knowledge of parliamentary procedure, his love of parliamentary technique, and permit consideration of the amendment.

On June 17, 1941, Mr. Peter Nehemkis, of Defense Contract Service, stated:

It is one of the profound ironies of our defense effort that its total effect may well be to abolish the small enterprises from the American scene.

The New Deal may well worry about small business under the defense program, but it is quite apparent that that is all the New Deal has done. To date the New Deal has done nothing constructive to insure that small business will be kept alive during the defense emergency. In fact, the defense program in many ways has been most detrimental to small business. Up to the present time the New Deal has done nothing but talk about what it was going to do to help small business under the present circumstances.

Small business has been his in two ways by the defense program: (1) Most of the orders for defense materials have been let to large enterprises; (2) those small business enterprises that have not received defense contracts have had great difficulty in securing necessary supplies of raw materials that they might continue to function in supplying ordinary civilian needs.

According to the Office of Production Management itself, 50 large manufacturing concerns have received about 75 percent of all defense contracts. Some of these corporations have received contracts of well over a billion dollars. With a defense program the size of ours, this will have far-reaching implications on the national economy as a whole.

It should be remembered that during the fiscal year 1942 we will probably spend close to \$16,000,000,000 for national defense, and it is estimated that during the fiscal year 1943 we will probably spend between \$25,000,000,000 and \$30,000,000,000 for this purpose. The expenditure of this vast sum of money by the Federal Government for defense purposes certainly will affect the national economy, and if 75 percent of the money is received by 50 large corporations, those corporations are going to benefit tremendously from the defense program. And the thousands of small business enterprises which have a large amount of the productive resources of the country and which employ a large proportion of the American workers will not be utilized to their fullest extent in this great national effort.

It is evident to any thinking person that this country has not been getting production of defense goods in anything like the quantity we should have. One reason for this is that defense production is being concentrated in but a few hands and consequently a large portion of our productive capacity is not being fully utilized. Thus, on May 12, 1941, Mr. J. L. Trecker, then chief of the Defense Contract Service for the O. P. M., said at San Francisco:

It is the estimate of the Defense Contract Service that the productive capacity of this country is not more than 50 percent engaged, either from the standpoint of the total number of machines or the total volume of machine-hours available.

Mr. T. M. Brennan of the National Association of Manufacturers testified before the Senate Committee on National Defense that only 50 percent of the machine-tool capacity of this country was being utilized at the present time. Further, the Army and Navy Joint Munitions Board maintains a list of facilities that could be used for the production of

armament, munitions, and implements of war. This list contains 12,000 names; but even at the beginning of September 1941 only 6,657 of these facilities were being utilized in any way in the production of munitions and armaments. Thus it must be evident that a large portion of the productive capacity of this country is not being utilized now for the production of defense materials that are so urgently needed. One reason for this is that defense production has been concentrated in the hands of but a few large enterprises. There are several reasons why defense production has been concentrated in the hands of a few large enterprises. The Army and Navy procurement officers are very interested in dealing with large producers whom they have known for many years and who have a reputation to uphold and consequently are known to be responsible dealers. Further, many small enterprises have been slow to participate in bidding for Government contracts for a number of reasons. Many small enterprises are not familiar with the method of doing Government business, and in some instances there is a feeling that Government standards are overly rigid. In other instances adequate information is not brought to the attention of small business enterprises as to what they can produce for the Government. The dissemination of information on Government contracts about to be let is far from satisfactory.

Allegedly the desire for speed and the desire that contracts be let to responsible parties has been largely responsible for the letting of most of the contracts to large contractors. The Army Ordnance Service testified at the end of April 1941 that only 20 percent of the contractors had financial rating according to Dun & Bradstreet of \$125,000 or less; 23 percent had financial rating of \$750,000 or less. Thus 72 percent of the contractors with the Army Ordnance Service had a financial rating of \$750,000 or more.

For the armed forces to sit around and hope that large prime contractors will be willing to subcontract a large part of their orders to small industries is but a pious hope. It is quite evident that the large contractors, for a number of reasons, are not interested in subcontracting. For one thing, it will undoubtedly reduce their margin of profit, for to share his profits with the subcontractors will inevitably reduce the prime contractors' profit.

The efforts of the New Deal to bring about subcontracting have been pitiful, to say the least. Late in January there was created in the Office of Production Management a defense contract service which was designed supposedly to facilitate the distribution of defense orders to small producers, especially through subcontracting. But whatever efforts it has exerted have been pitifully inadequate. Thus in May 1941, when \$2,000,000,000 of contracts were let, the Defense Contract Service facilitated subcontracting on these orders to the extent of only \$16,000,000. And in June and July, when the Army let \$3,500,000,000 in contracts, the Defense Contract Service was able to secure subcontracting up to the end of August on these contracts only to the extent

of \$26,000,000. During the month of June the Defense Contract Service was able to bring about subcontracting on all orders that had been placed only to the extent of \$20,000,000; in July, \$50,000,000; and in August, \$97,000,000. Since Congress has appropriated more than \$56,000,000,000 for national defense, and since well over half of this sum has been obligated, it is quite apparent that these efforts on the part of the Defense Contract Service have been most insignificant.

It should be remembered at all times that the Defense Contract Service never has been in a position wherein it could exert any compulsion upon the procurement officers of the armed services in order to secure subcontracting or in order to secure the letting of contracts to small enterprises. Legal obligation for letting contracts was not in their hands. Defense Contract Service could only advise on such matters when its advice was requested, and it had no way of checking up to insure that its advice was followed by the procurement officers after it had been given.

In the middle of August the Defense Contract Service was reorganized in order to promote the letting of contracts to small enterprises. It was announced that negotiated contracts would be used for small business enterprises, and in such cases contracts might be made at not more than 15 percent above the last letting on a competitive bid of a contract for comparable goods and services. This was to encourage high-cost producers to bid on such orders, and such orders were also viewed in an educational sense. Further, it was stated that trial orders would be placed with small contractors on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis. It was also asserted that contracts would be placed with pools of producers—such as the York plan, which had only worked on subcontracts—the elimination of performance bonds; the inspection of products at the plant in order to facilitate payment; and the elimination of latent defect clauses from contracts. It was also stated that in the case of all contracts for more than \$250,000 the contractor would be required to furnish plans for subcontracting as much as possible of the work.

Suddenly, on September 4, 1941, the President completely shook up the Defense Contract Service. In fact, it was abolished, and the President created, by Executive order, the Division of Contract Distribution in the Office of Production Management. Mr. Floyd Odum was made head of this Division. Mr. Odum himself remarked late in September, "The creation of this office probably came 6 months to a year too late." The complete reorganization that has taken place has resulted in the elimination of most of the staff of the Defense Contract Service, and the new organization is functioning far from effectively.

There is no reason for believing that the procurement offices of the armed services are any more desirous of letting contracts to small enterprises nor is there any reason for believing that large prime contractors are any more desirous of subcontracting than they were 3 months, 6 months, or even a year ago.

At the very time that small enterprises are having a difficult time securing defense contracts, the operation of the defense program is making it difficult for such enterprises to continue to produce for ordinary civilian needs. There are distinct shortages in many critical and strategic materials that are needed for defense as well as for our ordinary consumers' needs. Aluminum, tin, zinc, copper, rubber, and silk are but a few of the products in which acute shortages now exist. Congress has passed legislation providing for the creation of stock piles of strategic and critical materials, but the administration has done little to build up such stock piles. For example, despite the fact that our relations with Japan have been strained for several years, no stock pile of silk was built up in this country. When we froze Japanese funds late in July 1941 there was on hand in this country a supply of silk sufficient for only 5 months of ordinary civilian needs or for 18 months of defense needs. No stock pile had been built up, and as a consequence 175,000 workers in the silk industries were immediately placed in jeopardy of losing their jobs; and let me assure you many of them actually lost their employment.

The New Deal has failed to take steps required to expand the productive capacity of many of these strategic and critical materials which are produced in this country, and as a consequence even defense orders are not being filled promptly. And many small producers who did not have defense orders are having to shut down their ordinary civilian production. One of the best illustrations of this is aluminum. Although a year ago it must have been apparent to any informed person that there was not sufficient aluminum production capacity in this country for all the defense needs as well as for our ordinary civilian needs, the administration took but slow and faltering steps to bring about an expansion of the aluminum industry. We are now producing about 600,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year. It is estimated that within another year we will require close to 1,750,000,000 pounds for defense purposes alone. But not until the Senate investigating committee had aired the situation did the administration take steps to bring about any expansion of aluminum production. And yet on the 15th of September of this year spokesmen for the O. P. M. and for the R. F. C. admitted before a Senate committee that no contracts had even then been let for plant expansion for aluminum production. Already 16,000 persons engaged in the production and marketing of aluminum household utensils have been thrown out of work because of a shortage of aluminum.

These shortages of many strategic and critical materials have necessitated the establishment of a priorities system in this country. The priority system, however, has been poorly administered. It has worked for the benefit of the large enterprises and to the detriment of the small manufacturer. Thus, Mr. Donald Nelson, Executive Director of the S. P. A. B., testified before the House Banking and Currency Committee recently:

Now, what has happened in many cases with small business with priorities, as I have observed in my studies, has been the fact that the small man usually bought his goods in small amounts of material in the open market. He did not have one supplier that supplied him. He bought here and there and elsewhere as the opportunity afforded itself for him to get what he wanted at as good a price as he could get.

During a time like this the larger suppliers have attempted to serve their larger users; and I think that in that area they have not done enough to see that goods were diverted into the channels from which the smaller man got his material.

The small producer finds it difficult to secure priorities for many reasons. Small-business enterprises are not used to the red tape involved in doing Government business. Priorities are secured much more readily if the producer comes to Washington to ask for them and this is a disproportionately heavy burden upon the small producers. As a consequence small-business enterprises have not been able to get either defense contracts or to continue in the production of goods for their normal civilian demand.

In the light of this situation it is imperative that Congress take steps to insure by law that there is an adequate distribution of defense contracts to smaller business enterprises in order to insure that in the present defense emergency they are not squeezed out of business. For if they are squeezed out of business it will probably mean the end of our system of economic democracy that has made possible the competitive form of business enterprise in this country.

I therefore repeat the plea which I have made that the chairman of the committee withdraw the objection which he has made, that he waive the parliamentary technicality to which he has resorted, and permit the small business to continue as a part of our way of life.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I much regret—especially in view of my high regard for the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER]—the necessity of interposing a point of order. But in view of the fact that his proper remedy is to introduce legislation and take it up with a legislative committee where he can have hearings and give the matter the time and attention and the long study the subjects merit, I am certain I am rendering both him and the House a service by insisting that he follow the orderly procedure laid down by the rules. For that reason I am reluctantly constrained to make the point of order that the gentleman's amendment constitutes legislation and is not in order at this time or on any appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BLAND). The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, it is most unfortunate that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], undoubtedly reflecting the attitude of the majority leadership in this matter, has insisted on making a point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] to protect the interests of the small

businessmen of America in the crucial economic problems which confront them. Unquestionably the chairman is correct in his ruling that this amendment would be in the nature of new legislation, but if ever new legislation were badly needed to protect the small businessmen of America that time is now and the occasion for that need is the lend-lease legislation which we are now considering. It is a great blow to hundreds of thousands of small businessmen, factory owners, and laborers in America's smaller business and industrial enterprises that the Democratic leadership has today resorted to a parliamentary technicality to prevent the enactment of the remedial legislation offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] in the preceding amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to publicly express the hope and make the recommendation that when this legislation is considered in the Senate the Ditter amendment will be written into the law, since parliamentary procedure in the other body is not as technical as it is in the House and the interests of America's small businessmen cannot be sacrificed upon a cross of technical procedure when this bill is discussed in the Senate. It is imperative that this Congress without further delay recognize what the present method of handling defense contracts is doing to the small businessmen who comprise the real backbone of American business and that we take effective action to keep these loyal businessmen from being driven into bankruptcy and from having to discharge the hundreds of thousands of employees whose livelihood depends upon the small business establishments of this country. Unless Congress soon prescribes a remedy for the malady of malnutrition from which America's small businessmen and processors are now suffering we shall be forced to perform the sorry task of naming an undertaker for hundreds of thousands of them throughout the length and breadth of this Republic.

The effect of priorities upon America's small businessmen, coupled with the effect of higher taxes and the failure of defense authorities to distribute any significant amount of defense contracts among the country's smaller processors and factories is one of the crying tragedies resulting from hasty action and tardy planning in the big job of gearing up our production to produce the defense materials we all so hopefully desire. This is a Nation-wide problem, although it is especially acute in the great inland empire of America where nine mid-Western States with about a fourth of the country's population and even a larger percentage of its area have received but a comparatively insignificant portion of the Government's huge defense contracts. Out in this territory, which is the home of the small businessman and the farmer, patriotic Americans pay their taxes, support their Government, maintain communities which are the most free of subversive influences of any in the country, and fail to receive anything remotely resembling equitable consideration in the distribution of Government contracts or the development of new defense industries or projects.

The Middle West has become the great "forgotten land" in the distribution of defense business of any kind under the present program of defense production. If the heart of America is in this way shut off from the rest of the body politic in participating in the defense production of this country, the administration will be striking a serious blow at one of the most productive and patriotic sections of the country. This area abounds with small businesses, machine shops, factories, processing plants, assembly units, and capable workmen who are eager to be put to work but who remain idle or working on part time because the "big fellows" in Washington fail to give consideration to the capacity and the needs of the "little fellows" in the interior of this country.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] was carefully drawn and I have compiled much data with which I had hoped to join him in a fight on this floor to win approval for his suggestion. I shall now relay my facts and figures to Members of the Senate, where I hope the battle can be successfully fought to win fair and equitable consideration for the small businessman, who is almost without representation on the defense boards in Washington and whose capacity to produce and eagerness to work has failed to impress the Army and Navy procurement officials and others charged with allocating the defense contracts during this emergency. These small producers of mighty products have been deluged with promises from Washington and surfeited with schemes to set up subcontracting systems, but in the practical matter of jobs on the bench and contracts in the shop they are still as free from defense patronage as a Chinese laundryman in Tokyo.

More than a year ago I was made chairman of a congressional committee of 65 Members of this body, Mr. Chairman, and our committee worked long and diligently to secure at least some semblance of justice in the distribution of defense activities in the States which we represent which are North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri. We were extended every courtesy but our constituents received few contracts.

We helped devise and recommend a procedure for subcontracting large orders to small processors which was to be handled through men stationed in each of the Federal Reserve bank districts. The district offices were established, but still the contracts for small businessmen did not materialize. Now we are told another program is being established with an office in every State in the Union to help the little fellow get some share in the big parade of defense business. But up to date all these well-meaning officials can do is to politely recommend to the giant industries and the great corporate contractors that they subcontract some small part of their lucrative Government orders to the smaller processors. In a few cases this is being done, but in the vast majority of instances the little fellow who goes hat in hand to get an opportunity to put his shoulder to the wheel

and help in the production pick-up in this country returns with his hat on his head, but no subcontracts in his pocket.

Mr. DITTER's amendment would have corrected this calamity. It would have put some teeth in the effort to secure some reasonable portion of this defense business for the small businessman who is ready to produce, equipped for the job, and eager to go to work. It is a mandatory provision that not less than 10 percent of the money appropriated in this bill shall be expended through the enterprises operated by the smaller business units of this country—provided that in so doing there shall be no increased delay in defense production—and would provide a tangible ray of hope to thousands upon thousands of distressed business operators. It would save many of them from closing their doors and discharging their men. It would still direct to them less than \$600,000,000 worth of production out of the \$13,000,000,000 appropriated through the lend-lease policy. It would put some authority in the hands and some force behind the recommendations of defense officials now requesting the great industrial plants to subcontract some of their orders but apparently unable to require them to do so. It would help break the traditional policy of Army and Navy procurement officials of giving the biggest orders to the biggest outfits and of collecting smaller orders together so that more and more of them fall into the classification of "big orders."

Mr. Chairman, I again express the hope that the Senate will meet the problem which parliamentary tactics of the majority have prevented us from even considering today.

It has been stated by members of the Appropriations Committee that despite the fact the Lend-Lease Act has been in effect for nearly 7 months, less than 3 percent of the manufactured products to be made available under it have actually been delivered. Mr. Chairman, the big fellow may be becoming too fat for speedy action. I am sure the small-businessman would have been able to increase this pitifully small production figure by many points had he been given a chance to fully cooperate in our national-defense program. It is apparent from the sad production figures before us that he could not have retarded the procedure very much.

Mr. Chairman, let me mention one other matter and I am through. I speak now of taxes and profits. Many ugly rumors are now abroad about the vast profits which in certain cases are being made from defense contracts and the inability of existing tax laws to recapture any substantial portion of these profits for the Government. We have Mr. Morgenthau's repeated word for it that something new and different must be done and that most speedily if we are to prevent an era of defense profiteering which will beggar the smelly record of profiteers during the World War. May I respectfully suggest, sir, that parceling out a liberal portion of these defense contracts is one of the best safeguards the country has against profit raiders upon the Public Treasury.

The small businessman pays his taxes without deception and without resorting to highly paid legal advisors to scheme out for him legal ways of avoiding legitimate tax payments. Many big taxpayers now employ lawyers to serve as "tax-evasion experts" to explore legal avenues for dodging and ducking taxes which Congress expected them to pay. Thus the national income is reduced, the national morale imperiled. Not so, Mr. Chairman, with the typical small processor or factory operator or businessman. He pays his taxes on the line without benefit of advice on how to juggle his operations or how to manipulate his holdings to deprive the Government of tax income and to enrich himself by taxes which a cunning lawyer might help him to avoid. Thus, not only could production be speeded up but national tax income could be increased by a wise distribution of defense spending rather than the present policy of channeling such a gigantic portion of it through the offices of a selected few of America's largest corporations. Mr. DITTER's amendment provided the solution, sir, and this House is derelict in its duty in failing to meet a problem which has reached such acute proportions in this Republic.

I hope the Senate will respond to this challenge and that this House will approve of any action taken by the Senate to bring the small producer back into the economic family of the United States.

Even Mr. Morgenthau, however, seems to be blinded to the needs and the opportunities which are presented by the status of the small businessmen in this country. Mr. Morgenthau is quoted in the Washington News for September 30, 1941, as having stated that he is not much impressed by the opposition to certain of his proposals on the basis of their effect upon the small businessmen. This paper quotes him as having said in that connection—

I can't help but be amused at some of the crocodile tears that are being shed for the small businessmen.

Think of it, Mr. Chairman, what hope is there for the small businessman in America when a prominent Cabinet officer refers to him with such callous disregard and such supreme contempt.

True, I would be the first to deny to Secretary Morgenthau the right to be amused at something these days because surely a Secretary of the Treasury who throughout his long term in office has never succeeded in balancing the Budget for a single year or witnessed a Government column of figures written in the black must find very little in official life about which to be amused. However, for the future of America, it is to be hoped that upon further examination Mr. Morgenthau will find some form of amusement other than the pagan custom of spectators at ancient gladiatorial contests who found their fun in watching the slow bleeding and painful dying of innocent victims of superior forces. I hope this is not to become the fate and future of the small businessmen who have helped so mightily to make America great. Such amusement for Secretary Morgenthau would indeed be an atrocity for America.

Mr. Chairman, Members of this House, let us not blind ourselves to the plight of the small business people and producers of this country. We have too long paid scant heed to their petitions and their productive powers. We have just now missed a glorious opportunity to extend some degree of justice to this group. Let us here resolve to compensate for this failure at our first opportunity and to recognize by appropriate and early action the importance of preserving and utilizing the vast resources of production represented by hundreds of thousands of small businessmen located in thousands of towns and cities in America.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN: On page 24, line 13, after the last word in that line, insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay for any material or services when the one furnishing such material or services has discriminated against any corporation, firm, or individual because such corporation, firm, or individual had, or did not have, a contract with any labor organization or because such individual was, or was not, a member of any labor organization."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I have an amendment at the desk.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. My request applies only to this amendment and all amendments thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered to prevent those who are charged with national-defense production getting that program into such a snarl that the whole thing will be rendered impossible of being straightened out.

One agency of the Government is about to build 75,000 houses for defense workers. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] day before yesterday called your attention to the situation with regard to 300 of those houses, where the O. P. M. has refused to let a contract to the lowest bidder, even though \$431,000 will be saved on less than a \$1,000,000 bid. If you will notice the papers of today you will learn that in Detroit the A. F. of L. teamsters union has stated that unless that contract is denied to the lowest bidder, unless this contract, which will cost us that \$431,000 for these 300 houses is given to an employer using members of their organization, they are going to call a general strike and tie up all construction.

If you will read other papers you will learn that the C. I. O. has announced that if they do not get their share of these contracts—what they consider their share of the jobs—and this Currier contract is a C. I. O. contract, that is, the work is to be performed by C. I. O. men—they will call a general strike. Now, you

see where we are getting. On Monday if you make one contract with an A. F. of L. contractor the C. I. O. will strike, and on Tuesday if you make a contract with an employer whose men are C. I. O. then the other organization, the A. F. of L., will strike, and perhaps on Wednesday the independents will strike if they feel they have not been treated fairly.

Why should we not fix the whole thing by requiring these contracts to be let regardless of the organization to which those who are to do the work belong? Why require every individual who wants to work to buy a license to work? But if you must do that, why not tell those men what sort of a license or membership they should buy? If we are going to have the work all done by the A. F. of L., let us know it. If we are going to have it all done by the C. I. O., let us know that. If it is all to be done by open shop, let us find that out.

The majority party has claimed for several years that it wanted to do away with labor disputes. Here is a situation where, if the O. P. M. continues the way it is going now, it cannot help but create labor disputes and strikes.

Everyone who reads the papers day after day knows that these strikes are increasing in number. I think it was 15,000,000 man-days lost in the last year as compared with one-third or one-fifth of that number the preceding year. Why should we not let everyone work? Why not fix it so the O. P. M. cannot play favorites?

I wish the majority leadership would look at this situation as people outside of Congress, outside of labor organizations, look at it, and adopt a policy which will carry out the purposes announced in the preamble, in the first clause of the N. L. R. A. and give to all men the right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. You have talked a lot about that on the majority side, and yet the employer in this Currier Lumber Co. case has bargained with the men and because it came to an agreement with the C. I. O. it is deprived of a contract. It is the lowest bidder. When it came down here and made a bid which will save the Nation \$431,000, it is turned down by the O. P. M. because forsooth its men made the mistake of picking the wrong union, of joining the C. I. O. rather than the A. F. of L. Tomorrow, if they pick the other union, the C. I. O. will say, "No. We are not going to fabricate the steel or other material for these houses because A. F. of L. men are to do the work." Where then is your national defense? Let us be sensible for once and adopt this amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 24, line 13, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"The money herein appropriated shall be used only in payment of contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or, in the case of a negotiated contract to a contractor

willing to negotiate a contract at a price within the funds allocated, or hereafter to be allocated, for a particular project."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, unquestionably this is not legislation but a limitation. It applies to the manner in which the funds can be expended. That is as far as the amendment goes.

The CHAIRMAN. In the opinion of the Chair the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania deals not only with funds allocated but with funds hereafter to be allocated for a particular project, and, therefore, is legislation.

The point of order is sustained. The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a statement relative to the Joint Aircraft Committee in response to a speech made yesterday by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] under a misapprehension as to the procedure of the joint committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know what is in the statement to be included by the gentleman from Missouri in regard to the composition of the Joint Aircraft Committee, but I received the information I gave on reliable authority. As a lawyer I considered it competent evidence upon which to base my statement, and until the witnesses are called in and testify under oath that it is not true I shall consider it to be true.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the statement by the Department is included?

The CHAIRMAN. Consent has been given to the gentleman upon his request. Whether it has been included the Chair cannot say.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object to this statement—

The CHAIRMAN. It is too late to object; consent has already been granted.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BLAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental ap-

propriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I am.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LAMBERTSON moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the bill back forthwith with title I eliminated from the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Forty-four Members arose; not a sufficient number. The yeas and nays are refused.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. On that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a statement. When the House is crowded and there is a small amount of conversation it makes it very difficult for the Clerk calling the roll to hear the responses of Members. Will the Members please be in order while the roll is being called?

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 328, nays 67, not voting, 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 111]

YEAS—328

Allen, La.	Bates, Mass.	Bonner
Anderson, Calif.	Baumhart	Boren
Anderson, N. Mex.	Beam	Boykin
Andresen, August H.	Beckworth	Bradley, Pa.
Andrews	Beiter	Brooks
Angell	Bender	Brown, Ga.
Arends	Blackney	Brown, Ohio
Arnold	Bland	Bryson
Baldwin	Bloom	Buck
Barden	Boehne	Buckler, Minn.
Barnes	Boggs	Buckley, N. Y.
	Boland	Bulwinkle
	Bolton	Burch

Burgin	Harter	Pfeifer,
Byrne	Healey	Joseph L.
Camp	Hébert	Pheiffer,
Canfield	Heffernan	William T.
Cannon, Fla.	Hendricks	Pierce
Cannon, Mo.	Hess	Pittenger
Capozzoli	Hill, Wash.	Plauché
Carlson	Hinsaw	Plumley
Cartwright	Hobbs	Poage
Case, S. Dak.	Holbrook	Powers
Casey, Mass.	Holmes	Priest
Celler	Hook	Rabaut
Chapman	Hope	Ramsay
Clark	Howell	Ramspeck
Clason	Hunter	Randolph
Claypool	Imhoff	Rankin, Miss.
Cochran	Izac	Reece, Tenn.
Coffee, Wash.	Jackson	Rees, Kans.
Cole, Md.	Jenkins, Ohio	Richards
Cole, N. Y.	Jenks, N. H.	Rivers
Collins	Jennings	Rizley
Colmer	Jensen	Robertson.
Cooley	Johnson, Ind.	N. Dak.
Cooper	Johnson,	Robertson, Va.
Costello	Luther A.	Robinson, Utah
Courtney	Johnson,	Rockefeller
Cox	Lyndon B.	Rodgers, Pa.
Cravens	Johnson, Okla.	Rogers Mass.
Creal	Johnson, W. Va.	Rolph
Crosser	Kean	Russell
Culkin	Kee	Sacks
Cullen	Kefauver	Sanders
Cunningham	Kelley, Pa.	Sasser
D'Alesandro	Kelly, Ill.	Satterfield
Davis, Ohio	Keogh	Scanlon
Davis, Tenn.	Kerr	Schuetz
Delaney	Kilday	Schulte
Dewey	Kirwan	Scott
Dickstein	Klein	Scrugham
Dies	Kocialkowski	Secrest
Dingell	Kopplemann	Shannon
Dirksen	Kramer	Sheppard
Disney	Kunkel	Sikes
Ditter	Lanham	Simpson
Domengeaux	Larrabee	Smith, Conn.
Doughton	Lea	Smith Maine
Downs	Leavy	Smith Pa.
Drewry	LeCompte	Smith, Va.
Duncan	Lesinski	Smith Wash.
Durham	Lewis	Smith, W. Va.
Eaton	Ludlow	Snyder
Eberharter	Lynch	Somers, N. Y.
Edmiston	McCormack	South
Eliot, Mass.	McGehee	Soence
Elliott, Calif.	McGranery	Springer
Ellis	McGregor	Steagall
Elston	McIntyre	Stearns, N. H.
Englebright	McKeough	Sullivan
Faddis	McLaughlin	Summers, Tex.
Fellows	McLean	Sutphin
Fenton	McMillan	Taber
Fish	Maas	Talle
Fitzgerald	Macclora	Tarver
Fitzpatrick	Magnuson	Tenerowicz
Flaherty	Mahon	Terry
Flannagan	Manasco	Thom
Fogarty	Mansfield	Thomas, N. J.
Folger	Marcantonio	Thomas, Tex.
Forand	Martin, Iowa	Thomason
Ford, Leland M.	Martin Mass.	Tibbott
Ford, Miss.	May	Tolan
Ford, Thomas F.	Meyer, Md.	Traynor
Fulmer	Michener	Treadway
Gale	Mills, Ark.	Vincent, Ky.
Gamble	Mills, La.	Vinson, Ga.
Gathings	Mitchell	Voorhis, Calif.
Gearhart	Monroney	Vorys, Ohio
Gerlach	Moser	Vreeland
Gibson	Mott	Wadsworth
Gillie	Mundt	Walter
Gore	Murdock	Ward
Gossett	Myers, Pa.	Wasielewski
Granger	Nelson	Weaver
Grant, Ala.	Norrell	Weiss
Grant, Ind.	Norton	Welch
Green	O'Brien, Mich.	Wene
Gregory	O'Brien, N. Y.	Whelchel
Guyer, Kans.	O'Leary	Whittington
Gwynne	O'Neal	Wickersham
Haines	O'mers	Wigglesworth
Hall.	O'Toole	Williams
Edwin Arthur	Pace	Wolfenden, Pa.
Hall.	Paddock	Wolverton, N. J.
Leonard W.	Patman	Woodrum, Va.
Halleck	Patrick	Worley
Hancock	Patton	Wright
Hare	Pearson	Young
Harnes	Peterson, Fla.	Youngdahi
Harris, Ark.	Peterson, Ga.	Zimmerman
Hart		

NAYS—67

Allen, Ill.	Bennett	Burdick
Andersen,	Bishop	Butler
H. Carl	Bradley, Mich.	Chenoweth

Chipfield	Johns	Reed, N. Y.
Clevenger	Johnson, Calif.	Rich
Coffee, Nebr.	Johnson, Ill.	Robison, Ky.
Copeland	Jones	Sauthoff
Crawford	Jonkman	Shafer, Mich.
Crowther	Keefe	Shanley
Curtis	Kennedy,	Short
Day	Martin J.	Smith, Ohio
Dondero	Kinzer	Smith, Wis.
Dworshak	Knutsen	Stefan
Engel	Lambertson	Stevenson
Gehrmann	Landis	Stratton
Graham	McArdle	Sumner, Ill.
Harrington	Murray	Sweeney
Hartley	O'Connor	Thill
Heldinger	O'Hara	Tinkham
Hill, Colo.	Oliver	White
Hoffman	Ploeser	Wilson
Hull	Rankin, Mont	Wolcott
Jarrett	Reed, Ill.	Woodruff, Mich.

NOT VOTING—36

Barry	Harris, Va.	Rogers, Okla.
Bates, Ky.	Houston	Romjue
Bell	Jacobsen	Sabath
Byron	Jarman	Schaefer, Ill.
Carter	Kennedy,	Sheridan
Cluett	Michael J.	Sparkman
Connery	Kilburn	Starnes, Ala.
Douglas	Kleberg	Van Zandt
Flannery	Maciejewski	West
Gavagan	Mason	Wheat
Geyer, Calif.	Merritt	Winter
Gifford	Nichols	
Gilchrist	O'Day	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Nichols for, with Mr. Mason against.
Mr. Merritt for, with Mr. Barry against.
Mr. Van Zandt for, with Mr. Wheat against.

General pairs:

Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Harris of Virginia with Mr. Gilchrist.
Mr. Geyer of California with Mr. Douglas.
Mrs. O'Day with Mr. Gifford.
Mr. Maciejewski with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Cluett.
Mr. Michael J. Kennedy with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Flannery.
Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Sparkman.
Mr. West with Mrs. Byron.
Mr. Romjue with Mr. Sheridan.
Mr. Connery with Mr. Jacobsen.
Mr. Schaefer of Illinois with Mr. Bates of Kentucky.
Mr. Houston with Mr. Sabath.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Rogers of Oklahoma.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, did the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST] have a pair?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is not paired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, he left word with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE] to pair him for the bill. I am sorry if he did not get a live pair.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL PERMISSION TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the bill just passed may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their own remarks in the RECORD on that bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

DISTRICT DAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on District Day, Monday, may be taken up on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Massachusetts tell us about the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. On Tuesday we will take up District business. Wednesday is Calendar Wednesday, and the Calendar of Committees will be called.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What committee has the call?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am informed that the Public Lands Committee has the call. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] so informs me. Last week I was asked by the chairman of the Public Lands Committee whether or not there would be a call because, he stated, he had bills coming up. That is the only information I have.

I am hopeful that a bill will come out of the Foreign Affairs Committee on Wednesday relative to the arming of American merchantmen and vessels, and if so, that bill will be brought up for general debate on Thursday. I do not know what the committee will agree upon, but assuming that the bill is reported on Wednesday, general debate on it will begin on Thursday, and we are hopeful of passing it by Friday.

Mr. FISH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I am sure no one on the minority side wants in any way to delay the consideration of the amendment to the neutrality bill, but this is a very important proposal. The Committee on Foreign Affairs has not met for several months. The minority members want a free, open, and fair discussion of the issue in the committee, and proper and adequate hearings. The minority members, speaking to me, have largely said that they believe they need at least 5 days of consideration in the committee before they can file a report. I cannot see, Mr. Speaker, how they can possibly report the bill by Wednesday. I hope that program will not be pressed, because we would have to have 2 days of general debate in the House and a day's consideration of the bill under the 5-minute rule, so we could not finish it next week anyhow. I hope the majority side will not press it too severely.

Mr. McCORMACK. My distinguished friend from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] has asked me to advise the House as to the probable program for next week, and that is what I have been doing. Of course, the Committee on Foreign Affairs will determine in the committee, I assume, the length of the hearings, and they will probably agree among themselves as to the amount of general debate desired. It is my hope that the bill will pass by Friday of next week. That depends, of course, upon the action of the

members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It seems to me that all the Members know their views one way or the other on the simple question involved in the resolution that will be before the committee of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH]. I recognize the fact that he might believe 5 days of hearings should be required. Personally, I may say, my mind is made up now, and I believe that the people in the gentleman's district and in my district; in fact, most of the people of the country, have made up their minds one way or the other on the question of arming American merchant vessels.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I do think there ought to be fair and open debate, and plenty of it, on the subject.

Mr. McCORMACK. I cannot speak for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and would not undertake to do so. I assume that that matter will be passed upon by the members of the committee. I am sure the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] has always received from his colleagues on the committee the tolerant consideration that he merits.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. If by any chance the consideration of that bill does not begin on Thursday, and it has to go over to the following week, does the gentleman know of any other legislation that would be considered this next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. Then I would have to bring in some other legislation that would probably not be controversial. I have been informed by the chairman of the Committee on Roads—he spoke to me about it the other day—that a bill has been reported out of his committee which meets the objections of the President as stated in his veto message on the other bill. A great majority of the Members of the House are eager to have legislation of that type passed, and I understand that the bill reported out meets the objections contained in the recent veto message of the President.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, some of us are interested in the conference report on the joint resolution which was originally before the Committee on Ways and Means relative to civilian inspection of contracts made by the Army. Can the gentleman tell whether that will come up next week or not?

The SPEAKER. The report has not yet been filed.

Mr. McCORMACK. I could not answer that question, of course, as the report has not been filed.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. If it is filed, have we the gentleman's assurance that it will not come up next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. I cannot give such assurance, because, of course, conference reports have precedence and I would not want to put myself in the position of agreeing to anything when I have no knowledge of the situation that may then exist. I may say to the gentleman from Illinois: In talking with some of our lady Members a few weeks ago they said they would like to be called

Oct. 13

H. R. 5788

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
5 defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and
6 June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, namely:

7 TITLE I—DEFENSE AID

8 SEC. 101. To enable the President, through such depart-
9 ments or agencies of the Government as he may designate,
10 further to carry out the provisions of an Act to promote the

1 defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and
2 for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor,
3 the following sums for the following respective purposes,
4 namely:

5 (a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise,
6 of defense articles, information and services, for the govern-
7 ment of any country whose defense the President deems vital
8 to the defense of the United States, and the disposition
9 thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection there-
10 with, as follows:

11 (1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts,
12 and materials, including armor and ammunition and com-
13 ponents thereof, \$1,190,000,000.

14 (2) Aircraft and aeronautical material, including
15 engines, spare parts, and accessories, \$685,000,000.

16 (3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and
17 other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories,
18 \$385,000,000.

19 (4) Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, in-
20 cluding the hire or other temporary use thereof, and
21 equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories,
22 \$850,000,000.

23 (5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, sup-
24 plies, and materials, \$155,000,000.

25 (6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, pro-

1 duction, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise
2 carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941,
3 including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and
4 operation of such facilities and equipment, \$375,000,000.

5 (7) Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and
6 articles, \$1,875,000,000.

7 (b) For testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfit-
8 ting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working
9 order any defense articles for the government of any country
10 whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of
11 the United States, including services and expenses in con-
12 nection therewith, \$175,000,000.

13 (c) For necessary services and expenses for carrying
14 out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941, not specified
15 or included in the foregoing, \$285,000,000.

16 (d) For administrative expenses, \$10,000,000.

17 (e) In all, \$5,985,000,000, to remain available until
18 June 30, 1943.

19 (f) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be
20 additional to, and consolidated with, the appropriation for
21 the same purpose contained in sections 1 (a), 1 (b), 1 (d),
22 and 1 (e), respectively, of the Defense Aid Supplemental
23 Appropriation Act, 1941: *Provided*, That, with the excep-
24 tion of the appropriation for administrative expenses, not
25 to exceed 20 per centum of any such consolidated appropria-

1 tions may be transferred by the President to any other of
2 such consolidated appropriations, but no such consolidated
3 appropriation shall be increased more than 30 per centum
4 thereby.

5 SEC. 102. The President may, from time to time, when
6 he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize
7 the head of any department or agency of the Government,
8 to enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles,
9 information, or services for the government of any country
10 whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of
11 the United States, to the extent that such government agrees
12 to pay the United States for such defense articles, informa-
13 tion, or services prior to the receipt thereof and to make such
14 payments from time to time as the President may require
15 to protect the interests of the United States; and, upon
16 payment of the full cost, the President may dispose of such
17 articles, information, or services to such government: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That the total amount of the outstanding contracts
19 under this section, less the amounts which have been paid
20 to the United States under such contracts, shall at no time
21 exceed \$600,000,000.

22 SEC. 103. Any defense article procured pursuant to
23 this title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the
24 use of such department or agency of the United States as
25 the President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of
26 to a foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the

1 President the defense of the United States will be best
2 served thereby.

3 SEC. 104. This title may be cited as the "Defense Aid
4 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942."

5 TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS
6 LEGISLATIVE

7 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

8 For payment to the widow of Edward T. Taylor, late a
9 Representative from the State of Colorado, \$10,000, to be
10 disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

11 Reporting committee hearings: For an additional amount
12 for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than
13 special and select committees, fiscal year 1941, \$1,500.

14 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for
15 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal serv-
16 ices, fiscal year 1941, \$25,000.

17 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
18 Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner
19 from Puerto Rico, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and
20 subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
21 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, \$800.

22 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

23 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

24 For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency
25 Management, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for

1 which the appropriation under this heading in the Second
 2 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941 (Public Law 150) is
 3 available and subject to the provisions and limitations thereof,
 4 \$10,000,000, such sum to be allocated for the purposes of
 5 carrying out the functions of the Office of Scientific Research
 6 and Development.

7 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

8 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

9 UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

10 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$500,000 additional
 11 of the funds of the United States Housing Authority estab-
 12 lished by the United States Housing Act, 1937, as amended
 13 (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for the fiscal year
 14 1942 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Author-
 15 ity in carrying out the provisions of said act, including the
 16 objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices
 17 Appropriation Act, 1942, and expenses in connection with
 18 the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the
 19 act of October 10, 1940 (Public, 839, 76th Cong.), and
 20 regulations promulgated thereunder.

21 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

22 For an additional amount for scientific research, techni-
 23 cal investigations, and special reports in the field of aero-
 24 nautics, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
 25 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation

1 Act, 1942, and including the purchase of cafeteria equip-
2 ment, \$1,162,575: *Provided*, That the limitation under said
3 heading for personal services in the District of Columbia is
4 hereby increased to \$245,170.

5 For an additional amount for continuing the construction
6 and equipment of additional laboratory buildings and research
7 facilities at Langley Field, Virginia, \$261,425, to be avail-
8 able until expended.

9 The limitation of \$10,000,000 upon the total cost of
10 construction and equipment for the Ames Aeronautical
11 Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, specified in the Third
12 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1939, is hereby increased to
13 \$16,207,500.

14 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

15 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
16 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
17 specified under this head in the Labor-Federal Security
18 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$14,385: *Provided*, That the
19 limitation of \$118,620 upon the amount which may be
20 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is
21 hereby increased to \$127,220.

22 Arbitration and emergency boards: For an additional
23 amount for arbitration and emergency boards, fiscal year
24 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
25 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$55,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

METROPOLITAN POLICE

For an additional amount for pay and allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to fix the salaries of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia" (43 Stat. 174-175), as amended by the Act of July 1, 1930 (46 Stat. 839-841), including uniforms and equipment, fiscal year 1942, \$117,570. to be paid from the general revenues of the District of Columbia; and for an additional amount for the expenses necessarily involved in the police control, regulation, and administration of traffic upon the highways, payable from the special fund created by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved April 23, 1924, and the Act entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved August 17, 1937, fiscal year 1942, \$19,000, which amount shall be transferred to the appropriation contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, for pay and allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force; in all, \$136,570.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Farm Labor Statistics: For all necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government, State, municipal, or other appropriate agencies, to collect, compile, analyze, summarize, interpret, and publish farm labor statistics, including not to exceed a total of \$18,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$250,000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics", not to exceed \$37,000, of which sum, so transferred, not to exceed \$7,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, which sum of \$37,000 shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942.

Emergency Dehydration Investigations: For all necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct investigations for the improvement of production, distribution, quality, and nutritive value of dehydrated foods, fiscal year 1942, \$144,000.

1 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 Diseases of animals: For an additional amount for dis-
4 eases of animals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects speci-
5 fied under this heading in the Department of Agriculture
6 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$16,500.

7 Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount for
8 inspection and quarantine, fiscal year 1942, including the
9 objects specified under this heading in the Department of
10 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$16,500.

11 Meat inspection: For an additional amount for meat
12 inspection, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
13 under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Approp-
14 priation Act, 1942, \$375,000.

15 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 Drug and related plants: For an additional amount for
18 drug and related plants, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
19 jects specified under this heading in the Department of Agri-
20 culture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$17,000.

21 FOREST SERVICE

22 Forest products: For an additional amount for salaries
23 and expenses, Forest Service, forest products, fiscal year
24 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
25 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
26 \$150,000.

1 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING
2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 Agricultural chemical investigations: For an additional
4 amount for agricultural chemical investigations, fiscal year
5 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
6 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
7 \$20,000.

8 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 Insects affecting man and animals: For an additional
11 amount for insects affecting man and animals, fiscal year
12 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
13 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
14 \$5,000.

15 Insect-pest survey and identification: For an additional
16 amount for insect-pest survey and identification, fiscal year
17 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
18 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
19 \$6,000, of which not to exceed \$5,100 may be expended for
20 personal services in the District of Columbia.

21 Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount for
22 foreign plant quarantines, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
23 jects specified under this heading in the Department of Agri-
24 culture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$11,500.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Home economics investigations: For an additional amount for home economics investigations, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$20,000, of which not to exceed \$19,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For an additional amount for administrative and operating expenses, Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act", approved June 21, 1941, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropriation for the Office of the Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, the sum of \$19,460, which shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942: *Provided further*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropria-

tion "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics", not to exceed \$21,380, which shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942.

BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

For an additional amount for general administrative purposes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$10,000.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through such agencies of the Department of Agriculture as he may designate, to carry out the functions vested in him or in said Department by the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119), there is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Water conservation and utility projects," contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,500,000, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That out of the funds made available herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may make allotments or transfers of funds to the Office of the Solicitor and to the other agencies of the Department which perform functions under the said Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services in the Patent Office in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$48,000.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Operation and administration: For an additional amount for the general operation and administration of the Bureau, including the objects specified under this head in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", and for the purchase of land adjacent to the Bureau, fiscal year 1942, \$10,420: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of all funds available to the National Bureau of Standards by appropriation and transfer may be expended for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

Testing, inspection, and information service: For an additional amount for testing at the National Bureau of Standards, including the objects specified under this head in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", and the installation of electric wiring in the concrete test track at the Public Roads Administration proving ground near the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$53,500.

1 Research and development: For an additional amount
2 for research and development at the National Bureau of
3 Standards, including the objects specified under this head in
4 the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942,"
5 fiscal year 1942, \$15,950.

6 Standards for commerce: For an additional amount for
7 developing standards for commerce, including the objects
8 specified under this head in the "Department of Commerce
9 Appropriation Act, 1942," fiscal year 1942, \$18,540.

10 The limitation prescribed in the "Department of Com-
11 merce Appropriation Act, 1942," on the amount which may
12 be expended for personal services in the National Bureau of
13 Standards in the District of Columbia, is hereby increased
14 from \$1,905,000 to \$1,961,000.

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

17 Minidoka project, Idaho: For continuation of construc-
18 tion, \$75,000, from the reclamation fund, special fund, fiscal
19 year 1942, to remain available until expended.

20 For continuation of construction of the following projects
21 in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be
22 expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same
23 manner and for the same objects as specified for projects in
24 the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, under
25 the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal year 1942, to

1 remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under
2 the reclamation law:

3 Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington, \$6,000,000;
4 and Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$750,000; in all,
5 \$6,750,000.

6 Advances to Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon
7 project: For an additional amount for the construction of the
8 Boulder Dam and incidental works in the main stream of
9 the Colorado River at Black Canyon, fiscal year 1942,
10 \$1,750,000, to remain available until advanced to the Colo-
11 rado River Dam Fund.

12 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

13 Strategic and critical minerals: For an additional amount
14 for scientific and economic investigations of strategic and
15 critical minerals in the United States or its Territories or
16 insular possessions, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000, including the
17 purchase of office equipment for use in the District of Colum-
18 bia; and the limitation of \$35,000 on the amount which may
19 be expended for services in the District of Columbia under
20 this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
21 1942, is hereby increased to \$45,000.

22 BUREAU OF MINES

23 Investigation of bauxitic deposits: For all necessary ex-
24 penses for investigations, including laboratory research and
25 procurement of materials therefor, concerning the extent,

1 mode of occurrence, and quality of bauxite ores in order to
2 determine domestic sources of supply; to explore and develop
3 on public lands and, with the consent of owners, on private
4 lands, deposits of such ores, including geologic studies and
5 geophysical prospecting; construction, maintenance, and re-
6 pair of necessary camp buildings and mining structures and
7 appurtenances; including not to exceed \$33,000 for personal
8 services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed
9 \$6,000), exchange as part payment for, operation, mainte-
10 nance and repair of motor-propelled vehicles; professional and
11 scientific books and publications; printing and binding; pur-
12 chase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be re-
13 quired for the protection of employees while engaged in their
14 work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the
15 appropriation Contingent Expenses, Department of the In-
16 terior, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until June 30,
17 1943, \$415,000, of which amount \$70,000 (including not
18 to exceed \$17,500 for personal services in the District of
19 Columbia) shall be made available to the Geological Survey
20 to carry out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided*,
21 That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Di-
22 rectors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, is
23 hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other
24 contributions from public or private sources offering to co-
25 operate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation,

1 and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other de-
 2 partments or agencies of the Federal Government, States and
 3 State agencies, and other organizations: *Provided further,*
 4 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be con-
 5 strued to apply to this appropriation.

6 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

7 Legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska: For an addi-
 8 tional amount for legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska,
 9 fiscal year 1941, \$749.39; and the limitations in the appro-
 10 priation contained under this heading in the Interior Depart-
 11 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, are hereby amended to read
 12 as follows: "For salaries of members, \$21,600; mileage of
 13 members, \$9,081.60; salaries of employees, \$5,140; printing,
 14 indexing, and binding journals, stationery, supplies, printing
 15 of bills, reports, and so forth, \$14,927.79; in all, \$50,749.39."

16 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 For an additional amount for salaries, Administrative
 18 Division, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000.

19 NAVY DEPARTMENT

20 NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

21 BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

22 Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1942: For an
 23 additional amount for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy,
 24 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and
 25 conditions applicable to the appropriation under this heading
 26 in the "Naval Appropriation Act, 1942," \$120,996,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

(Salaries in the District of Columbia)

The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of two additional employees in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, at salaries per annum in excess of \$5,000, but not in excess of the appropriate rates established in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous Expenses" in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows: "That no part of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be available for the employment of a greater number than twelve thousand civilian officers and employees in the Navy Department proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of specific appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided."

The paragraphs in this title under the caption "Navy Department" may be cited as "Title IV, Naval Appropriation Act, 1942".

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in

1 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$835,000.

2 CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

3 For an additional amount for contingent expenses, De-
 4 partment of State, fiscal year 1942, including, in addition to
 5 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
 6 State Appropriation Act, 1942, the purchase, maintenance,
 7 repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile,
 8 \$140,000, of which there may be expended not to exceed
 9 \$28,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines,
 10 and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange,
 11 and repair thereof.

12 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

13 SALARIES, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

14 The appropriation for salaries of ambassadors and min-
 15 isters contained in the Department of State Appropriation
 16 Act, fiscal year 1942, shall be available for the salary of an
 17 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ice-
 18 land, at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

19 Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
 20 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
 21 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head
 22 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,
 23 \$1,000,000.

24 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Serv-

1 ice: For an additional amount to enable the President to
2 meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and
3 Consular Service, including the objects and subject to the
4 limitations specified under this heading in the Department of
5 State Appropriation Act for 1942, \$1,000,000.

6 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, ET CETERA

7 For an additional amount for United States contributions
8 to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, fiscal
9 year 1942, as follows: (1) To meet the contribution of the
10 United States to the Inter-American Indian Institute, under
11 the convention providing for the creation of the Inter-Ameri-
12 can Indian Institute, signed November 29, 1940, \$4,800;
13 and (2) to meet the contribution of the United States to
14 the Inter-American Coffee Board, under the Inter-American
15 Coffee Agreement, signed at Washington, District of Colum-
16 bia, on November 28, 1940, \$8,000, to remain available
17 until September 30, 1942.

18 For the expenses of organizing and holding in the United
19 States meetings of the national directors of the meteorological
20 services of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, and of
21 Regional Commissions III and IV of the International
22 Meteorological Organization, fiscal year 1942, as authorized
23 by and in accordance with Public Law 125, approved June
24 24, 1941, \$14,500, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

1 COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

2 The appropriation "Cooperation with the American Re-
3 publics," contained in the Department of State Appropriation
4 Act for 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of
5 actual transportation expenses in the United States and
6 abroad and not to exceed \$10 per diem, in lieu of subsistence
7 and other expenses, to citizens of the other American repub-
8 lics as specified in said appropriation under such regulations
9 as may be promulgated by the Secretary of State.

10 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11 COAST GUARD

12 Office of Commandant: For an additional amount for per-
13 sonal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942,
14 subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
15 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$118,000.

16 Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay
17 and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the
18 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
19 Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, which appropriation
20 is made available for actual expenses of officers and cadets
21 and quarters and subsistence of enlisted men on shore patrol,
22 emergency shore detail, and other detached duty, or cash
23 in lieu thereof, \$6,000,000, and the limitation of \$51,621
24 under this head in such act as modified by the Second
25 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, on the amount which

1 may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, con-
2 tentment, and health of enlisted men is hereby increased to
3 \$69,008.

4 General expenses: For an additional amount for general
5 expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
6 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-
7 priation Act, 1942, as amended, which appropriation is made
8 available for the reconditioning, equipment, and actual neces-
9 sary expenses of operation of vessels acquired by the Coast
10 Guard under authority of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and
11 Reserve Act of 1941, \$432,640.

12 Construction of vessels and shore facilities: For an addi-
13 tional amount for construction of vessels and shore facilities,
14 Coast Guard, including the objects specified under this head
15 in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,-
16 621,745, to remain available until expended, of which
17 amount \$346,745, together with the unobligated balance of
18 the no-year appropriation "Special projects, vessels, Coast
19 Guard," shall be available for constructing or purchasing and
20 equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels for the Coast
21 Guard, and \$4,250,000 shall be available for construction or
22 purchase of motorboats and small yachts and for the recondi-
23 tioning and equipment of motorboats and small yachts ac-
24 quired by the Coast Guard through purchase or gift or under
25 authority of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of

1 1941, and not to exceed 4 percent of said \$18,621,745 shall
2 be available for administrative expenses in connection with
3 the accomplishment of the purposes thereof, including per-
4 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

5 Establishing and improving aids to navigation: For an
6 additional amount for establishing and improving aids to
7 navigation and other works, \$436,200, which sum shall be
8 available for all expenditures directly relating thereto.

9 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
11 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
12 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
13 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
14 States by force or violence.

15 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Second Supple-
16 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942."

Passed the House of Representatives October 10, 1941.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

OCTOBER 13, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

[SUBCOMMITTEE PRINT]

77TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

} REPORT
No.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942—DEFENSE AID (LEND-LEASE) APPROPRIATIONS INCLUDED

OCTOBER 21, 1941.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5788]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House..... \$6, 159, 552, 799. 39

Amount added by Senate (net)..... 76, 570. 00

Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... 6, 159, 629, 369. 39

Comparison of estimates and appropriations

Title	Estimates	Appropriations recommended in bill as reported to the Senate	Increase (+) or decrease (—), appropriations compared with estimates
Title I—Defense aid (lend-lease).....	\$5, 985, 000, 000. 00	\$5, 985, 000, 000. 00	—
Title II—General appropriations.....	280, 470, 774. 39	174, 629, 369. 29	—\$105, 841, 405
Total.....	6, 265, 470, 774. 39	6, 159, 629, 369. 39	—105, 841, 405

TITLE I—LEND-LEASE AID

The amount recommended for lend-lease aid is \$5,985,000,000, which is the amount proposed by the House and the same as the amount submitted by the President in House Document No. 374. The appropriations follow the 10 categories set up in the First Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1941, and are as follows:

(1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof, \$1,190,000,000.

(2) Aircraft and aeronautical material, including engines, spare parts, and accessories, \$685,000,000.

(3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories, \$385,000,000.

(4) Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, including the hire or other temporary use thereof, and equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories, \$850,000,000.

(5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, supplies, and materials, \$155,000,000.

(6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, production, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and operation of such facilities and equipment, \$375,000,000.

(7) Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles, \$1,875,000,000.

(8) Testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfitting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working order any defense articles for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, including services and expenses in connection therewith, \$175,000,000.

(9) Necessary services and expenses for carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, not specified or included in the foregoing, \$285,000,000.

(10) Administrative expenses (United States agencies), \$10,000,000.

The estimated distribution of the funds among the agencies designated by the President to carry out the program under the \$5,985,000,000 is as follows:

Department of Agriculture.....	\$1, 000, 000, 000
Navy Department.....	1, 498, 129, 333
War Department.....	2, 255, 575, 667
Maritime Commission.....	374, 225, 000
Treasury Department.....	562, 070, 000
Necessary services and expenses.....	285, 000, 000
Administrative expenses (all United States agencies).....	10, 000, 000
	<hr/>
	5, 985, 000, 000

The committee had the benefit of the testimony of representatives of each of the five agencies designated by the President to carry out the program. Of necessity, much of the testimony taken was of such a confidential nature that it does not appear in the printed record, but each item was discussed in considerable detail. The list of items to be furnished includes defense articles of every description such as food, tanks, airplanes, boats, guns, ammunition, motor vehicles, raw material for manufacture of defense articles, gasoline and oil, other supplies and equipment, including agricultural machinery, road-

building machinery, and railway equipment. In addition to these defense articles, provision is made for other aid as follows: (1) Maintenance, repair, and operation of merchant vessels, including payment of charter hire, for transportation of lend-lease cargoes; (2) overhaul and repair of combatant vessels of aided nations; (3) new facilities for manufacture of ammunition and its components and facilities in Government navy yards and private shipyards for the building of escort vessels and mine sweepers; (4) the construction of docks, piers, warehouses, switching facilities, etc., and the procurement of handling machinery incident to the storage, loading, and transportation of lend-lease material; (5) transportation charges within the United States and other incidental expenses; (6) provision for naval bases for aided nations; (7) pilot training for the air forces of aided nations; and (8) necessary administrative expenses for all United States agencies engaged in the program.

TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

House of Representatives:

Payments to widows of deceased Members of Congress-----	\$20,000.00
---	-------------

Department of Agriculture:

Forest Products Laboratory-----	67,500.00
---------------------------------	-----------

Department of Justice:

Administrative Division:	
Division of Personnel-----	50,640.00
Criminal Division-----	75,000.00

Total, Department of Justice-----	125,640.00
-----------------------------------	------------

Navy Department:

Public Works:

Overhead structure near Moore Dry Dock Co.,
Oakland, Calif., \$260,000.

Improvement of Seaside Ave., Terminal Island,
Los Angeles, Calif., \$140,000.

The committee recommends that appropriations heretofore made be made available for the construction of the above-named improvements.

Total increase-----	213,140.00
---------------------	------------

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

District of Columbia:

Additional policemen-----	136,570.00
---------------------------	------------

Net increase-----	76,570.00
-------------------	-----------

Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	6,159,629,369.39
---	------------------

Calendar No. 753

77TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ No. 721

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942—DEFENSE AID (LEND-LEASE) APPROPRIATIONS INCLUDED

OCTOBER 21 (legislative day, OCTOBER 16), 1941.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5788]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House----- \$6, 159, 552, 799. 39

Amount added by Senate (net)----- 2, 053, 170. 00

Amount of bill as reported to Senate----- 6, 161, 605, 969. 39

Comparison of estimates and appropriations

Title	Estimates	Appropriations recommended in bill as reported to the Senate	Increase (+) or decrease (—), appropriations compared with estimates
Title I—Defense aid (lend-lease).....	\$5, 985, 000, 000. 00	\$5, 985, 000, 000. 00	-----
Title II—General appropriations.....	280, 470, 774. 39	176, 605, 969. 39	—\$103, 864, 805
Total.....	6, 265, 470, 774. 39	6, 161, 605, 969. 39	—103, 864, 805

TITLE I—LEND-LEASE AID

The amount recommended for lend-lease aid is \$5,985,000,000, which is the amount proposed by the House and the same as the amount submitted by the President in House Document No. 374. The appropriations follow the 10 categories set up in the First Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1941, and are as follows:

(1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof, \$1,190,000,000.

(2) Aircraft and aeronautical material, including engines, spare parts, and accessories, \$685,000,000.

(3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories, \$385,000,000.

(4) Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, including the hire or other temporary use thereof, and equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories, \$850,000,000.

(5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, supplies, and materials, \$155,000,000.

(6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, production, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and operation of such facilities and equipment, \$375,000,000.

(7) Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles, \$1,875,000,000.

(8) Testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfitting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working order any defense articles for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, including services and expenses in connection therewith, \$175,000,000.

(9) Necessary services and expenses for carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, not specified or included in the foregoing, \$285,000,000.

(10) Administrative expenses (United States agencies), \$10,000,000.

The estimated distribution of the funds among the agencies designated by the President to carry out the program under the \$5,985,000,000 is as follows:

Department of Agriculture.....	\$1, 000, 000, 000
Navy Department.....	1, 498, 129, 333
War Department.....	2, 255, 575, 667
Maritime Commission.....	374, 225, 000
Treasury Department.....	562, 070, 000
Necessary services and expenses.....	285, 000, 000
Administrative expenses (all United States agencies).....	10, 000, 000
	<hr/>
	5, 985, 000, 000

The committee had the benefit of the testimony of representatives of each of the five agencies designated by the President to carry out the program. Of necessity, much of the testimony taken was of such a confidential nature that it does not appear in the printed record, but each item was discussed in considerable detail. The list of items to be furnished includes defense articles of every description such as food, tanks, airplanes, boats, guns, ammunition, motor vehicles, raw material for manufacture of defense articles, gasoline and oil, other supplies and equipment, including agricultural machinery, road-

building machinery, and railway equipment. In addition to these defense articles, provision is made for other aid as follows: (1) Maintenance, repair, and operation of merchant vessels, including payment of charter hire, for transportation of lend-lease cargoes; (2) overhaul and repair of combatant vessels of aided nations; (3) new facilities for manufacture of ammunition and its components and facilities in Government navy yards and private shipyards for the building of escort vessels and mine sweepers; (4) the construction of docks, piers, warehouses, switching facilities, etc., and the procurement of handling machinery incident to the storage, loading, and transportation of lend-lease material; (5) transportation charges within the United States and other incidental expenses; (6) provision for naval bases for aided nations; (7) pilot training for the air forces of aided nations; and (8) necessary administrative expenses for all United States agencies engaged in the program.

TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

House of Representatives:

Payments to widows of deceased Members of Congress.....	\$20, 000. 00
---	---------------

Department of Agriculture:

Forest Products Laboratory.....	67, 500. 00
---------------------------------	-------------

Interior Department:

Bureau of Mines:

(It is recommended by the committee that the appropriation for investigation of bauxitic ores be made available also for investigation of alumite ores and aluminum clays.)

Department of Justice:

Administrative Division:

Division of Personnel.....	50, 640. 00
----------------------------	-------------

Criminal Division.....	75, 000. 00
------------------------	-------------

Total, Department of Justice.....	125, 640. 00
-----------------------------------	--------------

Labor Department:

Women's Bureau:

Salaries and expenses.....	40, 600. 00
----------------------------	-------------

Navy Department:

Public Works:

Overhead structure near Moore Dry Dock Co., Oakland, Calif., \$260,000.

Improvement of Seaside Ave., Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Calif., \$140,000.

The committee recommends that appropriations heretofore made be made available for the construction of the above-named improvements.

4 SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION, 1942

Treasury Department:

Coast Guard training station-----	1, 936, 000. 00
Total increase-----	2, 189, 740. 00

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

District of Columbia:

Additional policemen-----	136, 570. 00
Net increase-----	2, 053, 170. 00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	6, 161, 605, 969. 39

○

032km.

Agri. Dept., pp. 9-14

[SUBCOMMITTEE PRINT]

Calendar No.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5788

[Report No. 42]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 13, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

OCTOBER 21, 1941

Reported by Mr. *Robinson*, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
5 defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and
6 June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, namely:

7 TITLE I—DEFENSE AID

8 SEC. 101. To enable the President, through such depart-
9 ments or agencies of the Government as he may designate,
10 further to carry out the provisions of an Act to promote the

1 defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and
2 for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor,
3 the following sums for the following respective purposes,
4 namely:

5 (a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise,
6 of defense articles, information and services, for the govern-
7 ment of any country whose defense the President deems vital
8 to the defense of the United States, and the disposition
9 thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection there-
10 with, as follows:

11 (1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts,
12 and materials, including armor and ammunition and com-
13 ponents thereof, \$1,190,000,000.

14 (2) Aircraft and aeronautical material, including
15 engines, spare parts, and accessories, \$685,000,000.

16 (3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and
17 other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories,
18 \$385,000,000.

19 (4) Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, in-
20 cluding the hire or other temporary use thereof, and
21 equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories,
22 \$850,000,000.

23 (5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, sup-
24 plies, and materials, \$155,000,000.

25 (6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, pro-

1 duction, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise
2 carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941,
3 including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and
4 operation of such facilities and equipment, \$375,000,000.

5 (7) Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and
6 articles, \$1,875,000,000.

7 (b) For testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfit-
8 ting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working
9 order any defense articles for the government of any country
10 whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of
11 the United States, including services and expenses in con-
12 nection therewith, \$175,000,000.

13 (c) For necessary services and expenses for carrying
14 out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941, not specified
15 or included in the foregoing, \$285,000,000.

16 (d) For administrative expenses, \$10,000,000.

17 (e) In all, \$5,985,000,000, to remain available until
18 June 30, 1943.

19 (f) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be
20 additional to, and consolidated with, the appropriation for
21 the same purpose contained in sections 1 (a), 1 (b), 1 (d),
22 and 1 (e), respectively, of the Defense Aid Supplemental
23 Appropriation Act, 1941: *Provided*, That, with the excep-
24 tion of the appropriation for administrative expenses, not
25 to exceed 20 per centum of any such consolidated appropria-

1 tions may be transferred by the President to any other of
2 such consolidated appropriations, but no such consolidated
3 appropriation shall be increased more than 30 per centum
4 thereby.

5 SEC. 102. The President may, from time to time, when
6 he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize
7 the head of any department or agency of the Government,
8 to enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles,
9 information, or services for the government of any country
10 whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of
11 the United States, to the extent that such government agrees
12 to pay the United States for such defense articles, informa-
13 tion, or services prior to the receipt thereof and to make such
14 payments from time to time as the President may require
15 to protect the interests of the United States; and, upon
16 payment of the full cost, the President may dispose of such
17 articles, information, or services to such government: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That the total amount of the outstanding contracts
19 under this section, less the amounts which have been paid
20 to the United States under such contracts, shall at no time
21 exceed \$600,000,000.

22 SEC. 103. Any defense article procured pursuant to
23 this title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the
24 use of such department or agency of the United States as
25 the President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of
26 to a foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the

1 President the defense of the United States will be best
2 served thereby.

3 SEC. 104. This title may be cited as the "Defense Aid
4 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942."

5 TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

6 LEGISLATIVE

7 SENATE

8 *To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from*
9 *the appropriation for Salaries of Officers and Employees*
10 *of the Senate, fiscal year 1942, the necessary amount to in-*
11 *crease to \$3,300 per annum, beginning September 1, 1941,*
12 *and so long as the position is held by the present incumbent,*
13 *one of the clerkships in his office at \$2,640 per annum pro-*
14 *vided for in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for*
15 *the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.*

16 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

17 *For payment to the widow of Lawrence J. Connerly, late*
18 *a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, \$10,000.*

19 *For payment to the widow of Lee E. Geyer, late a Repre-*
20 *sentative from the State of California, \$10,000.*

21 *For payment to the widow of Edward T. Taylor, late a*
22 *Representative from the State of Colorado, \$10,000; to be*
23 *disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.*

24 *The three foregoing appropriations to be disbursed by the*
25 *Sergeant at Arms of the House.*

1 Reporting committee hearings: For an additional amount
 2 for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than
 3 special and select committees, fiscal year 1941, \$1,500.

4 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for
 5 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal serv-
 6 ices, fiscal year 1941, \$25,000.

7 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
 8 Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner
 9 from Puerto Rico, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and
 10 subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
 11 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, \$800.

12 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

13 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

14 For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency
 15 Management, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for
 16 which the appropriation under this heading in the Second
 17 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941 (Public Law 150) is
 18 available and subject to the provisions and limitations thereof,
 19 \$10,000,000, such sum to be allocated for the purposes of
 20 carrying out the functions of the Office of Scientific Research
 21 and Development.

22 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

23 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

24 UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

25 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$500,000 additional
 26 of the funds of the United States Housing Authority estab-

lished by the United States Housing Act, 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for the fiscal year 1942 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority in carrying out the provisions of said act, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and expenses in connection with the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the act of October 10, 1940 (Public, 839, 76th Cong.), and regulations promulgated thereunder.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

For an additional amount for scientific research, technical investigations, and special reports in the field of aeronautics, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and including the purchase of cafeteria equipment, \$1,162,575: *Provided*, That the limitation under said heading for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$245,170.

For an additional amount for continuing the construction and equipment of additional laboratory buildings and research facilities at Langley Field, Virginia, \$261,425, to be available until expended.

The limitation of \$10,000,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment for the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, specified in the Third

1 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1939, is hereby increased to
2 \$16,207,500.

3 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
5 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
6 specified under this head in the Labor-Federal Security
7 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$14,385: *Provided*, That the
8 limitation of \$118,620 upon the amount which may be
9 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is
10 hereby increased to \$127,220.

11 Arbitration and emergency boards: For an additional
12 amount for arbitration and emergency boards, fiscal year
13 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
14 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$55,000.

15 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

16 METROPOLITAN POLICE

17 For an additional amount for pay and allowances of
18 officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, in
19 accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to fix the salaries
20 of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park
21 Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of
22 Columbia" (43 Stat. 174-175), as amended by the Act of
23 July 1, 1930 (46 Stat. 839-841), including uniforms and
24 equipment, fiscal year 1942, \$117, 570, to be paid from the
25 general revenues of the District of Columbia; and for an

1 additional amount for the expenses necessarily involved in
 2 the police control, regulation, and administration of traffic
 3 upon the highways, payable from the special fund created
 4 by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a tax on motor-
 5 vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for
 6 other purposes", approved April 23, 1924, and the Act
 7 entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue for the District
 8 of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved August 17,
 9 1937, fiscal year 1942, \$19,000, which amount shall be
 10 transferred to the appropriation contained in the District of
 11 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1924, for pay and allowances
 12 of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force; in
 13 all, \$136,570.

14 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 Farm Labor Statistics: For all necessary expenses to
 17 enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently or in
 18 cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government,
 19 State, municipal, or other appropriate agencies, to collect,
 20 compile, analyze, summarize, interpret, and publish farm
 21 labor statistics, including not to exceed a total of \$18,000 for
 22 personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
 23 1942, \$250,000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropri-
 24 ated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to
 25 the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Agri-

1 cultural Economics", not to exceed \$37,000, of which sum,
2 so transferred, not to exceed \$7,000 may be expended for
3 personal services in the District of Columbia, which sum of
4 \$37,000 shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said
5 appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department
6 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942.

7 Emergency Dehydration Investigations: For all neces-
8 sary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to con-
9 duct investigations for the improvement of production, dis-
10 tribution, quality, and nutritive value of dehydrated foods,
11 fiscal year 1942, \$144,000.

12 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 Diseases of animals: For an additional amount for dis-
15 eases of animals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects speci-
16 fied under this heading in the Department of Agriculture
17 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$16,500.

18 Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount for
19 inspection and quarantine, fiscal year 1942, including the
20 objects specified under this heading in the Department of
21 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$16,500.

22 Meat inspection: For an additional amount for meat
23 inspection, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
24 under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
25 priation Act, 1942, \$375,000.

1 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 Drug and related plants: For an additional amount for
4 drug and related plants, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
5 jects specified under this heading in the Department of Agri-
6 culture Appropriation Act, 1942. \$17,000.

7 FOREST SERVICE

8 Forest products: For an additional amount for salaries
9 and expenses, Forest Service, forest products, fiscal year
10 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
11 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
12 ~~\$150,000~~ \$217,500.

13 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Agricultural chemical investigations: For an additional
16 amount for agricultural chemical investigations, fiscal year
17 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
18 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
19 \$20,000.

20 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 Insects affecting man and animals: For an additional
23 amount for insects affecting man and animals, fiscal year
24 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in

1 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
2 \$5,000.

3 Insect-pest survey and identification: For an additional
4 amount for insect-pest survey and identification, fiscal year
5 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
6 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
7 \$6,000, of which not to exceed \$5,100 may be expended for
8 personal services in the District of Columbia.

9 Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount for
10 foreign plant quarantines, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
11 jects specified under this heading in the Department of Agri-
12 culture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$11,500.

13 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Home economics investigations: For an additional
16 amount for home economics investigations, fiscal year 1942,
17 including the objects specified under this heading in the De-
18 partment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$20,000,
19 of which not to exceed \$19,000 may be expended for per-
20 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

21 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

22 Administrative and operating expenses: For an addi-
23 tional amount for administrative and operating expenses, Fed-
24 eral Crop Insurance Act, as amended by the Act entitled "An
25 Act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act", approved

1 June 21, 1941, including the objects specified under this
 2 heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,
 3 1942, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$3,000,-
 4 000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby,
 5 the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropria-
 6 tion for the Office of the Solicitor, Department of Agriculture,
 7 the sum of \$19,460, which shall be in addition to the sums
 8 transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions
 9 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942:
 10 *Provided further*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby,
 11 the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropria-
 12 tion "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
 13 nomics", not to exceed \$21,380, which shall be in addition
 14 to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the
 15 provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
 16 Act, 1942.

17 BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

18 For an additional amount for general administrative pur-
 19 poses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
 20 this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
 21 Act, 1942, \$10,000.

22 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

23 To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through such
 24 agencies of the Department of Agriculture as he may desig-
 25 nate, to carry out the functions vested in him or in said

1 Department by the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119),
2 there is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Water
3 conservation and utility projects," contained in the Interior
4 Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,500,000, to be
5 available until expended: *Provided*, That out of the funds
6 made available herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may
7 make allotments or transfers of funds to the Office of the
8 Solicitor and to the other agencies of the Department which
9 perform functions under the said Act of October 14, 1940
10 (54 Stat. 1119).

11 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

12 PATENT OFFICE

13 Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services
14 in the Patent Office in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
15 1942, \$48,000.

16 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

17 Operation and administration: For an additional amount
18 for the general operation and administration of the Bureau,
19 including the objects specified under this head in the "De-
20 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", and for
21 the purchase of land adjacent to the Bureau, fiscal year 1942,
22 \$10,420: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of all funds
23 available to the National Bureau of Standards by appropria-
24 tion and transfer may be expended for payment of part-time
25 or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or

1 elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be con-
2 tracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion,
3 at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person
4 so employed.

5 Testing, inspection, and information service: For an addi-
6 tional amount for testing at the National Bureau of Standards,
7 including the objects specified under this head in the "Depart-
8 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", and the instal-
9 lation of electric wiring in the concrete test track at the Public
10 Roads Administration proving ground near the District of
11 Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$53,500.

12 Research and development: For an additional amount
13 for research and development at the National Bureau of
14 Standards, including the objects specified under this head in
15 the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942,"
16 fiscal year 1942, \$15,950.

17 Standards for commerce: For an additional amount for
18 developing standards for commerce, including the objects
19 specified under this head in the "Department of Commerce
20 Appropriation Act, 1942," fiscal year 1942, \$18,540.

21 The limitation prescribed in the "Department of Com-
22 merce Appropriation Act, 1942," on the amount which may
23 be expended for personal services in the National Bureau of
24 Standards in the District of Columbia, is hereby increased
25 from \$1,905,000 to \$1,961,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

3 Minidoka project, Idaho: For continuation of construc-
4 tion, \$75,000, from the reclamation fund, special fund, fiscal
5 year 1942, to remain available until expended.

6 For continuation of construction of the following projects
7 in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be
8 expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same
9 manner and for the same objects as specified for projects in
10 the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, under
11 the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal year 1942, to
12 remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under
13 the reclamation law:

14 Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington, \$6,000,000;
15 and Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$750,000; in all,
16 \$6,750,000.

17 Advances to Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon
18 project: For an additional amount for the construction of the
19 Boulder Dam and incidental works in the main stream of
20 the Colorado River at Black Canyon, fiscal year 1942,
21 \$1,750,000, to remain available until advanced to the Colo-
22 rado River Dam Fund.

23 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

24 Strategic and critical minerals: For an additional amount
25 for scientific and economic investigations of strategic and

1 critical minerals in the United States or its Territories or
2 insular possessions, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000, including the
3 purchase of office equipment for use in the District of Colum-
4 bia; and the limitation of \$35,000 on the amount which may
5 be expended for services in the District of Columbia under
6 this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
7 1942, is hereby increased to \$45,000.

8

BUREAU OF MINES

9

Investigation of bauxitic deposits: For all necessary ex-
10 penses for investigations, including laboratory research and
11 procurement of materials therefor, concerning the extent,
12 mode of occurrence, and quality of bauxite ores in order to
13 determine domestic sources of supply; to explore and develop
14 on public lands and, with the consent of owners, on private
15 lands, deposits of such ores, including geologic studies and
16 geophysical prospecting; construction, maintenance, and re-
17 pair of necessary camp buildings and mining structures and
18 appurtenances; including not to exceed \$33,000 for personal
19 services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed
20 \$6,000), exchange as part payment for, operation, mainte-
21 nance and repair of motor-propelled vehicles; professional and
22 scientific books and publications; printing and binding; pur-
23 chase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be re-
24 quired for the protection of employees while engaged in their
25 work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the

1 appropriation Contingent Expenses, Department of the In-
2 terior, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until June 30,
3 1943, \$415,000, of which amount \$70,000 (including not
4 to exceed \$17,500 for personal services in the District of
5 Columbia) shall be made available to the Geological Survey
6 to carry out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided*,
7 That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Di-
8 rectors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, is
9 hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other
10 contributions from public or private sources offering to co-
11 operate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation,
12 and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other de-
13 partments or agencies of the Federal Government, States and
14 State agencies, and other organizations: *Provided further*,
15 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be con-
16 strued to apply to this appropriation.

17 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

18 Legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska: For an addi-
19 tional amount for legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska,
20 fiscal year 1941, \$749.39; and the limitations in the appro-
21 priation contained under this heading in the Interior Depart-
22 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, are hereby amended to read
23 as follows: "For salaries of members, \$21,600; mileage of
24 members, \$9,081.60; salaries of employees, \$5,140; printing,
25 indexing, and binding journals, stationery, supplies, printing
26 of bills, reports, and so forth, \$14,927.79; in all, \$50,749.39."

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 For an additional amount for salaries, Administrative
3 Division, fiscal year 1942, ~~\$50,000~~ \$100,640.

4 *For an additional amount for salaries, Criminal Divi-*
5 *sion, fiscal year 1942, \$75,000.*

6 NAVY DEPARTMENT

7 NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

8 BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

9 Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1942: For an
10 additional amount for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy,
11 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and
12 conditions applicable to the appropriation under this heading
13 in the "Naval Appropriation Act, 1942," \$120,996,000.

14 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

15 *Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: The appro-*
16 *priations heretofore made under this heading are hereby*
17 *made available for the following public works and public*
18 *utilities at a cost not to exceed the amount stated for each*
19 *project, respectively:*

20 *Overhead structure near Moore Dry Dock Company,*
21 *Oakland, California, \$260,000.*

22 *Improvement of Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Los*
23 *Angeles, California, \$140,000.*

24 *The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April*
25 *25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all*

1 *public works and public-utilities projects provided for the*
2 *Navy Department in this Act regardless of location: Pro-*
3 *vided, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result*
4 *of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority*
5 *of this provision shall not exceed 6 per centum of the esti-*
6 *mated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined*
7 *by the Secretary of the Navy.*

8 NAVY DEPARTMENT

9 (Salaries in the District of Columbia)

10 The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropria-
11 tion Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of two
12 additional employees in the Office of the Secretary of the
13 Navy, at salaries per annum in excess of \$5,000, but not in
14 excess of the appropriate rates established in accordance with
15 the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

16 The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous Ex-
17 penses" in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended,
18 is hereby further amended to read as follows: "That no part
19 of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department
20 or Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942,
21 or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be avail-
22 able for the employment of a greater number than twelve
23 thousand civilian officers and employees in the Navy Depart-
24 ment proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of specific
25 appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided."

1 The paragraphs in this title under the caption "Navy
2 Department" may be cited as "Title IV, Naval Appropria-
3 tion Act, 1942".

4 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

5 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

6 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal
7 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in
8 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$835,000.

9 CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

10 For an additional amount for contingent expenses, De-
11 partment of State, fiscal year 1942, including, in addition to
12 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
13 State Appropriation Act, 1942, the purchase, maintenance,
14 repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile,
15 \$140,000, of which there may be expended not to exceed
16 \$28,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines,
17 and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange,
18 and repair thereof.

19 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

20 SALARIES, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

21 The appropriation for salaries of ambassadors and min-
22 isters contained in the Department of State Appropriation
23 Act, fiscal year 1942, shall be available for the salary of an
24 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ice-
25 land, at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

1 Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
2 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
3 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head
4 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,
5 \$1,000,000.

6 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Serv-
7 ice: For an additional amount to enable the President to
8 meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and
9 Consular Service, including the objects and subject to the
10 limitations specified under this heading in the Department of
11 State Appropriation Act for 1942, \$1,000,000.

12 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, ET CETERA

13 For an additional amount for United States contributions
14 to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, fiscal
15 year 1942, as follows: (1) To meet the contribution of the
16 United States to the Inter-American Indian Institute, under
17 the convention providing for the creation of the Inter-Ameri-
18 can Indian Institute, signed November 29, 1940, \$4,800;
19 and (2) to meet the contribution of the United States to
20 the Inter-American Coffee Board, under the Inter-American
21 Coffee Agreement, signed at Washington, District of Colum-
22 bia, on November 28, 1940, \$8,000, to remain available
23 until September 30, 1942.

24 For the expenses of organizing and holding in the United
25 States meetings of the national directors of the meteorological

1 services of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, and of
 2 Regional Commissions III and IV of the International
 3 Meteorological Organization, fiscal year 1942, as authorized
 4 by and in accordance with Public Law 125, approved June
 5 24, 1941, \$14,500, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

6 COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

7 The appropriation "Cooperation with the American Re-
 8 publics," contained in the Department of State Appropriation
 9 Act for 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of
 10 actual transportation expenses in the United States and
 11 abroad and not to exceed \$10 per diem, in lieu of subsistence
 12 and other expenses, to citizens of the other American repub-
 13 lics as specified in said appropriation under such regulations
 14 as may be promulgated by the Secretary of State.

15 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

16 COAST GUARD

17 Office of Commandant: For an additional amount for per-
 18 sonal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942,
 19 subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
 20 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$118,000.

21 Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay
 22 and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the
 23 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
 24 Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, which appropriation
 25 is made available for actual expenses of officers and cadets

1 and quarters and subsistence of enlisted men on shore patrol,
2 emergency shore detail, and other detached duty, or cash
3 in lieu thereof, \$6,000,000, and the limitation of \$51,621
4 under this head in such act as modified by the Second
5 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, on the amount which
6 may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, con-
7 tentment, and health of enlisted men is hereby increased to
8 \$69,008.

9 General expenses: For an additional amount for general
10 expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
11 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Approp-
12 riation Act, 1942, as amended, which appropriation is made
13 available for the reconditioning, equipment, and actual neces-
14 sary expenses of operation of vessels acquired by the Coast
15 Guard under authority of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and
16 Reserve Act of 1941, \$432,640.

17 Construction of vessels and shore facilities: For an addi-
18 tional amount for construction of vessels and shore facilities,
19 Coast Guard, including the objects specified under this head
20 in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,-
21 621,745, to remain available until expended, of which
22 amount \$346,745, together with the unobligated balance of
23 the no-year appropriation "Special projects, vessels, Coast
24 Guard," shall be available for constructing or purchasing and
25 equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels for the Coast

1 Guard, and \$4,250,000 shall be available for construction or
2 purchase of motorboats and small yachts and for the recondi-
3 tioning and equipment of motorboats and small yachts ac-
4 quired by the Coast Guard through purchase or gift or under
5 authority of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of
6 1941, and not to exceed 4 percent of said \$18,621,745 shall
7 be available for administrative expenses in connection with
8 the accomplishment of the purposes thereof, including per-
9 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

10 Establishing and improving aids to navigation: For an
11 additional amount for establishing and improving aids to
12 navigation and other works, \$436,200, which sum shall be
13 available for all expenditures directly relating thereto.

14 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
16 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
17 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
18 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
19 States by force or violence.

20 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Second Supple-
21 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942."

Passed the House of Representatives October 10, 1941.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Calendar No.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5788

[Report No.]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

OCTOBER 13, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

OCTOBER , 1941

Reported with amendments

Calendar No. 753

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5788

[Report No. 721]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 13, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

OCTOBER 21, 1941

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of October 21 (legislative day, October 16), 1941, by Mr. ADAMS, with amendments

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
5 defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and
6 June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, namely:

7 TITLE I—DEFENSE AID

8 SEC. 101. To enable the President, through such depart-
9 ments or agencies of the Government as he may designate,
10 further to carry out the provisions of an Act to promote the

1 defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and
2 for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor,
3 the following sums for the following respective purposes,
4 namely:

5 (a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise,
6 of defense articles, information and services, for the govern-
7 ment of any country whose defense the President deems vital
8 to the defense of the United States, and the disposition
9 thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection there-
10 with, as follows:

11 (1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts,
12 and materials, including armor and ammunition and com-
13 ponents thereof, \$1,190,000,000.

14 (2) Aircraft and aeronautical material, including
15 engines, spare parts, and accessories, \$685,000,000.

16 (3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and
17 other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories,
18 \$385,000,000.

19 (4) Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, in-
20 cluding the hire or other temporary use thereof, and
21 equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories,
22 \$850,000,000.

23 (5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, sup-
24 plies, and materials, \$155,000,000.

25 (6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, pro-

1 duction, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise
2 carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941,
3 including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and
4 operation of such facilities and equipment, \$375,000,000.

5 (7) Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and
6 articles, \$1,875,000,000.

7 (b) For testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfit-
8 ting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working
9 order any defense articles for the government of any country
10 whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of
11 the United States, including services and expenses in con-
12 nection therewith, \$175,000,000.

13 (c) For necessary services and expenses for carrying
14 out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941, not specified
15 or included in the foregoing, \$285,000,000.

16 (d) For administrative expenses, \$10,000,000.

17 (e) In all, \$5,985,000,000, to remain available until
18 June 30, 1943.

19 (f) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be
20 additional to, and consolidated with, the appropriation for
21 the same purpose contained in sections 1 (a), 1 (b), 1 (d),
22 and 1 (e), respectively, of the Defense Aid Supplemental
23 Appropriation Act, 1941: *Provided*, That, with the excep-
24 tion of the appropriation for administrative expenses, not
25 to exceed 20 per centum of any such consolidated appropria-

1 tions may be transferred by the President to any other of
2 such consolidated appropriations, but no such consolidated
3 appropriation shall be increased more than 30 per centum
4 thereby.

5 SEC. 102. The President may, from time to time, when
6 he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize
7 the head of any department or agency of the Government,
8 to enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles,
9 information, or services for the government of any country
10 whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of
11 the United States, to the extent that such government agrees
12 to pay the United States for such defense articles, informa-
13 tion, or services prior to the receipt thereof and to make such
14 payments from time to time as the President may require
15 to protect the interests of the United States; and, upon
16 payment of the full cost, the President may dispose of such
17 articles, information, or services to such government: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That the total amount of the outstanding contracts
19 under this section, less the amounts which have been paid
20 to the United States under such contracts, shall at no time
21 exceed \$600,000,000.

22 SEC. 103. Any defense article procured pursuant to
23 this title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the
24 use of such department or agency of the United States as
25 the President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of
26 to a foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the

1 President the defense of the United States will be best
2 served thereby.

3 SEC. 104. This title may be cited as the "Defense Aid
4 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942."

5 TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

6 LEGISLATIVE

7 SENATE

8 *To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from*
9 *the appropriation for Salaries of Officers and Employees*
10 *of the Senate, fiscal year 1942, the necessary amount to in-*
11 *crease to \$3,300 per annum, beginning September 1, 1941,*
12 *and so long as the position is held by the present incumbent,*
13 *one of the clerkships in his office at \$2,640 per annum pro-*
14 *vided for in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for*
15 *the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.*

16 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

17 *For payment to the widow of Lawrence J. Connery, late*
18 *a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, \$10,000.*

19 *For payment to the widow of Lee E. Geyer, late a Repre-*
20 *sentative from the State of California, \$10,000.*

21 *For payment to the widow of Edward T. Taylor, late a*
22 *Representative from the State of Colorado, \$10,000,—to be*
23 *disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.*

24 *The three foregoing appropriations to be disbursed by the*
25 *Sergeant at Arms of the House.*

1 Reporting committee hearings: For an additional amount
2 for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than
3 special and select committees, fiscal year 1941, \$1,500.

4 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for
5 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal serv-
6 ices, fiscal year 1941, \$25,000.

7 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
8 Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner
9 from Puerto Rico, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and
10 subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
11 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, \$800.

12 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

13 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

14 For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency
15 Management, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for
16 which the appropriation under this heading in the Second
17 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941 (Public Law 150) is
18 available and subject to the provisions and limitations thereof,
19 \$10,000,000, such sum to be allocated for the purposes of
20 carrying out the functions of the Office of Scientific Research
21 and Development.

22 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

23 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

24 UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

25 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$500,000 additional
26 of the funds of the United States Housing Authority estab-

lished by the United States Housing Act, 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for the fiscal year 1942 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority in carrying out the provisions of said act, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and expenses in connection with the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the act of October 10, 1940 (Public, 839, 76th Cong.), and regulations promulgated thereunder.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

For an additional amount for scientific research, technical investigations, and special reports in the field of aeronautics, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and including the purchase of cafeteria equipment, \$1,162,575: *Provided*, That the limitation under said heading for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$245,170.

For an additional amount for continuing the construction and equipment of additional laboratory buildings and research facilities at Langley Field, Virginia, \$261,425, to be available until expended.

The limitation of \$10,000,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment for the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, specified in the Third

1 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1939, is hereby increased to
2 \$16,207,500.

3 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
5 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
6 specified under this head in the Labor-Federal Security
7 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$14,385: *Provided*, That the
8 limitation of \$118,620 upon the amount which may be
9 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is
10 hereby increased to \$127,220.

11 Arbitration and emergency boards: For an additional
12 amount for arbitration and emergency boards, fiscal year
13 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
14 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$55,000.

15 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

16 METROPOLITAN POLICE

17 For an additional amount for pay and allowances of
18 officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, in
19 accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to fix the salaries
20 of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park
21 Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of
22 Columbia" (43 Stat. 174-175), as amended by the Act of
23 July 1, 1930 (46 Stat. 839-841), including uniforms and
24 equipment, fiscal year 1942, \$117,570, to be paid from the
25 general revenues of the District of Columbia; and for an

1 additional amount for the expenses necessarily involved in
2 the police control, regulation, and administration of traffic
3 upon the highways; payable from the special fund created
4 by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a tax on motor-
5 vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia; and for
6 other purposes", approved April 23, 1924, and the Act
7 entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue for the District
8 of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved August 17,
9 1937, fiscal year 1942, \$19,000, which amount shall be
10 transferred to the appropriation contained in the District of
11 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1924, for pay and allowances
12 of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force; in
13 all, \$136,570.

14 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 Farm Labor Statistics: For all necessary expenses to
17 enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently or in
18 cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government,
19 State, municipal, or other appropriate agencies, to collect,
20 compile, analyze, summarize, interpret, and publish farm
21 labor statistics, including not to exceed a total of \$18,000 for
22 personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
23 1942, \$250,000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropri-
24 ated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to
25 the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Agri-

1 cultural Economics", not to exceed \$37,000, of which sum,
 2 so transferred, not to exceed \$7,000 may be expended for
 3 personal services in the District of Columbia, which sum of
 4 \$37,000 shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said
 5 appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department
 6 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942.

7 Emergency Dehydration Investigations: For all neces-
 8 sary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to con-
 9 duct investigations for the improvement of production, dis-
 10 tribution, quality, and nutritive value of dehydrated foods,
 11 fiscal year 1942, \$144,000.

12 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 Diseases of animals: For an additional amount for dis-
 15 eases of animals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects speci-
 16 fied under this heading in the Department of Agriculture
 17 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$16,500.

18 Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount for
 19 inspection and quarantine, fiscal year 1942, including the
 20 objects specified under this heading in the Department of
 21 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$16,500.

22 Meat inspection: For an additional amount for meat
 23 inspection, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
 24 under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
 25 priation Act, 1942, \$375,000.

1 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 Drug and related plants: For an additional amount for
4 drug and related plants, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
5 jects specified under this heading in the Department of Agri-
6 culture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$17,000.

7 FOREST SERVICE

8 Forest products: For an additional amount for salaries
9 and expenses, Forest Service, forest products, fiscal year
10 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
11 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
12 ~~\$150,000~~ \$217,500.

13 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Agricultural chemical investigations: For an additional
16 amount for agricultural chemical investigations, fiscal year
17 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
18 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
19 \$20,000.

20 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 Insects affecting man and animals: For an additional
23 amount for insects affecting man and animals, fiscal year
24 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in

1 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
2 \$5,000.

3 Insect-pest survey and identification: For an additional
4 amount for insect-pest survey and identification, fiscal year
5 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
6 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
7 \$6,000, of which not to exceed \$5,100 may be expended for
8 personal services in the District of Columbia.

9 Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount for
10 foreign plant quarantines, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
11 jects specified under this heading in the Department of Agri-
12 culture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$11,500.

13 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Home economics investigations: For an additional
16 amount for home economics investigations, fiscal year 1942,
17 including the objects specified under this heading in the De-
18 partment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$20,000,
19 of which not to exceed \$19,000 may be expended for per-
20 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

21 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

22 Administrative and operating expenses: For an addi-
23 tional amount for administrative and operating expenses, Fed-
24 eral Crop Insurance Act, as amended by the Act entitled "An
25 Act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act", approved

1 June 21, 1941, including the objects specified under this
2 heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,
3 1942, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$3,000,-
4 000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby,
5 the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropria-
6 tion for the Office of the Solicitor, Department of Agriculture,
7 the sum of \$19,460, which shall be in addition to the sums
8 transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions
9 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942:
10 *Provided further*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby,
11 the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropria-
12 tion "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
13 nomics", not to exceed \$21,380, which shall be in addition
14 to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the
15 provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
16 Act, 1942.

17 BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

18 For an additional amount for general administrative pur-
19 poses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
20 this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
21 Act, 1942, \$10,000.

22 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

23 To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through such
24 agencies of the Department of Agriculture as he may desig-
25 nate, to carry out the functions vested in him or in said

1 Department by the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119),
2 there is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Water
3 conservation and utility projects," contained in the Interior
4 Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,500,000, to be
5 available until expended: *Provided*, That out of the funds
6 made available herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may
7 make allotments or transfers of funds to the Office of the
8 Solicitor and to the other agencies of the Department which
9 perform functions under the said Act of October 14, 1940
10 (54 Stat. 1119).

11 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

12 PATENT OFFICE

13 Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services
14 in the Patent Office in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
15 1942, \$48,000.

16 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

17 Operation and administration: For an additional amount
18 for the general operation and administration of the Bureau,
19 including the objects specified under this head in the "De-
20 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", and for
21 the purchase of land adjacent to the Bureau, fiscal year 1942,
22 \$10,420: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of all funds
23 available to the National Bureau of Standards by appropria-
24 tion and transfer may be expended for payment of part-time
25 or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or

1 elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be con-
2 tracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion,
3 at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person
4 so employed.

5 Testing, inspection, and information service: For an addi-
6 tional amount for testing at the National Bureau of Standards,
7 including the objects specified under this head in the "Depart-
8 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", and the instal-
9 lation of electric wiring in the concrete test track at the Public
10 Roads Administration proving ground near the District of
11 Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$53,500.

12 Research and development: For an additional amount
13 for research and development at the National Bureau of
14 Standards, including the objects specified under this head in
15 the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942,"
16 fiscal year 1942, \$15,950.

17 Standards for commerce: For an additional amount for
18 developing standards for commerce, including the objects
19 specified under this head in the "Department of Commerce
20 Appropriation Act, 1942," fiscal year 1942, \$18,540.

21 The limitation prescribed in the "Department of Com-
22 merce Appropriation Act, 1942," on the amount which may
23 be expended for personal services in the National Bureau of
24 Standards in the District of Columbia, is hereby increased
25 from \$1,905,000 to \$1,961,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Minidoka project, Idaho: For continuation of construction, \$75,000, from the reclamation fund, special fund, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until expended.

For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner and for the same objects as specified for projects in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal year 1942, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington, \$6,000,000; and Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$750,000; in all, \$6,750,000.

Advances to Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon project: For an additional amount for the construction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, fiscal year 1942, \$1,750,000, to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Strategic and critical minerals: For an additional amount for scientific and economic investigations of strategic and

1 critical minerals in the United States or its Territories or
2 insular possessions, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000, including the
3 purchase of office equipment for use in the District of Colum-
4 bia; and the limitation of \$35,000 on the amount which may
5 be expended for services in the District of Columbia under
6 this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
7 1942, is hereby increased to \$45,000.

8 BUREAU OF MINES

9 Investigation of ~~bauxite~~ *bauxite and alunite ores and*
10 *aluminum clay* deposits: For all necessary expenses for
11 investigations, including laboratory research and procure-
12 ment of materials therefor, concerning the extent, mode
13 of occurrence, and quality of *bauxite and alunite ores and*
14 *aluminum clays* in order to determine domestic sources of
15 supply; to explore and develop on public lands and, with
16 the consent of owners, on private lands, deposits of such
17 *ores and clays*, including geologic studies and geophysical
18 prospecting; construction, maintenance, and repair of nec-
19 essary camp buildings and mining structures and appur-
20 tenances; including not to exceed \$33,000 for personal
21 services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed
22 \$6,000), exchange as part payment for, operation, mainte-
23 nance and repair of motor-propelled vehicles; professional and
24 scientific books and publications; printing and binding; pur-
25 chase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be re-

1 quired for the protection of employees while engaged in their
2 work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the
3 appropriation Contingent Expenses, Department of the In-
4 terior, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until June 30,
5 1943, \$415,000, of which amount \$70,000 (including not
6 to exceed \$17,500 for personal services in the District of
7 Columbia) shall be made available to the Geological Survey
8 to carry out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided*,
9 That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Di-
10 rectors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, is
11 hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other
12 contributions from public or private sources offering to co-
13 operate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation,
14 and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other de-
15 partments or agencies of the Federal Government, States and
16 State agencies, and other organizations: *Provided further*,
17 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be con-
18 strued to apply to this appropriation.

19 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

20 Legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska: For an addi-
21 tional amount for legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska,
22 fiscal year 1941, \$749.39; and the limitations in the appro-
23 priation contained under this heading in the Interior Depart-
24 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, are hereby amended to read
25 as follows: "For salaries of members, \$21,600; mileage of
26 members, \$9,081.60; salaries of employees, \$5,140; printing,

1 indexing, and binding journals, stationery, supplies, printing
2 of bills, reports, and so forth, \$14,927.79; in all, \$50,749.39."

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 For an additional amount for salaries, Administrative
5 Division, fiscal year 1942, ~~\$50,000~~ \$100,640.

6 *For an additional amount for salaries, Criminal Divi-*
7 *sion, fiscal year 1942, \$75,000.*

8 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

9 WOMEN'S BUREAU

10 *Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all ex-*
11 *penses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to carry out*
12 *the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the*
13 *Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's*
14 *Bureau", approved June 5, 1920, as it relates to employ-*
15 *ment of women in industries under the national-defense pro-*
16 *gram, including personal services in the District of Columbia*
17 *and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable*
18 *to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for*
19 *contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and*
20 *binding, fiscal year 1942, \$40,600.*

21 NAVY DEPARTMENT

22 NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

23 BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

24 Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1942: For an
25 additional amount for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy,

1 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and
 2 conditions applicable to the appropriation under this heading
 3 in the "Naval Appropriation Act, 1942," \$120,996,000.

4 *BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS*

5 *Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: The appro-*
 6 *priations heretofore made under this heading are hereby*
 7 *made available for the following public works and public*
 8 *utilities at a cost not to exceed the amount stated for each*
 9 *project, respectively:*

10 *Overhead structure near Moore Dry Dock Company,*
 11 *Oakland, California, \$260,000.*

12 *Improvement of Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Los*
 13 *Angeles, California, \$140,000.*

14 *The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April*
 15 *25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all*
 16 *public works and public-utilities projects provided for the*
 17 *Navy Department in this Act regardless of location: Pro-*
 18 *vided, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result*
 19 *of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority*
 20 *of this provision shall not exceed 6 per centum of the esti-*
 21 *mated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined*
 22 *by the Secretary of the Navy.*

23 *NAVY DEPARTMENT*

24 *(Salaries in the District of Columbia)*

25 *The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropria-*
 26 *tion Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of two*

1 additional employees in the Office of the Secretary of the
 2 Navy, at salaries per annum in excess of \$5,000, but not in
 3 excess of the appropriate rates established in accordance with
 4 the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

5 The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous Ex-
 6 penses" in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended,
 7 is hereby further amended to read as follows: "That no part
 8 of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department
 9 or Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942,
 10 or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be avail-
 11 able for the employment of a greater number than twelve
 12 thousand civilian officers and employees in the Navy Depart-
 13 ment proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of specific
 14 appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided."

15 The paragraphs in this title under the caption "Navy
 16 Department" may be cited as "Title IV, Naval Appropria-
 17 tion Act, 1942".

18 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal
 21 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in
 22 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942. \$835,000.

23 CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

24 For an additional amount for contingent expenses, De-
 25 partment of State, fiscal year 1942, including, in addition to

1 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
2 State Appropriation Act, 1942, the purchase, maintenance,
3 repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile,
4 \$140,000, of which there may be expended not to exceed
5 \$28,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines,
6 and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange,
7 and repair thereof.

8

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

9

SALARIES, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

10 The appropriation for salaries of ambassadors and min-
11 isters contained in the Department of State Appropriation
12 Act, fiscal year 1942, shall be available for the salary of an
13 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ice-
14 land, at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

15 Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
16 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
17 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head
18 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,
19 \$1,000,000.

20 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Serv-
21 ice: For an additional amount to enable the President to
22 meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and
23 Consular Service, including the objects and subject to the
24 limitations specified under this heading in the Department of
25 State Appropriation Act for 1942, \$1,000,000.

1 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, ET CETERA

2 For an additional amount for United States contributions
3 to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, fiscal
4 year 1942, as follows: (1) To meet the contribution of the
5 United States to the Inter-American Indian Institute, under
6 the convention providing for the creation of the Inter-Ameri-
7 can Indian Institute, signed November 29, 1940, \$4,800;
8 and (2) to meet the contribution of the United States to
9 the Inter-American Coffee Board, under the Inter-American
10 Coffee Agreement, signed at Washington, District of Colum-
11 bia, on November 28, 1940, \$8,000, to remain available
12 until September 30, 1942.

13 For the expenses of organizing and holding in the United
14 States meetings of the national directors of the meteorological
15 services of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, and of
16 Regional Commissions III and IV of the International
17 Meteorological Organization, fiscal year 1942, as authorized
18 by and in accordance with Public Law 125, approved June
19 24, 1941, \$14,500, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

20 COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

21 The appropriation "Cooperation with the American Re-
22 publics," contained in the Department of State Appropriation
23 Act for 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of
24 actual transportation expenses in the United States and
25 abroad and not to exceed \$10 per diem, in lieu of subsistence

1 and other expenses, to citizens of the other American repub-
2 lies as specified in said appropriation under such regulations
3 as may be promulgated by the Secretary of State.

4 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

5 COAST GUARD

6 Office of Commandant: For an additional amount for per-
7 sonal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942,
8 subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
9 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$118,000.

10 Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay
11 and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the
12 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
13 Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, which appropriation
14 is made available for actual expenses of officers and cadets
15 and quarters and subsistence of enlisted men on shore patrol,
16 emergency shore detail, and other detached duty, or cash
17 in lieu thereof, \$6,000,000, and the limitation of \$51,621
18 under this head in such act as modified by the Second
19 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, on the amount which
20 may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, con-
21 tentment, and health of enlisted men is hereby increased to
22 \$69,008.

23 General expenses: For an additional amount for general
24 expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
25 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-

1 priation Act, 1942, as amended, which appropriation is made
 2 available for the reconditioning, equipment, and actual neces-
 3 sary expenses of operation of vessels acquired by the Coast
 4 Guard under authority of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and
 5 Reserve Act of 1941, \$432,640.

6 Construction of vessels and shore facilities: For an addi-
 7 tional amount for construction of vessels and shore facilities,
 8 Coast Guard, including the objects specified under this head in
 9 the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, ~~\$18,621,-~~
 10 ~~745~~ \$20,557,745, to remain available until expended, of
 11 which amount \$346,745, together with the unobligated bal-
 12 ance of the no-year appropriation "Special projects, vessels,
 13 Coast Guard," shall be available for constructing or purchasing
 14 and equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels for the
 15 Coast Guard, *\$1,936,000 shall be available for the construc-*
 16 *tion of a training station on a site to be donated to the United*
 17 *States Government by the State of Connecticut,* and
 18 \$4.250,000 shall be available for construction or purchase
 19 of motorboats and small yachts and for the reconditioning
 20 and equipment of motorboats and small yachts acquired by
 21 the Coast Guard through purchase or gift or under authority
 22 of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941, and
 23 not to exceed 4 per centum of said ~~\$18,621,745~~ \$20,557,745
 24 shall be available for administrative expenses in connection

1 with the accomplishment of the purposes thereof, including
2 personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 Establishing and improving aids to navigation: For an
4 additional amount for establishing and improving aids to
5 navigation and other works, \$436,200, which sum shall be
6 available for all expenditures directly relating thereto.

7 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
10 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
11 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
12 States by force or violence.

13 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the “Second Supple-
14 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.”

Passed the House of Representatives October 10, 1941.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 5788

[Report No. 721]

AN ACT

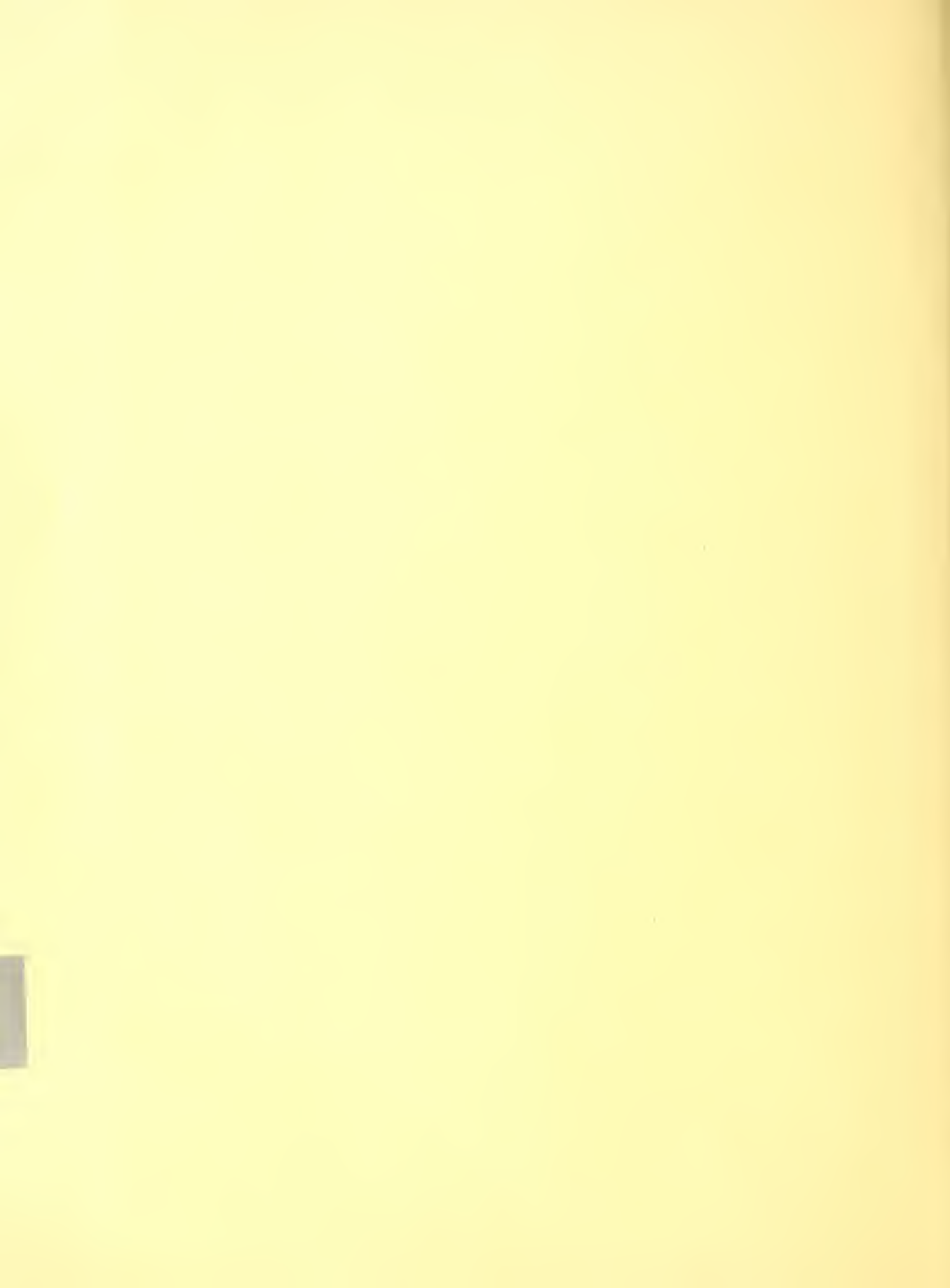
Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

OCTOBER 13, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

OCTOBER 21, 1941

Reported with amendments



nual meeting of the Consumers' Cooperative Association at North Kansas City, Mo., which appears in the Appendix.]

THE TENNESSEE RIVER GOES TO TOWN— ADDRESS BY DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

[Mr. RUSSELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by David E. Lilienthal, Chairman of the Board, Tennessee Valley Authority, Atlanta, Ga., October 6, 1941, on the subject The Tennessee River Goes to Town.]

ADDRESS BY GOV. J. HOWARD McGRATH AT TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO SENATOR GREEN

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record the address delivered by Gov. J. Howard McGrath, of Rhode Island, at a testimonial dinner tendered to Senator GREEN by the Town Criers of Rhode Island on the occasion of his seventy-fourth birthday, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., COMMUNITY CHEST—ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY

[Mr. SMATHERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address by Hon. James A. Farley at the opening of the Community Chest drive in New Brunswick, N. J., on October 16, 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

SENATOR McKELLAR AND THE T. V. A.— ARTICLE BY GEORGE MORRIS

[Mr. STEWART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article by George Morris entitled "T. V. A. and McKELLAR," which appears in the Appendix.]

MESSAGE BY MAYOR EDWARD J. KELLY, OF CHICAGO, ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a message from Mayor Edward J. Kelly to the people of Chicago on the subject of national defense, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE REPUBLICAN OBSTRUCTION—AR- TICLE BY WALTER LIPPMANN

[Mr. SMATHERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article from the Washington Post of October 23, 1941, by Walter Lippmann, entitled "The Republican Obstruction," which appears in the Appendix.]

REPEAL OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT—MES- SAGE TO REPUBLICAN SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a message to Republican Senators and Representatives relative to the proposed repeal of the Neutrality Act, together with the signers, which appears in the Appendix.]

GREEN COUNTY AND YELLOW CHEESE

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article by Eva Molm and Arthur W. Baum, entitled "Green County and Yellow Cheese," published in the Country Gentleman for October 1941, which appears in the Appendix.]

NATIONAL CEMETERY IN VICINITY OF PORTLAND, OREG

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 793) to provide for a national cemetery in the vicinity of Portland, Oreg.

Mr. McNARY. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. HILL, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

PAY OF AVIATION PILOTS IN THE NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1508) to provide for the pay of aviation pilots in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes, which were, on page 3, line 1, after "duty", to insert "in an enlisted status"; on page 3, line 3, to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$10,000, under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 (Public, No. 801, 76th Cong., title VI, pt. D)"; on page 3, line 7, after "personnel", to insert a comma and "or, upon commissioning pursuant to section 3 of this act, such commissioned officers"; on page 3, line 8, to strike out all after "expense" down to and including "entitled" in line 11; and on page 3, after line 11, to insert:

SEC. 7. The provisions of this act, except as may be necessary to adapt the same thereto, shall apply to regular enlisted members of the Coast Guard Reserve in relationship to the Coast Guard in the same manner and to the same extent and with the same relative conditions in all respects, including availability of applicable appropriations, as are provided for enlisted men of the Naval Reserve in relationship to the Navy, and the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Navy in respect to the Navy is similarly conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury in respect to the Coast Guard.

Mr. WALSH. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House. The motion was agreed to.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES, ETC., OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The President pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1701) to provide for pay and allowances and mileage or transportation for certain officers and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve and retired officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, which was, on page 2, to strike out all of section 2, and insert:

SEC. 2. Officers and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve and retired officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps (of grades entitled to transportation for dependents in the regular Navy or Marine Corps) who were ordered to active duty (other than training duty) on or after September 8, 1939, and who reported for duty under such orders, shall be entitled to transportation for their dependents to the place of reporting for active duty.

SEC. 3. In case of travel heretofore performed, as provided in section 2 of this act, by such personnel and their dependents, the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow pay and allowances and transportation or mileage as provided in this act.

Mr. WALSH. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House. The motion was agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTAL LEND-LEASE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 5788, making supplemental ap-

propriations for the national defense, being commonly known as the lend-and-lease bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I think there may well be some explanation made of the measure, even though Senators generally are advised of the situation. The bill as it comes from the Committee on Appropriations contains three titles. The first title is the lease-and-lend chapter of the bill; title II deals with certain deficiency and supplemental appropriations; and title III contains general provisions. I wish first to make some comment on the lease-and-lend portion of the bill.

The appropriation in title I is based upon the original Lease-Lend Act of March 11, 1941, which authorizes in its essential part the procurement of defense articles for the governments of any countries whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States. That is the fundamental purpose of the bill—to provide defense articles for countries whose defense is vital to the defense of the United States.

On March 27, 1941, a bill providing an appropriation of \$7,000,000,000 was passed by Congress, and became a law, under the authority of the Lease-Lend Act. Of the \$7,000,000,000 thus appropriated, there has been expended as of October 1, 1941, \$590,000,000. There has been obligated \$4,300,000,000. There remains unobligated \$2,700,000,000.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Will the Senator state at that point how long it will take to produce the obligated \$4,300,000,000 in terms of goods?

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Knudsen, who appeared before the committee, was asked substantially that question, and he gave us information as to the general defense program of production. He does not segregate the items in his program. He tells us that the entire defense program of production will be completed, with very few exceptions, by the 31st of December 1943. He thinks that the additional appropriation contained in the pending bill could be superimposed upon the present scheme of production, and would not take a considerably longer time, but would run parallel with the other.

There will be found in the Senate hearings a graph which was furnished by Mr. Knudsen indicating the progress. On page 62 is a graph setting forth the aggregate defense appropriations, staggered as they were by independent, individual acts, running up to an aggregate of some \$53,000,000,000 or \$54,000,000,000. The graph contains a middle line of contracts awarded, amounting to some \$36,000,000,000 or \$37,000,000,000. Then it contains a line showing the expected production, which would result in complete

production under the fifty-billion-odd dollars about the latter part of 1943.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. The able Senator states that \$50,000,000,000 has been either appropriated, authorized, or contracted. What period of time does that cover?

Mr. ADAMS. That covers all appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942. I think perhaps there is a certain amount which antedates that time, representing simply contract authorizations or appropriations of prior years which have not been completed, but it represents the so-called defense program so far as it has gone through.

Mr. President, the act now in effect provides for the fitting in of the \$6,000,000,000 appropriation contained in this bill as a supplement to the \$7,000,000,000 measure; that is, the funds are to be fitted in as if it were a continuous appropriation of the \$13,000,000,000, with the same bookkeeping, the same contracting devices, the same procurement devices.

The present bill appropriates \$5,985,000,000. That is the amount which was recommended by the President and by the Bureau of the Budget. That is the amount recommended by the House committee and was in the bill as it passed the House. The Senate committee has recommended the passage of this portion of the bill without amendment.

It is perhaps proper to say that that is the general, but not the unanimous, opinion of the committee. The result is that if we may refer to this bill in terms of \$6,000,000,000 rather than \$5,985,000,000, we have in this bill and in the one previously passed roughly \$13,000,000,000 to be expended in the procurement of defense articles for other nations.

Referring again to Mr. Knudsen, it should be said that when he was asked what part he had in laying out the program, he replied, "I have no part in that. I am at the head of the production agency. I am told that so many tanks, so many airplanes of a certain type, so much powder, so many shells, are wanted. Our job is not to pass upon the necessity or propriety of these specifications, but to produce them. We are solely a producing agency."

He was then asked what he did when he had produced a required number of implements of war, as to dividing them between lend-and-lease designations and United States Army and Navy designations. He said, "When I produce the tanks or airplanes, their distribution is out of my jurisdiction. Again I am simply the producing agency, not the distribution agency. I do not pretend to know, and it is not my business to know, whether a tank which is produced by contracts we let is going to England or is going to be turned over to the American Army."

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. As I understand the Senator's statement, the total carried in both lend-lease appropriation measures, which is approximately \$13,000,000,000—

Mr. ADAMS. That is correct.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Will be integrated into one contractual program, which is expected to terminate about January 1, 1944. Is that correct?

Mr. ADAMS. There are two periods. The bill itself, together with the original lease-and-lend bill, contemplates the conclusion of the making of contracts as of June 30, 1943. The title of the bill specifically points that out, and the bill itself so provides. However, contracts may be made prior to June 30, 1943, for materials which may not be delivered until after that date.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Is there no subsequent limitation upon the time when they may be delivered, although contracted for prior to the limitation?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes; it is a period in 1946. That is, it is possible for the carrying out of this program to run into 1946.

Mr. VANDENBERG. This is what I was trying to get at, if the Senator will bear with me:

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The second appropriation of \$6,000,000,000, the Senator says, is now to be integrated into the same time program as was the first appropriation.

Mr. ADAMS. That is correct.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Is that the result of increased necessities abroad since the first appropriation was made, or is it merely a confession that the first appropriation was not adequate to the necessities as originally presented?

Mr. ADAMS. I am not prepared to answer as to what may be in the minds of those who are making the recommendation to us, nor was the Senator's question answered very clearly in our hearings.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The obvious inquiry to which my question leads is whether this is the final lend-lease appropriation which will be necessary to implement the program up to January 1, 1944, or whether we are to get still further supplemental requests within the same time limit.

Mr. ADAMS. I may say to the Senator, giving my own view, which I think is a minority view, that I thought the original \$7,000,000,000 was to be the conclusion of the lease-and-lend program. I sat in a conference at which a discussion was held as to whether the \$7,000,000,000 should be divided up into two or three installments, or whether, as the phrase was used, "the entire jolt" should be taken at one time. I thought that was the conclusion, I mean, it was merely a deduction.

Beyond that, I think we may anticipate, in view of what was said to us, that there will be further lease-and-lend bills. I think we have started on that course; and I will point out one reason which leads to it.

There is nothing in the bill before us which contemplates any aid to Russia. It was specifically stated to us that nothing for Russia is contemplated in the funds appropriated by this bill. It is not unreasonable or unnatural to feel that if we are going to pursue a program, as we have done, of aiding countries in their defense, there is a step to be taken in aid of Russia. We are now told that

much material is going to Russia, but up to this time Russia has paid for everything which has been sent her; and we are advised that it is expected to continue to exact payment so long as Russia is able to continue to pay. No one seems to know just where that point is. No one seems to know just what Russia's financial ability may be.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Then, what the Senator finally says is that there is no assurance that even in the period up to January 1, 1944, it may not be necessary to have still further lend-lease appropriations?

Mr. ADAMS. So far as the word "necessary" goes, that is one thing; but I am anticipating, in view of what is in our records, that there is more than a possibility; there is a probability of additional requests upon the Congress.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let me ask the Senator whether he thinks there is any economic or physical limit beyond which we cannot go in these aspects.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator knows that I think there is.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is the reason why I asked the Senator the question.

Mr. ADAMS. And the Senator knows that I am among those who are very apprehensive on that score. I am very, very fearful that the point beyond which we cannot go in our expenditures without disturbance may not be so far removed as some persons think. Only one thing is certain, and that is the uncertainty of where that point is.

Mr. VANDENBERG. May we not reach a point where we not only cannot avoid disturbance but where we cannot even hope physically to produce sufficient materials to meet expectations which we may without warrant arouse abroad in respect to the reliance that can be put upon us; and will there not ultimately be the most tragic sort of disillusionment over there?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes; if we arouse such expectations.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Have we not aroused them?

Mr. ADAMS. I read in the press that certain representatives of the executive department have given assurances or made promises; but I have never personally conceded that a representative of the executive department can bind the Congress, which is the appropriating body, as to these matters, although such representatives can incite the expectations as to which the Senator speaks.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I am joining the Senator in his attitude upon this bill; but I do not want to be any part of a notification to the world that we have an unlimited Treasury, and that we can be an unlimited arsenal, and that there is no end to the reliance that other nations can put upon us in their wars. [Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ADAMS. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Does the Senator feel, after listening to all the testimony before his committee, that this second lend-lease appropriation bill is essential to our own defense?

Mr. ADAMS. Let me say to the Senator, so that he may understand my position, that I voted against the original lease-lend bill. I did not approve of the underlying theory that it was our duty to underwrite certain European nations in any way. Since that time, the Congress to which the Senator and I belong having adopted the lease-lend program, I have felt it my obligation, as I think it is that of every other Senator, to carry out in good faith the lease-lend program within its appropriate limitations; that is, I have not agreed with those who have felt that the war abroad is our war. We have in this country those who think it is. I have not agreed with those who felt that it was essential to American safety that we maintain certain European nations. I have felt that we were playing the part internationally of a good citizen. I chose to regard the lease-lend bill as an act of international good citizenship. That is, I felt that, as certain other countries were beset by ruffians, we were going to help, just as if while traveling along the streets of Washington, we saw someone beset by robbers and ruffians we would not go along on the other side of the street but would, as good citizens, step in and try to help. I felt that it was a voluntary action on our part, and even though we were not successful our country was not in fatal jeopardy. I differed with a good many in that viewpoint, but as I have approached the matter, I have reached the same result.

In further answer to the Senator, let me say that having taken the step which we took in the lease-lend bill, and now being told by the administrative officers of the Army and Navy that it is essential to carry out the program which has been embarked upon, I think the additional amount should be appropriated. I do not agree with all the items. In my judgment, the bill includes some items which should be eliminated, but I think that the United States will get more for each dollar of defense appropriations sent abroad than it will from the dollars appropriated and spent in this country for war material, which will probably be parked on the vacant lots of the Nation, which, I believe, will never be used, and which I hope will not be, while the money which we spend under this bill will go to war material which will be used. We are spending for our defense program a far greater amount in the country; indeed, I think that we are getting to the point where the problem is to see how much we can produce and not how much we need. I am inclined to think we are somewhat beyond our necessities when our necessities are considered in the light of our financial safety.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator stated a moment ago that definite assurance had been given before the committee that none of the money now being appropriated would be used for arms and implements of war or any other munitions to be sent for the purpose of aiding Russia.

Mr. ADAMS. May I, in order to be a little more accurate, state that none of the money was contemplated to be used

for Russia, but under the bill itself it would be legally possible to use it for that purpose.

Mr. LUCAS. That is the point I was going to make. There is no question that under the original bill or under the pending bill, if there was a change of mind, the administrative branch would have a right to use this money for the defense of Russia, provided they thought expending it for the benefit of Russia would be in the interest of the defense of the United States of America.

Mr. ADAMS. I will say to the Senator that in the program is contemplated the expenditure of \$150,000,000 in South America. I think there is far greater need that we should send money to Russia and far greater good to be accomplished by sending it there than by sending it to South America.

Mr. LUCAS. I can understand how the Senator feels about South America. We have discussed that question a good many times.

Mr. ADAMS. I have the Chicago viewpoint about that.

Mr. LUCAS. I doubt that; but let me ask one other question, if the Senator will permit me to ask it.

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. LUCAS. In this bill I notice that to the Department of Agriculture is being appropriated \$1,000,000,000. I have not had an opportunity to read the testimony. Will the Senator be good enough to give me briefly the break-down of that item?

Mr. ADAMS. I do not know that I can comply with the word "briefly," because in such a matter I should not want to limit myself too narrowly; but I can tell the Senator—

Mr. LUCAS. In a few words, will the Senator state what is to be done with the billion dollars?

Mr. ADAMS. I do not want the "few words" suggestion put in.

Mr. LUCAS. I thought the Senator was rather in a hurry and I did not want to detain him.

Mr. ADAMS. No; I will say to the Senator from Illinois that a bill which appropriates \$6,000,000,000 I think ought not to be hurried. I think we frequently have made the mistake in this body of having a controversy over small items and passing the large items without adequate consideration.

Mr. LUCAS. I agree with the Senator as to that.

Mr. ADAMS. A tabulation appeared in the House hearings. It was presented by Secretary Wickard. I do not have the number of the page.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is to be found at page 68.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator is correct. It is on page 68. It includes dairy products, \$191,000,000; meat and fish, \$330,000,000—I am eliminating the thousands of dollars—eggs, \$170,000,000; fruits and vegetables, \$43,000,000; cereals, \$25,000,000; vitamins and fruit juices, \$13,000,000; tobacco, \$51,000,000; cotton, \$47,000,000; supplies for the Near East, \$32,000,000; miscellaneous items, \$93,000,000.

With the odd hundreds of thousands which I have not read, that the total is exactly \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me ask the Senator one further question.

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. LUCAS. Is the money which is now being appropriated to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture and expended as he sees fit in line with the break-down the Senator has just read?

Mr. ADAMS. Of course, the bill puts the money in the hands of the President, and he has the authority to authorize the heads of his agencies to expend it. I take it that it is the reasonable expectation—I know it is the expectation of the Secretary of Agriculture—that the money will be put in his hands, as the money was placed in his hands under the \$7,000,000,000 appropriation; that is, he has had in his hands \$500,000,000 from the \$7,000,000,000, and that is to run, he anticipates, until the end of December of this year.

The process is this: He will buy not from the farmers but from the dealers—the purchases made by the Secretary of Agriculture will be made exclusively from dealers—and the commodities which he buys will be turned over to Great Britain. There may be some little sent to China or elsewhere, but the major part will be sent to Great Britain. Great Britain, in turn, according to its past practice, will sell such agricultural products to retail merchants in England and the retail merchants will sell them to customers in England. The British Government is in a measure subsidizing retail merchants by selling the products to them at a sum less than their original cost, so that the cost to the English consumer will be reduced by the extent to which the English Government contributes to their cost.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Will we get the money which the English consumer pays?

Mr. ADAMS. I was afraid someone would ask that question. I have traced the situation so far as information is available. It is provided in the original Lease-Lend Act that for the materials which are sent abroad there shall be a consideration. As the Senator is aware, that is a very vague provision. The consideration may be payment or repayment, or any other consideration, direct or indirect, as the President deems proper. In other words, it is left to the President to decide what consideration there shall be. But there is the expectation of consideration.

The arrangements for compensation are still a matter of negotiation. Arrangements have not been concluded with Great Britain as to what is to be paid or what compensation is to be received by this country. I think the last word we have is that a form of contract has been worked out here and has been sent abroad.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is now talking, is he not, about negotiations which have been previously made under the original lend-lease bill?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes; and they are to go along naturally under this bill, as this bill becomes practically a part of the original appropriation, and is under the original authorization act.

Mr. LUCAS. So, if I understand the Senator correctly, whatever negotiation the President has made through the Agricultural Department dealing with the basic commodities which have been taken over by England heretofore, there has been up to this time no definite contract or consideration which has been agreed upon between the two governments.

Mr. ADAMS. That is correct. I think it is stated that Dean Acheson, acting for the State Department, has been in charge of the negotiations. In order to make my remarks clear, here is the provision of the original Lease-Lend Act as to compensation:

The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign government receives any aid authorized under subsection (a) shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I merely wish to ask the Senator a question. The Senator said there was some difference in the committee. Is it not true that when the vote was taken in the full committee there was only one vote cast against the bill as the Senator has reported it to the Senate?

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator speaks the gospel. I may say that that vote was not that of the Senator from Tennessee. I wish to make that clear.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will permit me to speak a little later, and I will assure him and all others who are concerned that it was not the vote of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President—

Mr. ADAMS. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Was the Senator from Colorado satisfied with the statement made by the Secretary of Agriculture before the Appropriations Committee in explaining what seemed to be the inconsistency between his request for a billion dollars to help feed Britain and the original statement published in American newspapers that Lord Woolton, the British Food Controller, had asserted that the British had ample food supplies? Is the Senator satisfied that the Secretary completely cleared that situation?

I am not asking critically. I am asking for information.

Mr. ADAMS. The Secretary of Agriculture put into our record the full statement of Mr. Woolton, and he took the position that there was no inconsistency between his position and that of Mr. Woolton. The testimony and the documents are now before the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I am sure the Secretary took the position that there was no inconsistency. I am asking whether he impressed the Senator from

Colorado with the fact that there was no inconsistency.

Mr. ADAMS. I cannot recall accurately; but my recollection is that his view was that Mr. Woolton was speaking in terms of food reserves of wheat and of sugar and of other things which they had in England, and that he was speaking of certain other of the concentrated nutrients, like eggs and meats and fish, which he felt were not included within the Woolton statement.

I may say to the Senator that a still more recent article has appeared in the newspapers in reference to the English food situation. The article is by the Administrator of British Agriculture, Mr. R. S. Hudson. A few days ago he gave out a statement in which, after stating that the British were eager to get American help, and needed it, he also stated that many foodstuffs in England are at a higher level than at the beginning of the war. He said that cattle in England are at the pre-war level, and that dairy cattle are above the pre-war level. He said that the feeding stocks to maintain livestock are ample, that the cereal crops are above the total of recent years, and that there are excellent prospects for root crops.

Those were the favorable things that Mr. Hudson had to say; but along with that statement was his expression of the necessity for certain of the types of articles which are being sent to England. That is, while the situation in England is not so distressing as it has been made to appear, there is still a necessity for help.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. McNARY. I did not know that item was coming up at this time. I desire to make a very brief observation in view of the statement made by the able Senator from Colorado, particularly with respect to the letter of Lord Woolton, found on page 72 of the Senate committee hearings.

There can be no question that the British have ample wheat and corn and beef and livestock. All that he claims they need are such things as milk, condensed milk and cream, canned goods, vegetables, dried eggs, desiccated eggs, and so forth, which are small items of expense in the budget of the average home and family. Of the large, substantial things which they need, they have a sufficient quantity. That is the testimony clear down the line in the hearings, which I have read this morning.

I desire at this time to make a suggestion to the Senator. I have here an article from Facts for Farmers, a monthly publication issued in New York, which gives what it described as "One week's grocery list." May I read it?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. McNARY. I will read it without giving the pounds, but it gives the items:

Pork—I presume that is the whole of the hog, though they speak only of bacon—skim milk, evaporated milk, canned vegetables, canned fruits, fresh

eggs, cheese, lard, shelled eggs, dried eggs, dried beans, soy beans, corn sugar, raisins, and dried corn.

If those are the only items in this category of necessities, I doubt if it will take all this money to supply the items which the British need. If there is an ample and abundant supply in England of the larger materials, as I may call them, or major materials, why do we need to appropriate \$1,875,000,000 for these products? I am making this statement not in the nature of a criticism, but in the nature of an inquiry which appeals to me. It seems to me that a billion and a half dollars is too large an amount for the kind of foods which are to be exported to England.

Mr. ADAMS. I will say to the Senator from Oregon that the item of \$1,875,000,000 should be reduced to \$1,000,000,000, because the \$875,000,000 covers industrial items, such as metals and things of that kind; but the agricultural items come to \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—

Mr. ADAMS. If I may say a word, then I will yield.

Mr. McNARY. I do not want to be contentious. I was not before the committee. I do not know what Mr. Wickard said, off the record or on the record. I find that much was said off the record.

Mr. ADAMS. There was nothing off the record on this agricultural item, so far as I know.

As a matter of fact, there has been expended or allocated under the \$7,000,000,000 bill \$502,000,000, which will carry from the time of the passage of the original appropriation in March of this year until the end of December. In other words 9½ months were covered by \$502,000,000. I share somewhat the Senator's view as to the amount. I think we ought to make liberal provision. I am inclined to think that a billion dollars is overliberal. At this point I desire to call attention to what I think is an erroneous understanding which the Secretary of Agriculture has as to the purpose of this appropriation.

Judging from his testimony, the Secretary of Agriculture has the idea that he has the right to use this money, appropriated to be sent to foreign countries to aid in their defense, for the purpose of maintaining agricultural prices in the United States; and, if production increases to a certain point, he is reading into this lease-and-lend appropriation bill the 85-percent parity bill, and thinks he has a right to take lease-and-lend money and use it to maintain parity prices by making payments to farmers from whom he buys none of this material.

I desire to say, in order that there may be no misunderstanding of the position of at least one member of the Appropriations Committee, that he is wrong. Some members of the committee differ very directly with me on that matter; and I make this statement with a great degree of humility, because the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] said there was no question that I was wrong about it. I read this proposed statute, however, as saying that this appropri-

tion is solely and exclusively to go to countries whose defense is necessary or vital to the defense of the United States; and I do not think we can read into it the provisions of other acts tending to maintain parity. No matter how desirable that may be, this money was not intended for that purpose. I am saying that to correct on our Record here the erroneous idea which the Secretary of Agriculture has about it. That is one reason why he thinks part of the money should be used for that purpose, in addition to what goes to England.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield to me to supplement what he has said in reference to this matter?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. It will be necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture to secure from farmers greater production. He is now engaged, or recently has been engaged, in going around the country making speeches and asking farmers for greater production, and has said that to the best of his ability he would see that prices were maintained if the Congress agreed to appropriate the money with which to do it.

He did that on the basis that we take that matter into consideration when we buy manufactured goods such as tanks and guns and aircraft and all others. We pay their manufacturers such prices as will make them whole and give them a profit. Why should not the same rule we apply to manufactured articles be applied to the farmer? That is all the bill does, and I wish to say to the Senator from Oregon that there is an exact break-down of what is needed in the countries with whom we are associated.

Dairy products amount to \$191,000,000. Meat and fish amount to \$330,000,000, and eggs alone to \$170,000,000. Fruits and vegetables amount to only \$143,000,000; cereals, \$25,000,000; vitamins and fruit juices, \$13,000,000; tobacco, \$51,000,000; cotton, \$47,000,000; supplies for the Near East, \$32,000,000; and miscellaneous items will constitute the balance, about \$93,000,000.

A portion of the billion dollars is also to be spent, if the bill shall be enacted, to maintain prices. We will have to do that. It would not be honest for the Government to ask farmers to increase their production of corn, vegetables, and dairy products, and then leave them in the lurch after the matter is concluded. I do not believe the Congress ever has done that in our history. We pursued a plan similar to this during the war of 1917-19, and I am sure that the Congress will pursue the same course at this time.

The committee is composed of 24 members of this body, and I think 23 of them were in favor of the item we are considering, as well as the other items in the bill.

Knowing how the Senator from Oregon has always stood by the farmers ever since he has been a Member of this body, I hope very much that he will join us in thus treating the farmers at this time, when we ask them in all good faith to come to the aid of their Government and to produce more farm commodities.

Mr. McNARY. I have never treated the pending bill as a farm-aid measure. I assumed we were sending products to England and to other countries in order to sustain the people in their great effort to repel invasion and aggression. The able Senator from Tennessee would have me believe that this is a farm-aid bill.

I am interested also in the comments made by the distinguished Senator from Tennessee to the effect that the Secretary of Agriculture is preaching an enlargement of farm areas in order to increase production. That may be the remedy needed, but how is that consistent with an appropriation of \$500,000,000 a year which we are asked to make in order to curtail production? If Mr. Wickard is to increase production by reason of purchasing vast quantities of agricultural products, then the best way to do that is to repeal the act to which I have referred, and to abandon the policy of curtailing the production of wheat, cotton, corn, rice, and tobacco. Those items are mentioned as major commodities in the so-called A. A. A. law.

In the last 2 or 3 years we have, in order to justify the appropriation of \$500,000,000, decreased production on about 20,000,000 acres heretofore normally planted to cotton, and about 15,000,000 acres heretofore normally planted to wheat. That is a justification for the payment of benefits amounting to \$500,000,000, and I have supported that program, and I intend to support the program if curtailment is needed in order that farmers may get something like a parity price. But, according to the comment and observation of the very able Senator from Tennessee, the Secretary of Agriculture is now asking farmers, and pleading with them, to increase their production of agricultural commodities so that we may maintain parity under the lease-lend law.

One or the other of these policies should be abandoned. If we are to have the lend-lease bill as a farm-aid bill, and increase production, then naturally we should decrease production under the appropriation under the A. A. A. law.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will yield, I merely wish to make one further observation. He complains that the Secretary of Agriculture should not pursue this policy.

Mr. McNARY. I am not complaining about anything; I am merely commenting.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is commenting. Let us consider the case of the Secretary of War. If guns are needed, it is necessary for the Congress to appropriate money in order to enable the War Department to subsidize the manufacturer of guns, perhaps, actually to build the plants and turn them over to those who manufacture the guns, in order to get the implements of war. Surely, if we are to authorize the Secretary of War to subsidize industrialists in order to get the materials of war, we certainly have a right to subsidize the farmers, through the Secretary of Agriculture, when greater production of agricultural commodities is needed for the same purpose.

Mr. McNARY and Mr. RUSSELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Colorado yield further?

Mr. McNARY. If I may continue for a moment, the citation the Senator makes is not analogous at all when he compares guns and farm products. I am not complaining about the amount of money carried in the bill, if its appropriation is necessary, but inasmuch as Canada has large reserves of wheat, amounting to about 400,000,000 bushels, and America has about 350,000,000 bushels, and there is a great quantity in Australia and New Zealand and elsewhere, we do not need to send them any wheat. We are not sending them any cotton, because England and her favorite countries are self-sufficient.

It is the philosophy of having two contradicting programs which I am discussing. If we are to expand farm acreage under the lend-lease bill, then we should curtail the appropriation under the A. A. A. law. Let me state that more specifically. I want it boiled down. If we are to appropriate \$500,000,000 a year to pay benefits in order to curtail production of wheat, cotton, corn tobacco, and rice, on the one hand, what justification have we for increasing production, expanding acreage, under the lend-lease law for these products? If that can be answered, I shall be happy indeed to listen.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I know the Senator from Georgia can answer that, and I will yield to him now.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I shall be glad to endeavor to answer the question posed by the Senator from Oregon. The Senator from Oregon is absolutely correct in stating that the Congress does make appropriations of around \$500,000,000 each year to pay for the diversion of acreage devoted to the five basic commodities. Embraced within those commodities are wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, and rice. None of the funds which are under discussion in the pending bill can be paid to the producer of any of those basic commodities to encourage him to increase production of a basic commodity.

The Senate will recall that during the present session we enacted a law to extend the powers of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Those powers relate to loans to be made upon the five basic commodities. The chief bone of contention when the proposed act was pending before the Senate was what was known as section 4, which relates only to non-basic commodities. I shall read a part of that section:

Whenever during the existing emergency the Secretary of Agriculture finds it necessary to encourage the expansion of production of any nonbasic agricultural commodity, he shall make public announcement thereof and he shall so use the funds made available under section 3 of this act or otherwise made available to him.

I interpolate to point out that he may use funds which are made available from any source.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, will not the Senator read the rest of the sentence?

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall before I conclude. Any funds made available can be used to encourage production of nonbasic commodities which may be necessary during the present emergency, either for domestic consumption or to be sent overseas.

I resume reading the text of the act:

He shall make public announcement thereof and he shall so use the funds made available under section 3 of this act or otherwise made available to him for the disposal of agricultural commodities, through a commodity loan, purchase, or other operation, taking into account the total funds available for such purpose for all commodities, so as to support a price for the producers of any such commodity with respect to which such announcement was made of not less than 85 percent of the parity or comparable price therefor.

Mr. President, there is no question on earth as to the power of the Secretary of Agriculture under that section to encourage production of any nonbasic commodities which he deems necessary to fulfill all of the requirements of the program upon which the country is embarked. He cannot pay one dime of this appropriation to the producer of any basic commodity who benefits from the funds which are made available under the Soil Conservation Act to encourage production. These funds are made available under an entirely different law and for a different purpose.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, may I make an inquiry at that point?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The House hearings contain, on page 72, a table showing the expenditure of the \$502,000,000 which was used for the purchase of agricultural commodities out of the original \$7,000,000,000 appropriated.

Mr. RUSSELL. I hope the Senator did not understand me to say that the Secretary could not purchase any of the basic commodities.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is exactly what I want the Senator to make clear.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, he can purchase any commodity; he can purchase wheat, he can purchase cotton, he can purchase tobacco, and he has purchased small quantities of some of those commodities under the lend-lease fund. My contention was that he could not spend any money to encourage the production of any of the basic commodities, because the act under which he is proceeding limits those payments to producers of nonbasic commodities. The producers of basic commodities are protected under a different act, which makes available to them a loan equal to 85 percent of the parity price of such commodity. This act is to operate during the current year.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I rose merely for the purpose of attempting to make the issue a little bit clearer. The testimony of Secretary Wickard before the Senate committee, as I read it, was specifically that no wheat has been purchased under the lend-lease appropriation. In referring to the published statement by Lord Woolton he said:

He makes the statement there is plenty of sugar and wheat available. And, of course, my comment on that is that we have never sent them any wheat or any sugar. They can get wheat from Canada, with a shorter haul, and get sugar from the Caribbean countries, and probably obtain it just as readily as we can obtain it.

So that apparently eliminates the question of wheat. But on the other hand the table to which I was referring does cite the expenditure of \$47,400,000 for tobacco and \$50,150,000 for cotton. It is my understanding of the Senator's position that no part of either of those sums went to the producer.

Mr. RUSSELL. Except through the usual channels of commerce.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is to say, no part of those sums went to encourage production?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is absolutely correct. It cannot be spent for that purpose. The Secretary would be violating the law if he were to expend any of these funds to encourage the production of either wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, or rice, but with those exceptions he can pay the producers of any other agricultural commodities to stimulate and encourage production.

The Secretary has made an announcement under section 4 of this act which was, as I stated, to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation. He has made this statement in a number of speeches which he has made:

Under this new legislation I have already given public notice covering, until December 31, 1942, hogs, eggs, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, cheese, and chickens.

None of which are basic commodities. Of course, the Secretary of Agriculture under the instructions of the President has the right to go into the open market and buy any commodity to be delivered under the terms of the Lend-Lease Act, but he cannot expend any of the funds which, as I understand, were involved in the discussion between the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] to encourage the production of those basic commodities. He may, however, expend those funds to encourage the production of eggs, evaporated milk, hogs, and other nonbasic commodities that he declares, after investigation, to be essential and necessary in the defense and in the lend-lease effort.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. May I ask the Senator whether he believes that the interpretation which he places upon the Steagall amendment is that which is placed upon it by those who are administering the lease-lend expenditure? I ask that question for this reason, that as the result of the colloquy which took place in the committee when members of the committee were questioning Secretary Wickard and Mr. Cox about this matter, Mr. Cox, who is the general counsel for the lease-lend administration, was requested to prepare a memorandum. This memorandum was prepared, and it appears in the hearings, beginning at page 153. On page 154 this specific question is asked. The problem as set forth in Mr. Cox's memorandum is as follows:

Question: If and when the second lend-lease appropriation is enacted, can the Secretary of Agriculture start long-range procurement by encouraging expanded production?

Answer: Yes.

Discussion: As in the case of guns, some expansion of production of agricultural production will probably be necessary in order effectively to carry out the purposes of the Lend-Lease Act. In the case of guns, long-range lend-lease procurement can—and often has to—be carried on by the expansion of facilities long before the time the finished articles are finally purchased. The first lend-lease appropriation and the present bill contain provisions for just such a purpose. Similarly, in the case of agricultural production long-range procurement can be started, after the funds are available, pursuant to both the Lend-Lease Act and the Steagall amendment. The conjunction of a stabilized farm-price level plus the available funds with which to procure were intended and are likely to stimulate the production of agricultural products.

Does the Senator believe that this statement by Mr. Cox is based upon the same distinction that he makes between basic agricultural commodities and others?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not agree with the Senator from Wyoming. I think it does point out the distinction, because it refers specifically to the Steagall amendment, and the Steagall amendment is specifically confined to nonbasic agricultural commodities by the express terms of the act itself.

Mr. President, I think we have a right to assume that the Secretary of Agriculture is properly carrying out the provisions of this act. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence. I cannot conceive of the Secretary of Agriculture paying one dime to a cotton farmer to increase the production of cotton when we have the most staggering surplus of cotton in this country today that we have had in all our history. No person with any sense of responsibility whatever would pay a dime to a wheat farmer to encourage the production of wheat when we have an enormous surplus of wheat in this country. It developed in the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Agricultural Appropriations that Canada alone had enough wheat to supply the British Isles and Canada for 2 years if they did not plant a single grain of wheat this fall.

To procure some of these commodities the Secretary, undoubtedly, will be required to pay prices above the market to farmers to encourage production. Why should that be subject to criticism, Mr. President? We are investing hundreds of millions of dollars in factories to turn out planes, tanks, and guns, and all the other matériel of war. We are building those factories 100 percent out of Federal funds, turning the factories over to men to operate under a lock and key job, and then assure them a profit on what they produce in the plant or mill, solely and wholly at the expense of the Federal Government. We may pay a man producing airplanes \$1,000 profit on an airplane, or a man producing tanks \$500 profit on a tank. Now we propose to tell the man who raises chickens, which might be an important food element in winning this war, "We guarantee you around 17 cents a pound," or whatever is 85 percent of

parity. We are not going nearly so far in providing for the farmer as we have gone with respect to nearly everyone else who is contributing in any way to the success of this defense program. We are merely telling the farmer, "We will see that you get as much as 85 percent of parity," whereas everyone else that has touched this program in any place at all has made a substantial profit out of it, so far as I am able to ascertain.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to quote from what I think is the very highest authority, under the circumstances that surround this bill, for the proposition the Senator has just made. I wish to read from page 83 of the record. When Mr. Wickard appeared he was asked this question:

Senator ADAMS. You don't mean to say the lend-lease bill would authorize you to buy products which were not intended for other countries?

Secretary WICKARD. Well, if you contracted to build an airplane factory, and you got it built and the war stopped just before you paid for it, what would you do? Would you tell them you didn't want it?

Senator ADAMS. Certainly you would pay for it.

The Senator said:

Certainly you would be paid for it.

Secretary WICKARD. That is what this other half billion dollars is for.

Of course, we all realize, as the Senator has so well said, that the Government is subsidizing industry all over this country in order to get these materials to be distributed under the lease-lend bill. Then, why, when it comes to farm products, are you not willing to apply the same rule to the farmers of the country that you do to the industrialists of the country?

Mr. RUSSELL. You are not applying the same rule. You tell the farmer, "We are only guaranteeing you 85 percent of parity," whereas industry is guaranteed 100 percent of parity and a profit.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I do not see that any clear explanation has been made of the inconsistency between paying some farmers in effect for cutting down their acreage and paying others to increase it and produce more. Farmers cannot be separated the way it is attempted to do. An Ohio farmer raises wheat, and he raises pigs, and he feeds his wheat to the pigs, if Congress will let him, which it will not. He raises corn, and he feeds his corn to the hogs. You cannot pay that farmer more money for raising hogs and then at the same time offer him inducements not to raise enough corn with which to feed the hogs. I still think the Senator has not made a very clear explanation of the inconsistency.

I wish to refer to another inconsistency. We are asking the farmers to raise particularly dairy products, and hogs, and meats, and eggs. All of those are produced by feeding animals. At the

same time the Department of Agriculture is saying to the farmers throughout the Middle West, "You cannot feed to your own stock wheat raised on your own farm except by paying a penalty of 49 cents a bushel." There are today millions of bushels of wheat tied up, absolutely locked up, that cannot be fed to stock throughout the Middle West until some time next year. Now, there again it seems to me you have a complete inconsistency between the program of scarcity and the program of plenty.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if there could be anything more inconsistent than the position taken by the Senator from Ohio, it is beyond the pale of my imagination. Here he says that we have so much wheat that it is locked up in barns, and you will not need it for years, and yet he criticizes the Government for paying the wheat farmer to take acreage from production.

Mr. TAFT. If the Senator will yield for a moment, I did not say there was too much. I said it was locked up. The farmers need that wheat today to produce the very products they are being asked to produce.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the Senator contend there is not a great surplus of wheat in this country, the greatest in all our history?

Mr. TAFT. The Government has a large amount of wheat of its own locked up, and locked up on loans; but the farmers of Ohio do not have that wheat, and they cannot afford to pay \$1.20, or whatever is necessary to be paid for it, in order to feed their cattle and their hogs and whatever the Secretary of Agriculture wishes them to produce for the British people.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, I see the Senator's point. He inveighs against the Congress for not approving his proposal to permit the farmers to feed excess wheat to livestock.

Mr. TAFT. Oh, I did not say that. Congress did pass such a bill, but that is not the law; and today we do have a policy of scarcity, the locking-up of wheat that could be used to produce the goods the Secretary of Agriculture now wants to pay the farmers additional sums to produce.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio refers to a doctrine of scarcity. I do not have the figures before me, but it is undisputed by anyone who has the slightest idea of the farm program in this country that there is in this Nation the greatest surplus of wheat and cotton that ever has existed since the founding of the Republic—a surplus so great that it was necessary for Congress to pass a bill to increase the loans which may be made to farmers to keep them from perishing during this period when every other group in our Nation is reaping the greatest profits it ever has enjoyed because of the low prices obtaining on farm products.

Mr. President, there is nothing inconsistent in this program. There is a great surplus of corn, there is a great surplus of wheat, there is a great surplus of cotton, there is a great surplus of tobacco.

I am not acquainted with the situation as to the rice reserves. But those great

surpluses do not exist in all agricultural commodities which are necessary to win this war.

The Senator from Ohio says the program is contradictory. If the Senator from Ohio were engaged in farming and if he received a call from his Government to go into the production of eggs and chickens he certainly would want some assurance that the money he invested in all the machinery and equipment that are necessary to produce eggs and chickens would not be lost. The Senator from Ohio has raised no question on this floor, as I recall, against guaranteeing to the producers of industrial machinery and to the producers of guns and tanks and automobiles and all the thousand and one items of industry some protection in case this period of war should come to a close.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I am not objecting to giving guaranties to the farmer regarding these products.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is all the program under discussion proposes to do.

Mr. TAFT. I am only saying it is inconsistent to be paying out a billion dollars a year to make the farmer produce less, and another billion dollars a year to make him produce more.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, the Senator's figures are incorrect. There never has been over \$500,000,000 appropriated which could be used for so-called curtailment of production, and not all of that is for curtailing production. It is paid out pursuant to the act of Congress that was primarily predicated upon the proposition that the fertility of the soil of the farms of this country is a matter of national concern. The payments are going only to farmers who carry on soil conservation practices and who plant crops in accordance with the policy of the Department of Agriculture, so that in generations to come this country will have the food with which to feed, and the material with which to clothe, the people of the Nation.

It is not altogether an acreage proposition; because a large part of the money is intended primarily for the purpose of improving the fertility of the soil of the farms of the Nation. There is nothing at all unusual about this program, except the fact that it provides a little something for the benefit of the farmer. It is a very ordinary proposition. During the years I have spent in the Senate I have observed that when we provide for any other group we provide for it 100 percent; when we provide for the farmer we provide for him grudgingly, and in this case only to the extent of 85 percent of parity to which he is entitled. Mr. President, it is just another illustration of how we can appropriate funds running into the billions, reaching astronomical figures, for the benefit of any other group in the Nation, and we hear not a question raised, but when we come to make an appropriation in order to make sure that the farmers do not lose all the money they invest in the new equipment and material that will be necessary to supply the food which is essential to the winning of this war, we have Senators who quibble about guaranteeing to the farmers 85 percent of parity, when we should be

guaranteeing to the farmers 100 percent of parity. This bill provides only partial justice to the farmer.

We can talk about things that are necessary to win wars, we can talk about tanks and airplanes and all the other horrible instrumentalities of death and destruction that have made their appearance across the seas; but, Mr. President, if there is anything that is the bedrock and the most essential matter to the winning of a war it is food to eat and clothing to wear. We might equip an army with the most overpowering numbers of tanks, we might darken the skies with planes, we might give the soldiers rapid-fire guns, antitank guns, and antiaircraft guns world without number, but if that army were not well fed and well clothed it would be absolutely helpless and would not last 2 days.

We are dealing here with the most essential part of our defense program when we are dealing with the farmers of the country and when we are telling them what is required of them; and I think the Senate should not disturb this provision. It is one of the most important propositions in the entire bill. A war cannot be won without food and clothing. Men have at times, by the utmost heroism, won battles without the machines and implements of war possessed by their opponents, but no force of soldiers can last more than 2 days without the food and clothing necessary to take care of them.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. I am interested in what the Senator from Georgia has had to say about the great surplus of wheat and cotton and the desirability of having that surplus go back to the farmers. There is another surplus balance being built up, Mr. President, a surplus that the Senator from Georgia has not mentioned. I should like to know what provision is being made for the dairy interests of the country, who have today built up the greatest supply of butter that the country has ever known; and butter is not being taken care of, and is not being shipped under the lend-lease funds.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I do not know. Of course, the Senator from Nebraska does not attempt to charge me with the duty of possessing information as to every detail of the lend-lease appropriation expenditures; because I have no means of knowledge of them than does any other Member of the Senate. But I will point out to the Senator from Nebraska that in speaking of dairy products the Secretary of Agriculture already has declared that evaporated milk and dry skim milk and cheese are subject to the provisions of this appropriation, and that the farmers will be guaranteed at least 85 percent of parity on their production of those commodities.

If the Senator is interested in butter I would suggest that he take up the subject with the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I took it up with the Department of Agriculture. I took it up with Mr. McNutt, in order to find out, if I could, the reason for the great encouragement that is being given to the development of oleomargarine, in

building it up and putting condiments into it so as to make it taste like butter and look like butter, and so as to increase the use of oleomargarine, and let the real butter—which is much better for humankind than the substitute for butter—continue to pile up until really one of the greatest problems with which the Department of Agriculture has to do today is the problem of determining what to do with the butter that is piling up.

Mr. RUSSELL. I certainly shall not permit the Senator from Nebraska to draw me into a controversy as to the relative merits of oleomargarine and butter. I am not going to be drawn into such a controversy, because it would be just as far afield from a consideration of the present situation as a discussion of the question of the present price of cheese in Borneo. My views are not in accord with those expressed but this is not the time to debate it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I desire to say to the Senator from Nebraska that if the bill shall be passed with the farm-commodities provision in it there will be purchased \$191,700,000 worth of dairy products, which will include butter.

Mr. BUTLER. I am not sure as to that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am quite sure that the Senator from Nebraska is too intelligent a man and too able a man not to know that a Government investment of that much money in dairy products will mean a very large increase in the demand for butter and a very large increase in the price of butter.

Mr. BUTLER. Butter has even been taken off the list of commodities which can be obtained with the blue chips.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know anything about blue chips, I do not play poker. [Laughter.]

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I have been extremely interested in this discussion of the farmers and their contribution to the national welfare, with all of which I agree; but we have before us simply a rather narrow question. The bill which we are now considering provides that the money appropriated shall be used—

To enable the President, through such departments or agencies of the Government as he may designate, further to carry out the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor, the following sums—

Then it specifies certain things:

(a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise, of defense articles, information and services, for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, and the disposition thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection therewith, as follows:

In this bill a billion dollars is intended for the purpose of procuring agricultural products to be sent abroad. This bill is not intended as a farm-relief bill. Of course, if we buy a billion dollars' worth of farm products and send them abroad the farmer will derive benefit,

but the contention is that the Steagall amendment is to be read into this defense measure. It makes no difference how deserving the farmer may be; we are dealing with what this appropriation bill provides, and what it intends to provide, and I cannot, with all due respect to the eminent Senators who take a different view, see how the Steagall amendment can be read into a defense bill. The bill has to do directly with furnishing agricultural products to people in Europe.

Mr. McKELLAR and Mr. RUSSELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Colorado yield, and, if so, to whom?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield first to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does not the law as it now exists, whatever law may have been passed, have to be read into all new laws? Another law can change it or repeal it or work along in harmony with it, as in this case, but why does the Senator say that we are not to look at or regard the law to which he refers, which was solemnly passed by Congress and approved by the President?

Mr. ADAMS. I will say to the Senator that I think the law should be interpreted in accordance with the wording of the law. I do not think the Senator from Tennessee or myself or anyone else should seek to write into the plain wording of the law some other purpose simply because we think the other purpose might be desirable. The Steagall amendment contains the provision referred to, but the Steagall amendment was passed sometime back, entirely independently of defense purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is not obsolete, though, yet.

Mr. ADAMS. I do not expect to get it across to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator has tried for about 2 weeks, and he has not done so yet.

Mr. ADAMS. That is correct. The Steagall amendment had a specific purpose, and that was to aid the farmer in getting for his products in the American market 85 percent of parity. It intended that certain public funds should be used for that purpose. The lease-lend bill has nothing whatever to do in its purposes with parity; it has nothing to do with farm aid, but has to do solely with rendering aid to foreign governments to assist them in their defense.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the Senator from Colorado concede that under this bill the Secretary of War would be authorized to enter into a contract with the producer of trucks, which would enable the Secretary to advance funds for the building of a plant for the production of trucks and to fix a price on trucks which in effect would guarantee the producer of the trucks against any loss on the trucks?

Mr. ADAMS. The answer to the first question is "Yes"; and, to the second, "No." There are \$385,000,000, in this bill

specifically for the purpose of providing facilities as contemplated by the bill, and that is justified; but there is nothing in the bill, and there can be nothing done by the Secretary of War, to guarantee a profit to any producer of munitions of war.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is certainly ample authority in this bill and under existing law to enable the Secretary of War to make any payments that may be required to a manufacturer in this country to divert his plant into the production of matériel of war.

Mr. ADAMS. I do not agree with the Senator.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is undoubtedly the law, and it is being done in any number of cases.

Mr. ADAMS. Not under this bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Most assuredly it is being done, because the War Department and the Navy Department are the agencies of procurement under the authority in the original Lend-Lease Act itself; it is all done under the existing procurement law just as procurement is done for the Army and Navy of the United States.

Undoubtedly the Secretary of War has the right to enter into a contract with a man to produce trucks at \$800 a truck; and, likewise, the Secretary of Agriculture may procure poultry to send to England, and he has the right to enter into a contract that will assure the producer of the poultry that he will get so many cents a pound for his poultry.

Mr. ADAMS. But there is not any contract to be made with the producers of the poultry by the Secretary. All the Senator has in mind is that every producer of poultry in the United States, every producer of agricultural products, is entitled to draw upon the defense fund in order to realize 85 percent of parity.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; the Senator is putting words in my mouth; I made no such suggestion.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator was limiting himself to contracts, and I am saying that what he wants to do is not based upon contract.

Mr. RUSSELL. It absolutely is, because, these payments are made, to increase production. The Senator from Colorado, who is more familiar with some phases of the farm program than is the Senator from Ohio, knows that one cannot merely walk out, wave his arms, recite some mystic formula and increase the production of eggs, milk, and cheese, or any other farm product. It is necessary to invest money in material and in stock and in all the other things necessary to produce such products, and certainly the Secretary of Agriculture has as much right to guarantee their producers against loss as the Secretary of War would have the right to guarantee a man against loss in the production of trucks.

Mr. ADAMS. I will say to the Senator that this bill has no right to guarantee anybody against loss. If someone makes a contract with the United States Government to make so many cannon for the United States, there is no possibility of this act being used to guarantee him against loss. I am concerned with the farmers' problems, but that is not a ques-

tion which is involved here. There is involved the question of the interpretation of an act having a very clear and definite purpose and an effort to read into it another purpose. This is what the Steagall amendment says:

SEC. 4. (a) Whenever during the existing emergency the Secretary of Agriculture finds it necessary to encourage the expansion of production of any non-basic-agricultural commodity, he shall make public announcement thereof and he shall so use the funds made available under section 3 of this act—

This is the language which the Senator from Georgia and others seek to read into the bill—

or otherwise made available to him for the disposal of agricultural commodities—

How?—

through a commodity loan, purchase, or other operation, taking into account the total funds available for such purpose for all commodities, so as to support a price for the producers of any such commodity with respect to which such announcement was made of not less than 85 percent of the parity or comparable price therefor.

The specific source of the funds is pointed out in the Steagall amendment. To seek to read it into this bill is to give to the heads of the departments of the Government the power absolutely to defeat the purpose of the measure. If the Senator from Georgia is correct, the head of every agency could make use of all the funds supposedly appropriated for the aid of Britain for the purpose of guaranteeing producers of munitions, powder, and other things against loss. That is not the purpose of the bill. If Senators want that in the bill, let them write it in the bill. If they want to write it in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture to use this money to guarantee parity, let them put it in the bill. They will not dare put it in the bill; they will not offer an amendment to put it into the bill; and it is not in the bill now.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. McNARY. There is no restriction in the bill, is there, which would prevent the Secretary of Agriculture obtaining products from other countries and using them to send to other nations instead of sending the products of the United States?

Mr. ADAMS. I regret there is not, and I hope some Senator will offer an amendment on the floor putting such a limitation in the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is aware that I have discussed that matter with him since the measure has been before the Appropriations Committee. I find on page 69 of the hearings a statement by the Secretary of Agriculture which I shall read:

In the bill which this committee is considering, \$1,000,000,000 has been proposed for the use of the Department of Agriculture in supplying United States farm products to the British Food Mission.

Does the Senator regard that as a commitment upon the part of the Depart-

ment of Agriculture that only United States products shall be purchased?

Mr. ADAMS. I think that is the object and intent; but the question is asked by the Senator from Oregon whether there was such a limitation in the bill. Any statement the Secretary of Agriculture may make is not in the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is the understanding, is it not, from the testimony that it is not the purpose to purchase agricultural commodities outside the United States?

Mr. ADAMS. I think generally that is true, unless, of course, in the case of sugar.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There would be no objection, would there, to the insertion of an amendment which would make it clear that the purpose of the bill was to use the money as the Secretary of Agriculture said in his testimony he intended to use it, for the purchase of United States products?

Mr. ADAMS. Let me read to the Senator the statement of the Secretary of Agriculture in the House hearings on page 69. The chairman asked:

Suppose the billion dollars is provided at this time, when will the food products which it purchases be actually delivered abroad?

Secretary WICKARD. For the most part they will be delivered abroad before December 31, 1942. In other words, we hope that it will be sufficient to carry us through up until December 31, 1942, on the products of which we are asking the farmers to increase production, but only to February 28, 1942, on those commodities which we now have on hand or are purchasing currently. I hope there is no misunderstanding about that.

To me it is just as much an obligation upon the part of the Government to take off of the farmer's hands his extra production which will come to market next year because of our request as it is to take off of the shipbuilders' or gun manufacturers' hands the amount of products for which we enter into a contract to produce in any such period.

I read that because the Secretary of Agriculture on that point agrees with the Senator from Georgia and disagrees with the statement the Senator from Wyoming read that he is going to use the whole billion dollars in supplying United States products to the British Food Mission. He cannot use the billion dollars in supplying products to the British Food Mission and then use half of the billion dollars, or a third of it, or a quarter of it, in making parity payments or other beneficial payments.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have never said a word which would indicate by the most strained construction that the Secretary of Agriculture was paying out this money in parity payments.

Mr. ADAMS. I am only relying on what the Secretary says he is going to do.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, the Secretary is going to buy food with all this money; but some of it will be used in paying prices of not less than 85 percent of parity for the commodities that have been placed in the preferred list that the farmers are being encouraged to produce.

Mr. ADAMS. Now, the Senator is getting around. We are not so very far apart.

Mr. RUSSELL. I always feel uncomfortable when I am not with the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ADAMS. But this is what the Secretary said:

To me it is just as much an obligation upon the part of the Government to take off of the farmer's hands his extra production which will come to market next year because of our request as it is to take off of the shipbuilders' or gun manufacturers' hands the amount of products for which we enter into a contract to produce in any such period.

In other places he contemplated making cash payments, I will say to the Senator. That is the obvious inference from his testimony. Of course, the Senator from Georgia does not mean that.

Mr. RUSSELL. It might be an obvious purpose of the Secretary of Agriculture, but I have heard of no such program. If I understand aright, the Secretary of Agriculture guarantees a minimum price on the production of commodities which are essential to national defense, such as outlined in his testimony there—skim milk, eggs, poultry, hogs, and other commodities that are necessary. I hope the Secretary of Agriculture will not find it necessary to resort to cash payments to farmers by way of a bounty.

Mr. ADAMS. I will say, by way of a little corner conversation with the Senator from Georgia, that this is what bothers me about the Secretary of Agriculture:

I live in a State which is mainly an agricultural State. One of our great products is sugar. In January and February the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and I went to the Secretary of Agriculture and protested because he had said to our States, "You may plant only so many acres of sugar beets." He reduced the acreage in my State down to 50 percent of our normal crop. This is the man who is asking to be allowed to distribute this defense money to farmers whose production he sought to increase. Then, after our farmers are restricted in their production, we are invited to bring in sugar from all over the world.

I merely point that out in a private conversation with the Senator.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not agree with the present Secretary of Agriculture in some of his views on various phases of the farm problem. I am not wholly in accord with his ideas on price fixing. I have also gone to him with requests that affected the producers of commodities in my own State, and have had those requests denied; but I desire to say that from my dealings with the present Secretary of Agriculture, I have implicit confidence in his integrity and in his desire to serve all the farmers of the Nation. Of course, he is human, and therefore can make mistakes but he is conscientious and has thus far made a great Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator and I are in entire accord in our admiration for the Secretary's good intentions and integrity.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. VANDENBERG. A good deal is being said about protecting the farmer from loss and protecting the munitions maker from loss. I desire to submit an

inquiry, if it is not wholly out of order, in respect to protecting the United States Treasury from loss.

The Senator has described the process by which this food is to reach its ultimate destination abroad. As I understand, it is to be sent in the first instance to the British Government, which sells it for cash to the British retailer, who sells it for cash to the British consumer; whereupon, the net result of the transaction, if I understand the Senator, is that Britain has the food and the cash, and we have the I O U. [Laughter.]

Mr. ADAMS. I am not so sure about the I O U. [Laughter.]

Mr. VANDENBERG. I do not know that we have the I O U. I am being charitable in my prospectus.

If that is the situation in respect to this particular section of the bill, I do not know why the billion-dollar appropriation should be on the lend-lease basis. I do not know why it should not be on the old cash-and-carry basis. What has the Senator to say about that?

Mr. ADAMS. I am assured that these methods are essential for national defense. That is what the Senate and the Congress voted. They voted for this program, and we are told that these problems are to be worked out. I am one of those who think they should have been worked out, but they have not been. I think that when we spend a billion dollars we ought to know what those who expend it are going to do. If we are merely to have the defense which they furnish, all right. If there is a cash consideration, if there is to be a return, I think in this particular agricultural matter there is much basis for saying that if the British collect cash from the sale of our products the cash ought to come over here.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It seems so to me.

Mr. ADAMS. That is not true of munitions and things of that kind that we send abroad that are being destroyed.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I agree to that, and that is the thing I am trying to present to the Senator. It seems to me the net result of this transaction is to put virtually a billion dollars into the British Treasury. I do not understand that there is anything in the lend-lease bill—although it covers everything else on the face of the earth—which includes siphoning money out of our Treasury into theirs. Am I wrong about that?

Mr. ADAMS. We shall have to wait until we see this belated agreement. Of course, obviously, it is wrong for any government to which we send stuff for its relief to sell it and keep the money.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It seems to me this section of the bill differs from all other sections in its atmosphere and characteristics.

Mr. ADAMS. It does.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I say again that I am supporting this bill, as the Senator is, because it implements a policy which has been constitutionally settled by the President and a majority of Congress, whether I like it or not; but, in implementing it, it seems to me we still are entitled to reserve the right to protect cash payments back and forth across the Atlantic Ocean; and if, under this bill,

we are furnishing materials which are sold for cash by the British Government, the cash belongs to the United States of America.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. Just a second. I will give an illustration.

In the list of allocations of this fund is a fund of many millions—many millions—which this Government is paying for the cost of repairing British vessels. I shall not use the figures as to how many vessels or how many millions are involved; but many millions of the \$7,000,000,000 and of the \$6,000,000,000 are being used and will be used to repair injured and damaged British vessels. We ask why we should finance these items, and we are told because England did not have the dollar exchange to make the payments itself. I think here, perhaps, is the creation of dollar exchange, or receivable exchange.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield now, I refer to the question of the Senator from Michigan. The Senator asks why we did not receive the money for these agricultural products. I looked at the Record a moment ago, and I find that the Senator from Michigan voted for the original lease-lend bill.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Oh, no; the Senator is entirely wrong. I voted against the lend-lease bill; and then, after it passed and there was a commitment of the United States, I voted for the appropriation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. To whom does the Senator from Colorado yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I am yielding to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I find the Senator's name in the Record as voting for the appropriation; so that ratifies the vote on the lease-lend bill. At all events, under the lease-lend bill we authorized the President to fix the compensation for all these matters. We did not fix the time at which that was to be done. It has not yet been done. I understand it is in process of being done. The Congress authorized the President to deal with the matter in that way. The Congress authorized the President to fix the compensation, if any, in whatever manner he pleased. It gave him the widest authority in fixing the compensation. It gave him any time that he thought fit and proper in which to make a report of this matter.

I do not think those of us who stood for the lease-lend bill then, who appropriated the money for the lease-lend bill, ought to be so critical of the way it is being managed when we authorized this very way of dealing with it, and directed the President to do what he is doing. We directed the President in all these matters, and for that reason I think we ought to stand by what we then did. If any Senator is opposed to the lend-lease bill or is opposed to this appropriation, he should vote against it; but I think those of us who believe the appropriation is necessary for our defense, and have authorized our President to expend it, and have directed him as to the way in which he should expend it, should

stand by him and stand by the country and stand by the lease-lend bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It occurs to me that it is only proper to remark at this point, in connection with this discussion, that the testimony of Mr. Acheson before the House committee was, as I recall it, first that several preliminary agreements have already been reached between the United States and Great Britain with respect to these transactions.

Secondly, that a so-called master agreement has been drawn up, and has been sent to London by this Government for consideration there. So that apparently under the authority which was granted to the President in the original lease-lend act the terms and conditions upon which these exchanges or advances, these leases or loans, may be made are now being worked out, and apparently rather expeditiously.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator would not say prematurely?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Not prematurely. My purpose in interrupting the Senator was not to deal with this subject, but to ask whether he would yield to me in order that I may propose an amendment, to be taken up at the proper time.

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I offer an amendment on page 3, line 6, to strike out the period and insert a semicolon and the following:

Provided, That no part of any appropriation in this act for the purchase of agricultural commodities, or in any other defense aid act, shall be expended for the purchase of agricultural commodities which have not been grown or produced in the United States, its territories or possessions.

At the proper time I shall ask that the amendment be considered.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have heard the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] in relation to the international agreements. I wonder whether I may direct a question to him in the time of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. WILEY. I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming whether he has the information that in the agreements or arrangements, which have been reduced to writing, apparently, and sent to London, the Government of the United States is protected by collateral for the advances. For instance, the Senator will remember that it developed a couple of months ago that Britain had put up a half billion dollars worth of collateral to collateralize. I believe, about half a billion dollars worth of merchandise sent abroad under the lease-lend law. Now, I wish to know what is happening to the \$6,500,000,000, whether that is being collateralized now under the agreements.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I was not a member of the committee which heard the evidence upon the pending bill. The testimony of Mr. Acheson

to which I referred was given to the House committee, and I have had opportunity to read only a portion of it.

Mr. ADAMS. I think there has been some collateral put up for R. F. C. advances, but not for lease-lend provisions.

Mr. WILEY. Does the Senator understand that Britain has in her portfolio between four and five billion dollars of South American securities?

Mr. ADAMS. How much does the Senator think they are worth?

Mr. WILEY. I do not know, but if the war should result in a stalemate, and Hitler should get possession of countries in South America without firing a shot, why should we not have that collateral?

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator does not feel that South American securities give us any control, does he? We have a large quantity of South American securities scattered in the strong boxes of Wisconsin, and Colorado, and other places.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield.

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I merely wanted to ask also whether there is anything in Mr. Acheson's statement that the British Government is agreeing to pay for any of these goods at all, in any way? Far from their putting up collateral, I have not understood that there was any assurance of their agreeing ever to pay for what is now being delivered to them. They may be gifts or they may be lease propositions, or something else. Can the Senator point to any place where we are given any assurance that the British are going to pay cash at any time in the future for any of the money advanced under the pending bill?

Mr. ADAMS. I think that is in the American "hope chest." [Laughter.]

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if the Senator from Colorado will permit me, it may be appropriate to say at this point, not that it answers the question of the Senator from Wisconsin at all, but it does illuminate the subject to some extent, at least, that Mr. Acheson testified in response to a question of Representative LUDLOW, whose question was:

The matter of specific consideration has not been taken up yet?

Mr. ACHESON. No; because you cannot do it, for two reasons. In the first place, you do not know the amount of the aid that is going to be. If the war should stop at this minute, and if aid should stop, the British would have received about \$400,000,000 worth of aid. That would be a comparatively simple matter to dispose of.

Mr. President, my feeling about the matter is that at this time, when appar-

ently less than half a billion dollars in actual aid has been extended, the negotiations governing the exchange have proceeded to a point where a master agreement has been transmitted to London, and I think we have some right to feel that the Government officials who are carrying on the negotiations will at least endeavor to protect the rights of this Government and of the Treasury.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, a word or two more as to the hearings. The committee called before it the heads of the various departments which were to handle the expenditures under the proposed law. I am saying that so that the Senate will know from whom our information came.

We had before us Secretary Stimson and Under Secretary Patterson of the War Department, we had the Chief of Staff, General Marshall, we had Admiral Stark, we had Secretary Wickard, as Senators know, and we had Mr. Stettinius and his staff, he being the administrator of the lease-lend law. Practically all these witnesses submitted to us formal statements, and they were then examined by members of the committee.

All the witnesses advocated the passage of the pending bill. The committee called no one before it with a view of criticizing or dissecting the bill. There was but one witness who came before the committee, and who came voluntarily, who objected to the bill.

The effect of the bill is translated into other terms, if I may put it that way. The bill itself contains appropriations of various items covering some 10 categories, and I think in order that we may have it before us in somewhat concise form, I will ask that the report of the committee be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the report (No. 721) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed	
House.....	\$6,159,552,799.39
Amount added by Senate	
(net).....	2,053,170.00

Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	6,161,605,969.39
---	------------------

Comparison of estimates and appropriations

Title	Estimates	Appropriations recommended in bill as reported to the Senate	Increase (+) or decrease (-), appropriations compared with estimates
Title I—Defense aid (lend-lease).....	\$5,985,000,000.00	\$5,985,000,000.00	—
Title II—General appropriations.....	280,470,774.39	176,605,969.39	—\$103,864,805
Total.....	6,265,470,774.39	6,161,605,969.39	—103,864,805

TITLE I—LEND-LEASE AID

The amount recommended for lend-lease aid is \$5,985,000,000, which is the amount proposed by the House and the same as the amount submitted by the President in House Document No. 374. The appropriations follow the 10 categories set up in the First Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1941, and are as follows:

(1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof, \$1,190,000,000.

(2) Aircraft and aeronautical material, including engines, spare parts, and accessories, \$685,000,000.

(3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories, \$385,000,000.

(4) Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, including the hire or other temporary use thereof, and equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories, \$850,000,000.

(5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, supplies, and materials, \$155,000,000.

(6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, production, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and operation of such facilities and equipment, \$375,000,000.

(7) Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles, \$1,875,000,000.

(8) Testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfitting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working order any defense articles for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, including services and expenses in connection therewith, \$175,000,000.

(9) Necessary services and expenses for carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, not specified or included in the foregoing, \$285,000,000.

(10) Administrative expenses (United States agencies), \$10,000,000.

The estimated distribution of the funds among the agencies designated by the President to carry out the program under the \$5,985,000,000 is as follows:

Department of Agriculture	\$1,000,000,000
Navy Department	1,498,129,333
War Department	2,255,575,667
Maritime Commission	374,225,000
Treasury Department	562,070,000
Necessary services and expenses	285,000,000
Administrative expenses (all United States agencies)	10,000,000
	<hr/> 5,985,000,000

The committee had the benefit of the testimony of representatives of each of the five agencies designated by the President to carry out the program. Of necessity, much of the testimony taken was of such a confidential nature that it does not appear in the printed record, but each item was discussed in considerable detail. The list of items to be furnished includes defense articles of every description such as food, tanks, airplanes, boats, guns, ammunition, motor vehicles, raw material for manufacture of defense articles, gasoline and oil, other supplies and equipment, including agricultural machinery, road-building machinery, and railway equipment. In addition to these defense articles, provision is made for other aid, as follows: (1) Maintenance, repair, and operation of merchant vessels, including payment of charter hire, for transportation of lend-lease cargoes; (2) overhaul and repair of combatant vessels of aided nations; (3) new facilities for manufacture of ammunition and its components and facilities in Government navy yards and private shipyards for the building of escort vessels and mine sweepers; (4) the construction of docks, piers, ware-

houses, switching facilities, etc., and the procurement of handling machinery incident to the storage, loading, and transportation of lend-lease material; (5) transportation charges within the United States and other incidental expenses; (6) provision for naval bases for aided nations; (7) pilot training for the air forces of aided nations; and (8) necessary administrative expenses for all United States agencies engaged in the program.

TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS
INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

House of Representatives:
Payments to widows of
deceased Members of
Congress----- \$20,000.00

Department of Agriculture:
Forest Products Laboratory----- 67,500.00

Interior Department:
Bureau of Mines: (It is recommended by the committee that the appropriation for investigation of bauxitic ores be made available also for investigation of alumite ores and aluminum clays.)

Department of Justice:
Administration Division:
Division of Personnel----- 50,640.00
Criminal Division----- 75,000.00

Total, Department of Justice----- 125,640.00

Labor Department:
Women's Bureau: Salaries and expenses----- 40,600.00

Navy Department:
Public Works:
Overhead structure near Moore Dry Dock Co., Oakland, Calif., \$260,000.

Improvement of Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Calif., \$140,000.

The committee recommends that appropriations heretofore made be made available for the construction of the above-named improvements.

Treasury Department:
Coast Guard training station----- 1,936,000.00
Total increase----- 2,189,740.00

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

District of Columbia: Additional policemen----- \$136,570.00

Net increase----- 2,053,170.00

Amount of bill as reported to Senate----- 6,161,605,969.39

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, we have, first, for ordnance, an appropriation of \$1,190,000,000.

The next is for aircraft, \$685,000,000, and so on through the list.

In the report we have set out the division of these items between the various departments. For instance, the item of ordnance and the item of aircraft are

divided, some going to the War Department, and some to the Navy Department, and in the tabulation which follows these items is shown the distribution. That is illustrated in the case of agriculture, which we have been discussing. The bill contains for agricultural, industrial, and other commodities an item of \$1,875,000,000. In the break-down it is shown that a billion of that is for agricultural products, and the remainder goes into metals and other materials.

The divisions between the departments as set forth in the report in turn were broken down before the committee in a confidential document which was submitted to the committee. A considerable part of the substance of that document really appears in the hearings, because, like all secret and confidential documents, there is not much of it which really bears out that characterization. It is entirely proper that the number of guns and the amount of ammunition and the type of shells should not be placed upon the public record. On the other hand, there is no objection from a military standpoint to the inclusion of the amount of agricultural products, there is no objection to the publication of numbers of other items which are scattered through the list. Of course, the Senate is entitled to all the information which can be fairly given. The items cover a multitude of individual matters, some of which attracted our attention and some of which did not.

Some of the items about which we had some question were those called "spot purchases." The purposes were not specified, and we were told that the item of "spot purchases" was necessary because, as the war proceeded and as our materials were sent abroad, there would come the necessity for this, that, or the other which could be bought from merchandising or manufacturing people, not something we make but something procured simply by "spot purchase," something bought at the time from those having the material. So \$432,000,000 covers the item of spot purchases, principally confined to the Army and the Navy.

There is another item, which disturbed at least one member of the committee, under the heading "Unspecified future requirements." That phrase appeared several times, with an aggregate amount to be appropriated of \$522,000,000. That seemed to some of us a rather large item to be unspecified, and to be pointed out as applying to future requirements. The spot purchases represented certain contingent expenses. We were told there were some contingencies which could not be foreseen. We had much argument, pro and con, in the committee, quite similar to the arguments now taking place on the floor. In any event, the committee decided to accept the judgment of the War Department and the Navy Department, and have recommended the passage of the bill with the total appropriation. That, Mr. President, concludes the somewhat lengthy presentation as to title I.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS. How much of this appropriation is allotted to South America?

Mr. ADAMS. It is indicated in the report that \$150,000,000 would go to 18 or 19 South American countries.

Mr. DAVIS. Are the amounts by countries itemized?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes; they are itemized, but we were asked not to put that on the record. I shall be glad to show them to the Senator, but we were asked not to make them a matter of public record, and we have tried to acquiesce in that request. But I may say the distribution is generally according to the relative importance of the several countries, based perhaps upon population, commerce, and defense requirements. Among the reasons for it that particularly apply to the part that would go to Brazil is that as the result thereof certain bases may be obtained in the bulge of Brazil.

Mr. DAVIS. I presume a portion of this amount is for the building of a steel mill and for the purchase of minerals, and so forth?

Mr. ADAMS. No; it is all defense material, as it is listed, such as ordnance, airplanes, and articles of that kind.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. There are mentioned certain specified amounts for tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and such material. Is there included any appropriation for the ordinary, common, garden variety of farm tractors?

Mr. ADAMS. I cannot answer definitely, but my judgment is that there is not.

Mr. BUTLER. I understood that about 10,000 tractors were included.

Mr. ADAMS. In the agricultural list, which covers the whole \$1,000,000,000, only foodstuffs are listed.

Mr. BUTLER. The tractors come under the heading of machinery.

Mr. ADAMS. I assume they would be under the agricultural provisions. The other lists deal with material for the War Department and the Navy Department, and I should not think ordinary tractors would come in that category. I will say to the Senator that I find there is an item under the Treasury Department allocation of agricultural implements. That is included under the \$875,000,000 item of industrial material.

Mr. BUTLER. Is that something which should not be mentioned?

Mr. ADAMS. The only information I have is obtained from this confidential document, and from what is set forth in it, I judge that if I were to disclose its contents I probably would go to the penitentiary.

Mr. BUTLER. Would it be fair to ask whether the 10,000 farm tractors are to help build up further competition from South American countries?

Mr. ADAMS. I do not believe the Senator really wants to ask that question.

Mr. BUTLER. Very well.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title II—General appropriations, legislative," on page 5, after line 6, to insert:

SENATE

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, fiscal year 1942, the necessary amount to increase to \$3,300 per annum, beginning September 1, 1941, and so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, one of the clerkships in his office at \$2,640 per annum provided for in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "House of Representatives", on page 5, after line 16, to insert:

For payment to the widow of Lawrence J. Connery, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 18, to insert:

For payment to the widow of Lee E. Geyer, late a Representative from the State of California, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 22, after the figures "\$10,000", to strike out the comma and "to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 23, to insert:

The three foregoing appropriations to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 14, to strike out:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN POLICE

For an additional amount for pay and allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, in accordance with the act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia" (43 Stat. 174, 175), as amended by the act of July 1, 1930 (46 Stat. 839, 841), including uniforms and equipment, fiscal year 1942, \$117,570, to be paid from the general revenues of the District of Columbia; and for an additional amount for the expenses necessarily involved in the police control, regulation, and administration of traffic upon the highways, payable from the special fund created by the act entitled "An act to provide for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved April 23, 1924, and the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved August 17, 1937, fiscal year 1942, \$19,000, which amount shall be transferred to the appropriation contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1924, for pay and allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force; in all, \$136,570.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—

Forest Service," on page 11, line 12, after the numerals "1942", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$217,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior—Bureau of Mines," on page 17, line 9, after the words "Investigation of", to strike out "bauxite" and insert "bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay"; in line 13, after the word "bauxite", to insert "and alunite"; in the same line, after the word "ores", to insert "and aluminum clays", and in line 17, after the word "ores", to insert "and clays".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Justice", on page 19, line 5, after the numerals "1942", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$100,640."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 5, to insert:

For an additional amount for salaries, Criminal Division, fiscal year 1942, \$75,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to carry out the provisions of the Act "An Act to establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau", approved June 5, 1920, as it relates to employment of women in industries under the national-defense program, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$40,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, before we pass from the item which has just been agreed to, merely for the purpose of the RECORD I desire to call attention to the fact that this amendment is intended to assist the Women's Bureau, a long-established agency of the Department of Labor, in aiding the defense effort by the transfer of women workers from civilian industries to defense industries. The figures which I have obtained indicate that fully 11,000 women workers have been dropped in the Philadelphia silk throwing mills as of September of this year; that more than 16,000 women have lost their places of employment in hosiery mills; that it is expected 30,000 women at least will be affected by curtailment in the radio industry; that about 41,000 are affected by curtailment in the motorcar industry. And so it goes.

The purpose of this amendment is to enable the Women's Bureau to cooperate with the O. P. M. and other defense agencies in transferring such employees from civilian industry to defense industry.

I make this statement because the matter was presented in the first instance to the House committee. I think because of a misunderstanding, the House did not adopt the amendment. The Senate committee did adopt the amendment. I hope the House conferees will agree to the proposal.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I wonder if the Senator would be willing to have that amendment passed over. I understand the Senator

from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] desires to be heard on it. He is now in the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I may say that I notified the Senator from Minnesota with respect to it. The Senator from Minnesota is in favor of the amendment, and conferred with me about it yesterday. The amendment has already been agreed to, and I think we should not reopen the matter. I see that the Senator from Minnesota has just come into the Senate Chamber.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I will say that I favor the amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I withdraw my request, in view of the fact that the Senator from Minnesota says he is in favor of the amendment.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I knew that the Senator from Minnesota was in favor of it, because he is the first Senator who spoke to me about that matter.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Navy Department", on page 20, after line 3, to insert:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: The appropriations heretofore made under this heading are hereby made available for the following public works and public utilities at a cost not to exceed the amount stated for each project, respectively:

Overhead structure near Moore Dry Dock Co., Oakland, Calif., \$260,000.

Improvement of Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Calif., \$140,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 13, to insert:

The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all public works and public-utilities projects provided for the Navy Department in this act regardless of location: *Provided*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority of this provision shall not exceed 6 percent of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department—Coast Guard", on page 25, line 9, after the numerals "1942", to strike out "\$18,621,745" and insert "\$20,557,745"; in line 15, after the name "Coast Guard", to insert a comma and "\$1,936,000 shall be available for the construction of a training station on a site to be donated to the United States Government by the State of Connecticut", and in line 23, after the word "said", to strike out "\$18,621,745" and insert "\$20,557,745."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee I submit an amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, after line 23, it is proposed to insert the following:

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1222 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 10, section 576), a commissioned officer on the active list of the United States Army may be appointed to the office of Federal Works Administrator without loss of or prejudice to his status as such commissioned officer, and when so appointed he shall receive, in addition to his pay and allowances as such commissioned officer, an amount equal to the difference between such pay and allowances and the salary prescribed by law for the office of Federal Works Administrator.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I can explain the amendment very briefly. Under the law an Army officer may not take a civil position without the express consent of the Congress, and the purpose of the amendment is to authorize the President to appoint a Regular Army officer to be Federal Works Administrator without losing his position as a Regular Army officer, and to permit him to draw, including his Army pay, the same pay which the holder of that civilian office would receive. We have done the same thing heretofore with respect to Colonel Harrington, and we have done it with respect to Colonel Fleming. I think it is entirely appropriate. The request for the amendment came from the Executive Office.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS. On behalf of the committee, I offer another amendment, which is simply the customary Overton amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 25, line 19, after the word "violence", it is proposed to insert the following:

Provided, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this act shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that the Overton amendment does not include Members of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It does not what?

Mr. ADAMS. The Overton amendment, requiring an affidavit before one can draw his pay, does not include the Members or officers of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Well, it did include Senators, for the bureaucrats sent me a notice that the oath I had already taken and had been observing for over 20 years was not any good, and I had to take another oath.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 1840) to supplement the Federal Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations during the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, for the immediate construction of roads urgently needed for the national defense, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Mr. ROBINSON of Utah, Mr. WOLCOTT, and Mr. MOTT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 1713. An act to amend Public Law Numbered 718 Seventy-fifth Congress approved June 25, 1938; and

S. 1772. An act to authorize Army officers designated by the Secretary of War to take final action on reports of survey and vouchers pertaining to the loss, damage, spoilage, unserviceability, unsuitability, or destruction of Government property.

SUPPLEMENTAL LEASE-LEND APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I propose on behalf of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and myself, on page 6 of the bill, and I ask that the amendment be stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, line 25, it is proposed to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$900,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the head of the United States Housing Authority, Mr. Straus, came before the committee and testified that the estimate which had been prepared by the Bureau of the Budget, endorsed by the President, and sent to the Congress, was for \$900,000. The purpose of the amendment is to restore to the bill the \$900,000. The House allowed only \$500,000. Mr. Straus testified that with the smaller amount he would be obliged to discharge many employees; that he would be unable to build houses for defense purposes, and that the sum of \$900,000 was absolutely necessary.

When the matter came up before the committee, both in the subcommittee and, as I recall, in the full committee, I thought this amendment was adopted by the committee. It seems that in some way it was not adopted. I told several persons that it had been adopted. I think it was adopted, but the bill does not contain it, and I now offer the

amendment, and I very much hope it will be adopted.

The United States Housing Authority has done a wonderful work. It has tremendously benefited the American people. It ought to have the necessary funds. When we think of the enormous amount of money we are providing in this bill, to cut down the funds for the Housing Authority from \$900,000 to \$500,000 does not seem to me to be justified.

I very much hope that the Senate will agree to the amendment, and will let it go to conference to be threshed out.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, the bill as it stands on this item is as it came from the House. The matter covered by the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] was presented to the subcommittee by Mr. Straus, was taken up in the subcommittee, and was not included; there was no motion made in the subcommittee to include it.

Mr. McKellar. That is just a matter of difference of recollection, of course, on the part of the Senator from Colorado and myself. But if the Senator will permit me to speak further on this matter—

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. McKellar. I am quite sure I offered the amendment, and I am as sure as I ever was sure of anything in my life that the amendment was agreed to. I certainly thought it was agreed to.

Only today the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Ellender] came to me and asked me whether I would agree to such an amendment. I said, "Why, it is already in the bill. We do not have to agree to the amendment, because it is already in the bill. The committee, both the subcommittee and the full committee, agreed to this amendment."

The Senator from Louisiana is here, and will bear me out in what I have stated.

Mr. Ellender. The Senator's statement is correct.

Mr. McKellar. I have told several persons that the amendment was included in the bill, and I certainly had the impression—of course, I must have been mistaken about it—that the amendment was adopted. If I had had the slightest idea that it had not been adopted in the committee I think we would be scrapping about it right now.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I have checked my own records and I have checked the records of the clerk of the committee, and the provision was definitely marked "not agreed to," and it was not mentioned in the committee. But any inaccurate recollection which the Senator from Tennessee or I may have does not in any way relate to the merits of the matter. The House has given to the Housing Administration \$500,000 more than it had in the regular appropriation. The present authorization for this purpose in the general appropriation bill for 1942 was \$3,470,000. The House was asked to increase it by \$900,000, and did increase it by \$500,000. It is not a decrease in the amount for the Housing Authority; it is simply giving to the Housing Authority \$500,000 addi-

tional, whereas the Housing Authority asked for an additional \$900,000. In other words, there is no reason that I can see for the contention which the Housing Authority makes that the allowance of an additional \$500,000 instead of an additional \$900,000 will require it to reduce its staff. If its staff is above the number permitted by the amount the House appropriated and provided for it, that is its fault, and not the fault of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. McKellar. In like manner, if the Senator's reasoning is correct, that because an appropriation for this item already has been made in the regular bill, there should not be one in this bill, then the whole bill should fail because we appropriated \$7,000,000,000 for lease-lend purposes last spring. If his reasoning is correct, we ought not pass any bill.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator from Tennessee does not make that argument seriously, I am sure.

Mr. McKellar. Yes, very seriously, because I think the argument of the Senator from Colorado on this subject is entirely fallacious, and I do not believe the Senate will agree with the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ADAMS. Very well. I do not need to go into that matter.

But the situation is that the Senator from Tennessee is seeking to compare a lease-lend bill, which is an emergency item, with an annual appropriation bill, as if the lease-lend bill were an annual appropriation bill. This lease-lend appropriation bill is an appropriation bill of an entirely different status. If in an annual appropriation bill sufficient money were not provided, of course, sufficient money should be provided.

Mr. McKellar. Of course, that is so. The fact that it was not originally provided is no argument that it should not be provided now if necessary.

Mr. ADAMS. Absolutely. The Senator's argument was not logical in reference to what I presented.

Mr. Pepper. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. Pepper. With very great deference to my friend and, when I am in my own seat, my close neighbor, the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. Adams], it seems to me a very important principle is involved in the amendment, that is to say, whether the requests of agencies having peculiar knowledge of the facts, as made by them and approved by the Bureau of the Budget, ought to be recognized in the Senate or whether they should not be recognized because they are in excess of some previous recommendations we have made.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida is quite correct; there is a question of fundamental principle involved, and that is whether Congress shall exercise the power of the purse, which the Constitution gave it, or whether we shall abdicate and shall allow the Director of the Bureau of the

Budget to be the sole appropriating agency of the Government.

Mr. Pepper. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly; I yield.

Mr. Pepper. Let me ask the Senator from Colorado if there is not another aspect to the question, namely, whether Congress, without peculiar knowledge of the facts, is going to use its own judgment as to what the facts are, or on the question of what the facts are shall we rely upon the immediate agencies which deal with them, which do have peculiar knowledge of them, and which tell us that such facts exist?

Mr. ADAMS. I will say to the Senator from Florida that if we were to leave to the various departments the determination of the amount of appropriations, the Government would be broke in 6 months, because governmental agencies simply have unlimited aspirations for increased appropriations. I have been serving on the Appropriations Committee for 9 years, and I know of no instance of a department not coming forward and wanting more money, usually with good reason, but practically regardless of the fact that there may be some limitation on the financial capacity of the people of the United States.

Mr. Pepper. Mr. President, this is the last question I wish to ask the Senator, if he will yield to me further.

Mr. ADAMS. Oh, I do not ask the Senator to limit his questions.

Mr. Pepper. Has the committee examined the requests, taken into account the various items represented by the money requested, and taken into consideration the evidence that certain of those items should not be approved, or has the committee simply said, "They ask for \$900,000, and we will give them only \$500,000"?

Mr. ADAMS. I will say to the Senator that the committee heard Mr. Straus, who presented his case and left with us the information he thought we should have. The House went into the matter with some care; and we simply did not change the verdict which the House had rendered. The House put in more time on it than we did. The House gives more detailed consideration to appropriations than we have time to give. As the Senator knows, Representatives who are members of the House Appropriations Committee serve on no other committees. Representatives who serve on a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee devote their entire time to such subcommittee, and we rely on them very largely. They will bring to us a 400-page record of a hearing, whereas on the same subject we will have a 100-page record. That is, we have to accept in many ways what they find, but we have never hesitated to make changes when we thought changes were desirable.

Mr. Pepper. So the Senator from Colorado is giving the Senate the choice of following the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the head of the Housing Authority or the House committee, and the Senator gives the benefit of the doubt to the House committee?

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator is misstating the situation. As a matter of fact,

Mr. President, the situation is, as I have stated, that the general appropriation bill gave to this agency the right to expend \$3,470,000 for these purposes. The House has increased that amount by \$500,000. The administrative department itself would like to have an additional \$400,000. The explanation it offers is that it is enabled by certain savings in interest rates to carry a larger load.

As a matter of fact, this agency under the existing appropriation will handle \$700,000,000 of construction, which is no trifling thing, and they ask permission to extend it beyond that.

In view of the urgency for the passage of the lease-lend measure, we tried in the committee to agree with the House in every respect we could in order to avoid differences. This was one of the items which we felt could be taken up another day, and we could accept the judgment of the House rather than get into a controversy with the House and have to go back to conference and have further delay. Therefore, the committee as a whole did not accept the amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I think it might be well to acquaint the Senate with some of the reasons for this increase.

To begin with I may state that under date of July 14, 1941, the President sent a special message to the Congress asking for this additional authorization. He based his message on a report he had received from the Bureau of the Budget. I shall ask the privilege of reading a few paragraphs from that report wherein is shown some of the reasons why this additional amount is necessary. I read from page 2 of House Document No. 313:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1941.
THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration draft of a proposed authorization for the expenditure of \$900,000 of funds of the United States Housing Authority:

"Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$900,000 additional of the funds of the United States Housing Authority established by the United States Housing Act, 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for the fiscal year 1942 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority in carrying out the provisions of said act, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and expenses in connection with the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the act of October 10, 1940 (Public. 839, 76th Cong.), and regulations promulgated thereunder, \$900,000."

The housing program which the United States Housing Authority has been carrying on until early this year contemplated the development of 518 separate projects at a cost of \$770,000,000. This program, for which the Congress has authorized the expenditure of not to exceed \$3,470,000 for administration during the fiscal year 1942, has passed through substantially the first two of the four main stages of development.

A reduction in the going Federal rate of interest has made it possible within the \$28,000,000 limitation for annual contributions to amplify this program by \$120,000,000 and since early this year the Authority has been engaged in the development of projects estimated to cost \$890,000,000.

The administrative work load is greatly increased beyond the 15.5-percent enlargement of program. The work load is related more closely to the number of projects which it is estimated will be increased by 224 or 43.2 percent above the original program.

I may say that this increased program was made possible because of economical management, the savings in interest and the ability to finance projects on the basis of lower annual contributions by the U. S. H. A. The first authorization for administrative purposes asked by the U. S. H. A. for the fiscal year ending in 1942 was \$3,470,000. That was based on a contemplated number of projects then being constructed that would cost about \$770,000,000. There was a saving, so to speak, which became known after the Budget was prepared, of \$120,000,000.

Mr. ADAMS. Will the Senator explain a saving of \$120,000,000 out of a budget of \$3,470,000?

Mr. ELLENDER. The saving was derived from the whole program, which contemplated an expenditure of \$800,000,000. I may say to the Senator; to put it another way, by reducing the Federal rate of annual contributions and through other economies, it was possible to amplify the program by \$120,000,000, with the \$28,000,000 appropriation authorized by Congress.

Mr. ADAMS. There was not any appropriation of \$800,000,000.

Mr. ELLENDER. No; but the Authority was authorized to issue bonds through the Treasury up to that amount.

Mr. ADAMS. The appropriation was \$28,000,000.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes. That sum represents the contribution made by Congress, but under the original act the United States Housing Authority, through the Treasury Department, has the authority to issue \$800,000,000 of bonds.

The U. S. H. A. had a certain program planned and mapped out when it first started to allocate the \$800,000,000 bond authorization. The savings in annual contributions amounted to a great deal, and by refinancing the projects on the basis of lower contributions there was created this excess of \$120,000,000 which is being used to further expand the housing projects.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator does not mean to say there was \$120,000,000 of savings, does he?

Mr. ELLENDER. When I say "savings," I mean the Housing Authority has that much more money which it can use for expanding the program, without having to come to Congress to obtain additional contributions.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator means they would have an increased borrowing capacity. As to the sum of \$28,000,000, what happens is that the Congress has appropriated \$28,000,000 a year.

Mr. ELLENDER. It is correct that the U. S. H. A. may enter into contracts for annual contributions totaling \$28,000,000 a year. Its borrowing power, however, is not increased.

Mr. ADAMS. The Federal Government contributed that amount in order to bring about slum clearance; that was its share; and the Authority could make

loans to various housing agencies on a slum-clearance basis.

Mr. ELLENDER. And the Authority can now build \$120,000,000 more of projects without having to come to Congress for more contributions. When U. S. H. A. first came to Congress it was felt that the \$28,000,000 provided by us would take care of about \$770,000,000 worth of projects, but by savings, and by reduced contributions, that amount has been raised by \$120,000,000; so that the Housing Authority with the \$28,000,000, will be able to build \$890,000,000 of housing instead of the \$770,000,000 first contemplated.

Mr. ADAMS. And the Government will be obligated for the full amount of the bonds?

Mr. ELLENDER. Certainly. The bonds are not and should not be involved in this discussion.

Mr. ADAMS. It increases the Government obligation \$128,000,000.

Mr. ELLENDER. But it is not in excess of the original authorization.

Mr. ADAMS. There was a specific money limit. Was there a limit on borrowing?

Mr. ELLENDER. There was a limit of \$800,000,000.

Mr. ADAMS. That was the limit?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. ADAMS. And now it is desired to authorize the Authority to borrow how much?

Mr. ELLENDER. Not in excess of the original \$800,000,000. It remains at \$800,000,000. When I stated that the entire program would aggregate \$890,000,000. I included the amount contributed by local authorities. The Senator will understand, I am sure, that when this slum-clearance proposition was first submitted to the Congress the original Federal contribution was fixed at \$28,000,000. It was stated at the time it was thought that with such an amount \$800,000,000 of projects could be built, but, as time went on, it was found that there could not be built more than \$770,000,000 worth. It was only a few months ago that the savings heretofore referred to were summed up. As I pointed out on two or three occasions in this debate, by being able to borrow money at a cheaper rate of interest and by being able to reduce its local contributions the \$28,000,000 appropriated by Congress is being used by United States Housing Authority to service in excess of \$800,000,000 of projects.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I will yield in a moment. That is why the Budget Bureau, after going into this matter thoroughly, found that with \$120,000,000, 224 additional units of housing could be provided. Therefore the necessity for this additional authorization.

Mr. ADAMS. Am I correct in saying the necessity is to consume the entire appropriation, and not let any of it come back into the Treasury?

Mr. ELLENDER. I may say that the amount the Congress is now being asked to authorize does not come out of the Treasury; it comes out of the earnings of the Housing Authority.

Mr. ADAMS. But it means an increased indebtedness on the part of the Government?

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not see how the Senator reaches that conclusion. It may be argued, of course, that the savings should not be used to build additional projects. But the U. S. H. A., wisely in my opinion, is utilizing the savings to provide additional projects in view of the urgent need for housing in defense areas. In using these savings, U. S. H. A. is proceeding within the authorizations made by Congress. The Record shows that, as a result of the spread between the interest it pays for money and the interest it charges on its loans, the Housing Authority this year will make a profit of \$6,000,000. The total administrative expense authorization for 1942 is \$3,470,000, the additional \$900,000 would increase it to \$4,370,000; and I may say, in passing, that this amount, is less than the administrative expenses expended last year by \$140,000. I now yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to endorse all the Senator so well said. It is in entire accord with the only testimony that was before the committee. There was not any opposing testimony about it, and I think the matter is well summed up by what Mr. Straus, in almost his first statement, said. I merely wish to read it to the Senate for a moment.

At the outset, I wish to emphasize the importance of our work to the defense program so that you can see the disastrous effect of the \$400,000 House cut, which would require us to furlough about 25 percent of our staff. The U. S. H. A. is providing housing that is urgently needed for defense workers in areas where acute housing shortages have arisen because of expanding defense activities. It is essential that housing for defense workers be provided in these areas. Otherwise, defense industries will be unable to get workers or to avoid a large labor turn-over, and there will be serious delays in defense production.

The Senator is exactly right in saying that the expenses are paid out of the funds raised from the difference in the rates the Housing Authority provides the money for the building of houses and the rate which the Authority pays for it. By all means the amendment ought to be adopted, and I believe the Senate will adopt it.

Mr. ELLENDER. Let me further read from the report of the Budget in their explanation, because, after all, that ought to be good evidence.

While the average cost of the projects in the added program will be about one-third of the average project cost in the original program, these smaller projects are more widely distributed and involve the same class of administrative difficulties in each new location. Furthermore, it should be noted that the introduction of this new program into the first of the four main stages of development involves the reestablishment of certain administrative divisions that were estimated to operate on a skeleton basis during the fiscal year 1942, with probable discontinuance thereafter.

May I point out to the Senate that most of this \$120,000,000 is being used for smaller projects, and to work up the smaller projects requires almost as great a force as to work up the larger projects.

Most of the projects that are now being built—I think 75 percent of them—are in defense areas.

There is another thing which the Senate should not overlook, and that is that the U. S. H. A. administrative forces are being utilized by the Federal Works Agency to give advice on other defense projects that are being built under the Lanham housing bill, which the Congress enacted sometime ago. It will also be recalled that 2 or 3 months ago the Senate passed a bill amending the present Housing Act, whereby the U. S. H. A. was authorized to permit the use of slum-clearance housing by persons who were working on defense projects and to loan its own funds for housing for defense workers. All of that, summed together, has given to the administrative forces of U. S. H. A. a great deal more work. They are very busy now, and I am told that the work they have to do at present for their own organization, together with the additional work which is being imposed on them by virtue of the Lanham Act, would virtually stop if this money were not authorized, because the Authority would be compelled to discharge at least 25 percent of its employees.

I respectfully ask the Senate to adopt the amendment.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, just one word.

Under the two Lanham Acts, I think Congress has appropriated \$300,000,000 for defense housing. We have broadened the authority of the Federal Housing Administration; and, in view of those things, the item now under discussion is solely administrative. It has to do solely with administrative expenses.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. ADAMS. The House has increased its administrative expenses a half-million dollars which is a very sizable sum even in Washington. So the request is to increase the appropriation for administrative expenses \$900,000 instead of \$500,000; and those on the committee, so far as I was aware, felt that the amount by which the House increased the appropriation for administrative expenses was adequate.

The United States Housing Authority was created for the purpose of slum clearance. That is, in voting for it myself, I did so because I felt that in the great cities there were slum areas which not only were a source of disease and crime in the great cities but would spread out from the great cities into the smaller cities and into the country; and I felt that we should go into the big cities and liberally endeavor to provide decent housing and wholesome conditions. Now the United States Housing Authority is going beyond its original functions and is going out into rural areas where slums do not exist.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. ELLENDER. Has not the Congress authorized that additional function—that is, rural housing?

Mr. ADAMS. I am telling the Senator what they are doing.

Mr. ELLENDER. But the Congress has authorized it.

Mr. ADAMS. I do not doubt that we have, because these agencies continually come here and ask for increased authority. They will be building houses in Siberia next.

Mr. ELLENDER. May I ask the Senator a question? Since the Authority will have as much work in the future as it now has, and since a reduction in the authorization would lead to a reduction in its personnel, would that not destroy the efficiency of the organization and as a matter of fact almost cripple its work?

Mr. ADAMS. I cannot understand how any individual will be cut off because we are increasing the appropriation only \$500,000. I cannot see how we will cut off anybody from the rolls by increasing the appropriation \$500,000. If the United States Housing Administration have persons on the rolls who take the entire \$900,000, they have persons on the rolls who were put on without authority and without the money to pay them.

I am interested in housing. I think, however, we ought to be a bit businesslike about it, and ought not, every time some agency comes in and asks for more money and authority, to grant it without adequate consideration of the facts.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I pointed out a while ago, the administrative authorization for the fiscal year 1941 was \$4,510,000. The authorization for administrative purposes for 1942 was fixed at \$3,470,000 at a time when it was not contemplated to construct these additional units by virtue of the savings in annual contributions. The Senator will grant, I am sure, that if the U. S. H. A. has as much as \$120,000,000 more to spend than it did when this administrative authorization was fixed at \$3,470,000, that amount would not be sufficient.

Mr. ADAMS. But, Mr. President, the \$120,000,000 which the Senator talks of as saving is merely extra money which the United States Government ultimately will have to pay. It is not a saving; it is an additional expense.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Government will not have to pay that \$120,000,000. The loans which will be made for that additional volume of projects will be repaid. The U. S. H. A. will obtain the funds for such loans by issuing its Government-guaranteed obligations and the amount of obligations it issues will not exceed what we have already authorized it to issue.

Mr. ADAMS. And the Housing Administration are simply asking to have this thing worked out so that they can spend \$120,000,000 more of Government money in a year than they were spending.

Mr. ELLENDER. The facts are that the \$120,000,000 are now being spent, and 447 units have already been authorized; and, as I said, in order to keep up this work it will certainly be necessary to keep up the same force that the U. S. H. A. now has. Besides, as I pointed out a while ago, more work was thrown in the lap of U. S. H. A. by other governmental agencies engaged in various housing programs in defense areas.

Mr. ADAMS. I admit that the contention that the fact that they are spending more money than they get justifies the increased appropriation, is beyond me.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I should like to state briefly the reasons why I shall vote against the present appropriation bill, which, of course, is principally the lease-lend appropriation.

I believe, as the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] have said, that when Congress in a crisis has adopted a policy relating to foreign affairs, I should support that policy whether I believe in it or not; so I had expected to vote for this appropriation, as I voted for the first appropriation. But upon reading the hearings in the House and reading the hearings in the Senate, I came to the conclusion that there are so many unsound things about the appropriation as an appropriation that I cannot vote for the \$6,000,000,000 which is now asked as supplemental to the other \$7,000,000,000.

At that time there was a hurry. Apparently, it was important that something be done at once to implement the policy, and I voted for the appropriation bill. Today, if this bill should be defeated, it could be easily redrafted to include the items which seem to me proper items for lease-lend appropriations.

In the first place, this means a total appropriation of \$13,000,000,000 for lease-lend purposes. That is twice as much as the annual nondefense expenses of the United States Government. It is equivalent to the Government's expenditures for 2 years for all the purposes of this Government in peacetime.

There has been some discussion about whether an agreement has been made by the British to repay it. I think we may dismiss that possibility. I think we may regard this \$13,000,000,000 as a gift and not as a loan to Great Britain. Of course, Mr. Acheson's testimony did not say that there was any return. He merely says that an agreement is being negotiated. He says:

These assurances are to be supplemented by a lend-lease agreement.

He does not say anything about paying anything.

Discussions concerning that agreement are going forward both here and in London. These discussions raise, of course, large and complicated problems and cover a wide range of subjects. But we can report substantial progress. Guiding principles basic to an agreement have already been formulated and have been communicated to London, where they are now being considered by the British Government.

But he does not say what those guiding principles are; and there is, of course, not the slightest assurance that the British Government will ever pay back any of the money which is now being advanced. In fact, I personally think that if they did so agree, that debt would no more be paid than the debt from the World War; and, so far as I am concerned, I would rather consider it as a gift than as a loan. If we can get back anything in the way of ships or current things, all right; but, as far as

future promises to pay are concerned, I think we might as well make it a gift. For the purposes of this appropriation I think we should consider it a gift to the British Government, and a contribution to the general defense against the German Government.

The lease-lend policy, however, is a policy of defense, and it seems to me we have included in the bill a number of things which are not in accordance with the lease-lend policy as it was explained to us when the lease-lend bill was passed, and not in accordance with its terms. That was a policy which expressly forbade the sending of men abroad, expressly forbade the conveying of ships, expressly forbade the delivery of goods. Yet in this appropriation we find that there are included \$350,000,000 solely to meet the expense of delivering lease-lend goods to the British. In other words, we pay the entire expense of delivery, and we undertake to do most of the delivery.

The appropriation in the first place covers \$64,000,000 to provide for running continuously 135 boats, American flag and otherwise, to the Red Sea. We pay the entire expense of operating those vessels in our ports; we pay the expense of unloading all the material in Egypt; we pay all the sailors on the boats. In addition to that, we are to spend, under the bill, approximately \$160,000,000 for running continuously 185 neutral boats and British boats, and a large number of tankers, which also fly neutral flags, from here to England. We are paying the expense of those boats in our harbors; we are paying the wages of the men; we are paying the entire expense. We are actually operating many of those boats under the Panamanian flag, which seems to me a disgraceful evasion of the Neutrality Act, which is in force, and which the Congress put on the statute books of the United States.

We are now asked to appropriate \$150,000,000 for transporting these goods to England at our expense. We pay the men. None of the men are American citizens. They come from all over the world. Many of them are British sailors, and I understand we pay British sailors double time for going through the war zone, and pay them with American dollars out of our pockets.

The British are a great maritime nation. They have something like four or five times the number of ships the United States has. They have always been able, through the use of sterling, to pay the expenses of shipping all over the world.

They can operate ships much more cheaply than we can operate them. They put our merchant marine out of business wherever there was any competition between our merchant marine and the British merchant marine. I see no reason whatever why the British Government should not provide the funds in sterling, if you please, with which to operate these boats between England and this country. The boats spend actually more time in England than they spend in this country, and there is no reason I can see why payment should not be made by the British Government.

We pay all of the expenses of all British ships which come to the ports of

this country under this appropriation. We pay about twenty or thirty million dollars for all of the expenses they have in our ports. I see some reason for that. I see that possibly they have no dollars to provide, possibly they have no exchange with which to make the payment, so there may be some reason for that particular \$20,000,000, but I can see no justification for operating neutral ships between here and England. They are not American ships; not 1 of the 185 ships is an American ship, but the United States Government is going to pay the entire expense of delivery. I say that is contrary to the whole theory of the Lease-Lend Act, and I should like to read for a moment the remarks of two of the proponents of that act at the time it was passed.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and he knew what the act was intended to provide. He made this statement on the floor of the Senate on March 5 last:

The chief criticism of this paragraph seems to arise from an alleged doubt as to the meaning of the word "transfer." Some see in this word an authorization to "transport" defense articles in American vessels in disregard of the present Neutrality Act. I see no merit in this criticism. It is not the intent of the legislation. Every other word used in enumerating the powers conferred by the paragraph has reference to title and the passing of title. To give to this word "transfer" the meaning of "transport" requires that it be disassociated from its companion words and given a distorted meaning neither required nor intended by the whole text of which it is a part.

Yet because of that doubt, we inserted the word "title" so as to make it read "transfer title," in order that there could be no doubt that the United States, under this policy, is not to deliver the goods abroad, that the lease-lend policy is a policy of our standing in this country defending our borders, defending the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, and saying to other nations, "We will supply you free of charge with all materials which may be necessary in order to enable you to defend yourselves against aggressors."

Then the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations at that time, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], also discussed the question, and he said:

I do not think the word "transfer" means anything else in the family and group of words here used except the transfer of title, or the right of possession, or the right of use. I cannot conceive of it meaning anything else. Now, if there is anything else in the bill that gives rise to the worry that the distinguished Senator from Wyoming has that deliveries might be made in danger areas, war zones, in places where we have forbidden our own ships to go, where the President has proclaimed they should not go, I should like to have the benefit of the Senator's statement about it. But if it arises out of the word "transfer," I frankly must say that we can give it no construction except the one that I think everyone should give it as a realist. As found in the family of words it partakes of kinship to all of them. When you say "sell or lease," you are talking about titles, and the right of possession, and the right of use, and nothing else, so far as I can see.

But if there is some other provision in the bill that seems to give rise to a fear that the

President of the United States will undertake to deliver defense articles in a zone of great danger, where even our own merchant ships cannot go, then, as a realist, I do not understand it.

Every Member of the Senate knows that the Lease-Lend Act did not contemplate or provide for delivery of goods abroad, but in the appropriation bill before us we are asked to appropriate \$35,000,000 to enable us to go out and deliver these goods all over the world, wherever the English ask us to deliver them. The British are perfectly able to carry them. From their very nature the British are better able to do it than we are able to.

In the second place, the bill contains the very essence of a blank-check appropriation. The Senate had experience with blank-check appropriations during the periods of emergency 5 or 6 years ago. I think they were unanimously disapproved by the public, and by all the newspapers of the country, because they gave such tremendous power to the administration, to all the agents of the administration, to distribute money in accordance with their particular whims, and for all kinds of purposes.

There is in the bill an appropriation of \$1,875,000,000 for agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles. Under that the President can, through any agent, buy anything that is made or which exists in the United States. There is no limit; he can buy agricultural products, he can buy any other article he chooses to buy. The power to spend \$1,875,000,000 without restriction is certainly a tremendous power.

We have this afternoon seen how some Senators are interested in this appropriation because it can be used for the purposes of the A. A. A. in stimulating the farmer's production. But it is just as true that every other group may find in this tremendous sum an excuse to come to the Government for some kind of favor. It is also true that any group that is dissatisfied may be practically bought off by the purchase of the products they have. The President cannot administer the law himself, he will have to administer it through hundreds of agents, and every agent may favor his particular friend by buying his particular product. Every agent may choose to pay out to particular groups which are adverse at the moment, in order to bring them into accord with the political views of the people spending the money.

A general appropriation is certainly a dangerous kind of power to put into anyone's hands, and I see no reason why the \$1,875,000,000 should not be divided up into reasonable and definite purposes, and if there is desire to change those proposals, there would be no difficulty in giving some possible leeway between these appropriations.

In addition to the \$1,875,000,000, there is contained here an item of \$432,000,000 for something called spot purchases. No one knows what those are, or when the things are to be bought.

Five hundred and twenty-two million dollars is appropriated for unspecified future purposes. I see no earthly reason why we should not, in appropriating for lend-lease purposes, impose the same re-

strictions on our appropriations that we impose upon the departments of the Government. If we proceed with this kind of appropriations, we are going to turn the Lease-Lend Act into an international W. P. A.

There is also included in the bill \$50,000,000 for bases in British territory. We are to build five bases in British territory, for the British. I can see some reason why we should ship some material to the British to go into those bases, but the construction of the bases should be paid for by the appropriations of the particular colony where the base is located, or England, if it is to be in England. I see no reason why we should put up money with which to build all the bases in British colonies that they desire built there. I say that if they want some steel or other material to help them, I see no reason why we should not send it, but why we should build bases I do not understand.

We are to spend \$10,000,000 for building a base in Iceland for the British. I see some reason for building a base in Iceland, as long as we are there, but why should we build it for the British? Is not that an implied approval by the Congress of a joint American-British defense of Iceland? Yet we were assured, when we went to Iceland, that the British were about to leave, and only a few weeks ago Secretary Stimson sent a letter announcing that the British were going to leave just as soon as we get the 80,000 men there whom we need. Yet today we are asked to approve the theory of building a British base in Iceland at an expense to this country of \$10,000,000.

We are starting a program by putting up four or five hundred million dollars for the defense of South America. In this bill we are going to dish out about, I think, \$150,000,000, and later more, for the defense of some 18 South American republics. Frankly, I do not think South America is going to be able to defend itself, except with the American Navy, and to the extent that we supply military materials to South America, I think it will be very doubtful, if South America is ever imperiled, whether those materials are used for us or against us. In short, apparently the wide-open nature of this appropriation is such that it can be used for any purpose in the world, in any country in the world, for any purpose that the administration desires to use it.

Mr. President, it seems to me that as an appropriation bill this measure goes far beyond the lease-lend policy, that it is wholly unjustified as a proper means and proper method of appropriating money, even assuming that the objects of it were within the lease-lend policy. I feel confident that in future years, if I voted for this amendment, I would never cease to apologize for my action in doing so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] for himself and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Ellender].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment which I have

offered and which is at the desk, be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, at the end of line 6, it is proposed to strike out the period, and to insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of the moneys appropriated in this act shall be expended for the purchase of agricultural commodities which have not been grown or produced in the United States, its Territories, or possessions.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I do not think it is necessary to add to what has already been said on the floor of the Senate today. I simply call attention to the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture in testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee said in so many words that the purpose of the appropriation was to purchase the products of the United States. I think it is desirable that that may be made known specifically by language in the bill.

The commodities which are to be purchased have been set forth in the testimony. They include dairy products, meats, fish, eggs, fruit, vegetables, cereals, vitamins and fruit juices, tobacco, cotton, supplies for the Near East, and a small amount for miscellaneous items. These are all agricultural products of which the United States has a supply which farmers are unable to dispose of properly. To preserve the markets of the farmer of the United States, I believe that the sum appropriated for this purpose should be clearly designated to be for the purchase of United States products.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I know that the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming is absolute, regardless of whether the agricultural products are produced in the United States. The language would prevent the purchase of any agricultural product produced anywhere else, although we ourselves do not produce it. The usual form of the amendment is to restrict it to the purchase of American products when they can be obtained or produced here. Has the Senator given any thought to that?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. As I originally drew the amendment on the floor during the colloquy today, I drew it in such form as to apply to other appropriations. I have withdrawn that provision so that it provides solely to this appropriation. As this appropriation is intended for the purpose of supplying agricultural products not to our armed forces but for exportation to those countries which we want to supply, I think it is clear that the limitation ought to apply to United States products. These are products which we are giving away.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator thinks that the appropriation under this bill occupies at least a slightly different situation from similar provisions in other bills?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Oh, very different; yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 6, after line 11, it is proposed to insert the following:

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

To enable the Committee to Investigate Federal Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941, to remain available during the existence of the committee, \$10,000, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half by the Clerk of the House upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I will say a few words in justification of this bill and its various items. Many witnesses appeared before the committee. Some of the ablest men in this country appeared before the committee. Among them were the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, who used to be a Federal judge before he resigned that office, generals in the Army, Admiral Stark, and other admirals in the Navy, the chief of the lease-lend department, Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Knudsen—scores of the very ablest men in the country, who have exact information concerning matters they were discussing.

Mr. President, I have been in the two House of Congress for nearly 30 years, and, as I recall, for 23 of those years I have served on committees handling military and other appropriations. I served on the Appropriations Committee of the House when there was in effect a rule different from the rule which now prevails, and I have served on the Appropriations Committee in the Senate for many years. In my humble judgment there never was a bill reported to this body, or to the other body, which was so well fortified and buttressed by indisputable facts, as is the pending bill, if we are going to carry out the lease-lend program.

The subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee thought so, and it approved the bill with, I think, only one dissenting vote, and when it came before the full committee the bill was reported favorably to this body, with all Senators present voting for it except one. That is as I recall the fact.

Mr. President, when a committee has gone into a matter so carefully, when it has gone into every item of this appropriation in detail, it seems to me there should be no question about the measure in the mind of anyone who believes in the lease-lend program. Of course, if one is opposed to that program, I can understand how he can vote against the measure. But I cannot imagine how

anyone who favors that program, who favors our continuing that program, can vote against the bill.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] said that we ought not to lend the money we propose to lend to South America. The Senator certainly has overlooked the plain facts of the present emergency. It is most important for the defense of our country that money be lent to South American governments in order to help protect them and to protect ourselves. I think there can be no question about that.

Then the Senator from Ohio voiced his objection to the building of certain bases. We have already adopted the plan of bases in foreign countries as a part of our defense. If ever there was a base which ought to be built, it is at the elbow of South America, only 1,600 miles from Dakar in Africa. Of course, if that base can possibly be obtained it ought to be obtained, and we ought to furnish the money for the purpose of building it. All the bill does in that respect is to furnish the money for that purpose.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I heard the Senator from Ohio make the statement that, under this bill, there ought not to be any money made available to the peoples of South America, or, as I understood him, to the peoples south of the border.

Mr. McKELLAR. I had in mind South and Central America, and I think the Senator from Ohio did also.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. Of course, there are some people south of the border who do not belong to Central America or to South America, but who belong to North America. I refer now to the people of Mexico. Understanding those peoples as I do—and there is a reason why I should understand the people south of the border—it is my contention that the only peoples we can actually depend on in a time of emergency are those south of the United States border. I for one feel that with the limited amount provided in this measure for the countries south of the border we will do more than we could do with the expenditure of a similar amount in Europe or Asia or Africa. The people to the south of us are our real friends in the emergency. They may not have materials, they may not have soldiers, they may not have this or that; but they do have a favorable geographical position, as the Senator has stated, particularly in the bulge in South America, in Brazil.

So, if we are sending millions and millions of dollars to Russia and if we are sending billions of dollars to England, why should not those in South America who are actually our friends, be able to get something that might make them able to help us out in an emergency?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I entirely agree with the Senator from New Mexico. Of all the money provided by this bill, I think none will be spent more profitably for our country than that provided for South America.

I ask unanimous consent to have included in the Record at this point as part

of my remarks, excerpts from the testimony of the various witnesses on this subject, on the subject of air and naval bases generally, on the unspecified items about which so much has been said, and the justification for the farm appropriations. That matter was argued today, and, I think, to the entire satisfaction of the Senate. I do not believe anyone in the Senate will take the position that we should not treat the farmers exactly as we treat the industrialists; and I desire to have inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD those excerpts from the record showing exactly what is being done.

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

JUSTIFICATION OF \$150,000,000 FOR THE COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

The \$150,000,000 for defense aid for the South and Central American republics is divided as follows: \$100,000,000 for military items and \$50,000,000 for naval items.

A reduction in funds for Latin America would be the worst possible slap at the good-neighboring policy.

It would block the cooperative program for hemisphere defense being worked out by our State, War, and Navy Department with the governments of the American republics. The various American republics have granted to the United States naval privileges and aviation rights; they have established export-control systems to correlate with our own; they have adopted plans for placing in service Axis ships immobilized in their ports; they have undertaken to supply the United States with such strategic and agricultural materials as antimony, copper, lead, mercury, tungsten, and zinc.

The defense of each American republic is vital to the defense of all. To refuse to build up the strength of any country of the Western Hemisphere is to stick our head into the sand. We cannot wait until the Nazis get to the Gulf of Mexico.

Admiral Stark testified that the \$50,000,000 naval assistance to South and Central America was essential to our own defense. He stated (pp. 107 and 108):

"The South American republics need very greatly increased facilities; and I would like to see increased facilities in the countries bordering the Caribbean—generally in many places. We would like very much to have these funds, and if they haven't got the money to pay for them, this is the way to get them."

"I wish they had it there now. I think we would be in a much stronger position. South America is vital in the general picture of hemisphere defense and if it goes in the other direction there is ultimate danger to us. It will cost us many times this in the long run."

A War Department representative (Colonel Ridgway) testified that the defense of the Western Hemisphere was a major factor in our military strategy. He said (p. 152):

"There have been conversations carried on with the American republics for some time, sir, and they have been predicated on the idea that the defense of this hemisphere is a major factor in our strategy. A principal element, or I should say an objective, in that policy with respect to hemisphere defense, is to secure, as far as these American republics choose to give it, the most effective mutually defensive cooperation practicable."

Assistant Secretary of State Acheson testified at length on lend-lease aid to the Latin American republics during the House hearings on the proposed bill. Mr. Acheson stated that "the mandate of the Lend-Lease Act to

aid countries whose defense is vital to that of the United States is not fully implemented merely by extending aid to those countries which have already been victims of an insatiable tyranny" and that it requires "that aid be extended to the other American republics, in view of the fact that the defense of any one of those republics is vital to us" (p. 362).

JUSTIFICATION OF FUNDS FOR BASES AND BASE MATERIALS

The amount requested for bases and base materials is \$62,750,000.

This item emphasizes the vital relationship between the lend-lease program and our own national defense. The bases equipped with materials provided under lend-lease will be available to our own fleet and give it the cruising range necessary to make it a real two-ocean Navy.

These bases are immediately needed by the British Fleet. That fleet is bearing the tremendous burden of safeguarding communication lines and transportation routes which extend around the world. Every available British ship is in constant operation and subject to ever-increasing wear and tear. There are not enough ships to take them long distances for repairs.

Ten million dollars of the present appropriation is destined for a naval base in Iceland where our own troops are situated and around which our own fleet is operating. Such a base could have been used to good advantage last week to repair the United States steamship *Kearny*.

Fifty million dollars is for bases in other parts of the world. Although the location of some of these has not yet been determined, it is essential that work on the materials to go into them begin at once.

Admiral Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, testified at page 215 of the House hearings that it was "imperative" to have these funds on hand.

Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, testified at page 106 of the Senate hearings that the need for base material is "continually expanding."

UNSPECIFIED ITEMS—STATEMENT BY SENATOR McKELLAR

The next objection was raised to several sums of money aggregating about \$780,000,000 for unspecified expenditures. The argument was made that because these expenditures were unspecified they were unnecessary, that the Congress should not appropriate the money unless it was known exactly for what purpose the money is to be used. Speaking generally, in ordinary appropriations this might be true—and I have supported such a contention regarding regular appropriations—but I want here to quote the testimony of the Chief of Staff of the Army, General George C. Marshall:

"You cannot make necessary detailed arrangements, you cannot initiate the placing of contracts, I mean you cannot determine who should receive the contract to build a plant, and to produce the articles unless you have the money available to back you in your procedure.

"One condition relating to delays that has slowed up the actual commitment of the money has been due to the fact that the proper governmental agencies are endeavoring to meet the situation where numbers of firms are, through their inability to obtain raw material, being put out of the business of producing ordinary commercial items, especially household gadgets such as washing machines, fridges, and so forth.

"Now, wherever that is the case, they naturally try to integrate defense orders into that field, in order to keep those people employed, to utilize the plant and to obviate a serious out-of-work situation" (p. 55, hearings).

The Under Secretary of War, Judge Robert P. Patterson, testified about this matter as follows (p. 27, hearings):

"Senator McKELLAR. Is it not true that, as Secretary Stimson said a while ago, that most of the items in your Department consist of guns and airplanes and other items, that have to be manufactured a long time ahead, and you have to plan for them, and in order to carry out those plans so that they may be effective you have to ask for these appropriations ahead of time; is that not right?"

"Mr. PATTERSON. Yes, sir; there is a very serious production problem, which requires long-time planning, and most all of the stuff that is called for on lend-lease must be produced before it can be transferred; almost all of the stuff is future goods.

"Senator McKELLAR. Furthermore, if you just continued with your present appropriations your factories would stop at the end of that time, and it would cost immensely more to start them up again at some future time, and would involve tremendous delays; is that not true?"

"Mr. PATTERSON. Loss of time and money.

"Senator ADAMS. Now, referring back to my generous friend from Tennessee—

"Mr. McKELLAR. I am not generous; I am trying to do what I think is best for the country."

AID FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

It was also argued that this Nation, in passing this bill, was just giving these foreign countries whatever they wanted. Insofar as the War Department items are concerned, General Marshall gave the figures on this subject, as shown in the following testimony:

"Senator McKELLAR. Will you put right there the aggregate of what the requests were and then right under it the aggregate of what you allowed?"

"General MARSHALL. The total requested amounts to approximately \$5,200,000,000. We have submitted to Congress \$2,255,575,667 of the total requested; and here is the method by which these items were allowed—"

FARM EXPENDITURES

It was also claimed by some Senators in the committee that we were spending too much for farm items. Secretary Wickard was put under a rigid examination, and he testified how necessary it is to have these items if we are going to develop our agricultural program to the best advantage in this time of stress. It is of the greatest importance that these items be retained in the bill. It was suggested that we are doing too much for our farmers. (We are asking them to increase their production, and we are guaranteeing them 85 percent of parity for those products.) I do not believe I shall have to argue that question to this Senate. If we are going to demand that farmers produce more, we ought to take the proper steps to see that their products are paid for in comparison with what manufactured products receive. That is what our committee has done, and I submit that the committee was right in supporting the bill on this subject.

We do not require the War or Navy Departments to ask manufacturers to expand their plants and lay out their money on new tools and materials without funds in hand to buy the manufacturers' products. The farmer should not be expected to take a risk which is not asked of the manufacturer.

Secretary Wickard testified at page 69 of the Senate hearings:

"The food for which it (this appropriation) will pay is urgently needed by the United Kingdom if that country is to maintain physical efficiency and morale at a level high enough to permit it to continue the struggle to preserve democratic institutions.

"In my opinion this sum (\$1,000,000,000) is the very minimum amount required for the present program of supply."

At page 78, he said with respect to the \$500,000,000 requested to cover advance commitments:

"We can't make contracts in advance. We have to have the funds available for use at about the time when the finished product is ready. If our money should run out, farm producers would be completely unprotected against loss on their greatly expanded production, even though the expansion has been undertaken in accord with national-defense policy and at the instance of the Department acting pursuant to the directions of Congress.

"As I see it, therefore, there is a third reason why the passage of this bill is urgent. It is urgently necessary that the Congress give to agricultural producers the assurance that the fine patriotic cooperation with the program that they have exhibited thus far will not expose them to a risk of loss from which nonfarm producers are protected."

A powerful statement by the Secretary as to Britain's great need for food appears at page 68 of the House hearings:

"It is imperative not only from the standpoint of the amount but from the standpoint of time. We need this additional fund soon.

"I think, personally, that a billion dollars is not enough, but that is only my personal opinion. I say that, based upon the facts that the British requirements as set forth in my statement and the facts they have presented to us, seem to bear out my statement that these amounts are somewhat less than what would seem to be the very minimum in some cases.

"So I am sure I could positively state that it is imperative that we have this amount of funds if England is to carry on her resistance. If we do not furnish this, I think it would be the first thing that would lead to collapse, not only of the productive effort, but the morale of these people."

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] had something to say about giving a blank check for this money. Nothing is further from the facts. We had an itemized statement of everything except certain items that were enumerated by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS] earlier in the day, and those items were known as unspecified items. Of course, we cannot appropriate for specified items when we do not know as yet what those items are.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will yield in a moment. For instance, suppose certain ships should be sunk on the ocean, and it should be necessary to replace them. Such items would be unspecified items under this bill, and the ships could be replaced; but they could not be replaced unless we should authorize this appropriation for them, and unless there were a report as to each and every one of those unspecified items.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I want to make it clear, however, that the appropriation is \$1,875,000,000. It is not specified. There is a specification in the hearings—so much money for eggs; \$170,000,000 for eggs. I say that if the British should come to the President and say, "We do not need any more eggs, but we cannot get wheat any more from Australia, and we must have your wheat," there is nothing in this appropriation bill to prevent the President from using this money for wheat or anything else. In other words,

the testimony in the hearings is in no wise binding on the President as to what he shall spend this money for.

So far as this appropriation is concerned, it is a wide-open, blank-check appropriation with which the President may legally buy anything in the United States he chooses, of any character. I ask the Senator from Tennessee whether the statement I have made is not substantially correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; it is entirely incorrect, as I said before the Senator from Ohio came in and after he came in; and the Senator from Ohio still is incorrect about it.

Now I desire to ask the Senator if he attended any of the hearings? Has he read any of the testimony?

Mr. TAFT. Yes; I read it.

Mr. McKELLAR. All of it?

Mr. TAFT. I read all the House hearings and all the Senate hearings.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Ohio must have looked at the hearings with a great many offhand glances, because he has not the facts about those items. Does the Senator believe that General Marshall is an honest man? He seems to think no one else connected with the administration is honest.

Mr. TAFT. I am not saying that General Marshall is not stating the truth, or that Secretary Wickard is not doing so; but I say that under this bill, if the circumstances change, if the President is told that wheat is necessary, he will not hesitate to divert the egg appropriation to wheat; and, frankly, I would not hesitate to do so under the appropriation made here, no matter what the testimony may be.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then, what is the Senator complaining about?

Mr. TAFT. I am complaining about appropriating a blank check of \$1,875,000,000 that may be spent legally to buy any article, agricultural or industrial, or any other kind of article, finished or raw, in the United States.

Mr. McKELLAR. Awhile ago I said I doubted if the Senator from Ohio had read carefully, at any rate, the hearings. If he had, he would not have made that statement; because this is the process by which all these items are handled. I read from the testimony of General Marshall, on page 53 of the Senate committee hearings:

Then I discussed quantities with the offices of the War Plans Division of the General Staff—

That is his own staff—

in order to obtain their views as to the necessity for the requisitions submitted.

In the first place, Great Britain has to make requisitions on our country. Those requisitions go to the General Staff, and General Marshall takes them up personally with his staff in order to obtain the views of the members of his staff as to the requisitions.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will, but first, I desire to read further from the testimony of General Marshall:

We have reports from our own observers in the countries requesting aid.

Not only do we get requests, but we have our agencies established in foreign countries to see what is the nature of the requests, whether the articles are needed, and whether they are needed in such sums.

They are organized as staff groups, and they inquire into everything to see that we are not being requested to supply material and equipment which cannot be made use of by the country submitting the requests, meaning by that that they do not get an over-accumulation of something, merely to be on the safe side. That they do not accumulate planes, for instance, for which they have no trained pilots and that they do not accumulate equipment in storage beyond urgent necessities.

That is why we have carefully established those agencies abroad, in England and in Egypt and in other places, to check for us against the lists proposed by the countries soliciting defense aid.

After that superficial examination by me, General Moore, who is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Supply, then takes it up, and assisted by the committee to which Judge Patterson and I referred—

I wish to say here and now that I regard Judge Patterson as one of the ablest men in any of the departments. He was formerly a Federal judge, and I am told that he was an excellent one.

After that superficial examination by me, General Moore, who is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Supply, then takes it up, and assisted by the committee to which Judge Patterson and I referred, carefully goes over the request with the War Department agencies concerned. With the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 for Supply, and with the various supply services, including the Ordnance Department under General Wesson, and in the case of airplanes and various equipment with the Air Force under General Arnold.

Heaven knows, General Wesson is an honest man and a great man. I do not believe he would help the President or anyone else to swindle this country out of the appropriations we make, and I do not believe the President would do it under any circumstances on earth.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. The gist of the argument of the Senator from Ohio, if it has a gist, is that if we appropriate this money it will be squandered by the President, or that he may use it for any purpose he desires—suggesting, of course, to a reasonable mind, that he might do that very thing.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Suppose Secretary Wickard dropped in to see the President and said, "I need to buy another \$50,000,000 worth of eggs in order to keep the guaranty I have given"; and suppose the President said, "Have the British requested it?" and Secretary Wickard replied, "I do not believe they have," and the President said, "Well, tell the British to put in a request, and then we will put it through, and you will get the \$50,000,000 with which to buy eggs." Does not the Senator from Tennessee think that

is exactly what is possible under the bill, and what may well happen?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; Mr. President, I do not think so. Not only that, but I do not think the Senator from Ohio would believe that any President of the United States—Mr. Roosevelt or any other President—ever would stoop to such a low position, such a dishonest and corrupt position, as to deal in that way with the funds Congress had appropriated.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee this afternoon was arguing that this money was actually appropriated in order that we might make good our promises on the price of eggs.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from Ohio is incapacitated to understand what words mean, I cannot help it. I made no such statement.

I desire to read further from the testimony of General Marshall:

After that superficial examination by me, General Moore, who is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Supply, then takes it up and, assisted by the committee to which Judge Patterson and I referred, carefully goes over the request with the War Department agencies concerned, with the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, for Supply, and with the various supply services, including the Ordnance Department, under General Wesson and, in the case of airplanes and various equipment with the Air Force, under General Arnold. It then comes back to me for final O. K., so far as the Army alone is concerned. It then is in the hands of General Brown here, who is the head of the budget and legislative planning branch, and by him is presented to Mr. Smith, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The various War Department agencies appear under General Brown's coordinating arrangement, and testify before the Bureau of the Budget.

In other words, it comes to you after having been processed in exactly the same manner as our ordinary fiscal-year estimates are processed.

At that point I interrupted to ask—

Will you put right there the aggregate—

Let us see about the honesty and sincerity and about the effectiveness of this plan of procedure, not the harum-scarum procedure which the Senator from Ohio now suggests but the real plan of procedure. Here it is:

Will you put right there the aggregate of what the requests were—

That is, requests for help from foreign nations—

and right under it the aggregate of what you allowed?

This applied to the War Department only. The total requested by foreign nations amounted approximately to \$5,200,000,000.

After the requests had gone through the processes which have been indicated, what did they allow?

We have submitted to Congress \$2,255,575,667—

Which is less than half what was requested. Why was that? Because, they have a plan; they are working under the plan; they are honest men, and are trying to help this country in a time of grave difficulty. It seems to me that statements

made on the floor which disregard the facts ought not to be made. I have stated the facts, as to every item that has been suggested. There is not one item that is not definitely and fairly stated and accounted for.

I desire, Mr. President, as a part of my remarks, to include in the RECORD excerpts from the testimony showing the justification for certain items.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The excerpts referred to are as follows:

JUSTIFICATION OF \$33,875,000 RESERVE FOR USE AS REQUIRED BY AGENCIES

This \$33,000,000 item is for services and expenses incidental to the entire program. It is one for which no detailed breakdown was submitted and concerning which no such detailed breakdown could reasonably be asked. Experience in the handling of the thousands of requisitions already processed under the first lend-lease appropriation has proved that it is humanly impossible to anticipate every service and expense in connection with lend-lease aid. To my mind it would be a sign of dangerous inflexibility in administration if there were not reserved for unforeseen emergencies an item such as this \$33,000,000.

In the first lend-lease appropriation there was a \$40,000,000 item of the same type and under the same category as this one.

JUSTIFICATION OF SPOT PURCHASE ITEMS

The spot purchase items total \$995,000,000, only about one-sixth of the total appropriation.

The various items for spot purchases are essential to the lend-lease program. It is impossible to list ahead of time every single thing that is going to be needed. The changes in the war situation and in the needs of the warring countries are unpredictable. A factory bombed or a ship lost will change a multitude of requirements over night. Very often the most urgently needed item will be something not previously foreseen and the immediate purchase of which is essential.

Often these are small items of an infinite variety of types. A detailed itemization of these items would serve no purpose other than to burden the Congress with papers that no Senator would have time to examine.

This is no blank check, for these spot items are carefully scrutinized by the Lend-Lease Administration and by the various procuring agencies before any money is allocated for them. Not a dime goes for items not absolutely essential to the war effort.

The testimony before the Senate and House committees showed that the spot purchase items were the minimum necessary on the basis of the experience so far. Each item was justified as essential by representatives of the departments charged with the duty of carrying out the lend-lease program.

The items in question, together with the testimony supporting them are roughly as follows:

I. AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture requests \$93,000,000 for miscellaneous spot purchases. This is less than 10 percent of the \$1,000,000,000 requested for the Agriculture Department and is the minimum necessary to carry out the agricultural program. No reference is made to it in the Senate hearings, but at page 72 of the House hearings Secretary Wickard testified that this amount was to cover—

"Any new items not listed together with any addition in the items that are listed for supplies that Great Britain may need for next year. If the past year is any criterion of the future, all of these commodities will

be asked for in greater quantity than is indicated here. So the ninety-three millions is rather a reserve."

II. WAR

The major category in spot purchases is to be found in the War Department request for "unspecified future requirements" totaling \$528,000,000. There is also a further item of \$12,000,000 included as miscellaneous spot purchases under the aircraft and aeronautical material categories, making the total \$540,000,000.

General Marshall testified both before the House (pp. 332-333 and 339) and the Senate (p. 51) that these items were to cover the cost of all kinds of miscellaneous items which came in unexpectedly and urgently, depending on fluctuations in the fortunes of war, bombing damage, shipping losses, etc. He stated before the Senate (p. 51)—

"The Defense Aid Supply Committee of the War Department has been clearing requests for miscellaneous items of equipment at the rate of about \$90,000,000 per month. Contrary to expectations, there has been no slowing up of this rate. Because of the exhaustion of the funds provided the War Department from the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, it has in some instances been necessary to forego or cancel the purchase of complete items of military equipment in order to provide sufficient funds for miscellaneous purchases. Others can give you specific examples.

"The items contained in the estimates under the heading 'Unspecified future requirements' make provision for this purpose. The sums requested under these items are based upon a \$90,000,000-per-month rate being maintained through the period of February 28, 1942."

The following colloquy between Secretary Stimson and Senator ADAMS might be very effective to quote, in debate on the floor (p. 36, Senate record)—

"Secretary STIMSON. He (Mr. Purvis) pointed that out when he was alive, that things come up which no man can compute beforehand in a war.

"Senator ADAMS. That is not peculiar to war. It comes up in my own household every month."

III. NAVY

The Navy Department's provision for spot purchases is \$175,000,000. Fifty-five million is for ordnance items and 120 million for ship equipment.

Admiral STARK testified at pages 108-109 of the Senate hearings:

"Admiral STARK. Those so-called spot items are for more or less maintenance items, that is spare parts if something goes wrong, a generator, or what not, a pump, some running gear for hoisting boats.

"Senator ADAMS. I recognize the propriety. I just wondered as to the amounts, that is, as to whether or not it had not been pretty liberal in amounts?

"Admiral STARK. These allocation requests go over my desk, back there. The bulk of our business so far as the volume of papers is concerned are small requisitions, you might call it a grocery-store business, small items of naval equipment. Now, we do get some big allocations, as you saw here, and have some big contracts but the bulk of the British business in terms of paper work is for requests for supplies and equipment, such as lines, chains, and vacuum tubes for radio, and all of the naval items you need to run a ship. This spot requisition total looks big but it covers the bulk of their small requests. We are filling them every day."

Admiral Blandy testified, with respect to the ordnance spot purchase item of \$55,000,000 at the House hearings. He said at page 149:

"I might say this spot purchase item is requested by the United Kingdom to have

an emergency fund available to cover possible placing of additional orders in the United States to compensate for injuries received in action to essential ordnance manufacturing plants in England. No detailed requirements have been submitted.

"This item 'spot purchases,' \$55,000,000, was requested by the United Kingdom to have an emergency fund available to cover possible placing of additional orders in the United States to compensate for injuries received in action to essential ordnance manufacturing plants in England. That means bomb damage. In other words, they want to be able to place an order very quickly for odd items that might arise, due to the fact that their manufacturing facilities for those items may be destroyed."

Admiral ROBINSON, in testifying on the \$120,000,000 spot purchase item for ship equipment said at page 201 of the House hearings:

"Admiral ROBINSON. No, sir; it is not a filler item at all, Mr. TABER, but it is not an accurate estimate of cost like the rest of these items are. For example, during the 6 months ending August 30, 1941, the requisitions for miscellaneous equipment totaled \$47,685,000. This estimate that Mr. CANNON just spoke of was based on estimates of what the British are going to ask us for in the way of miscellaneous equipment, including all sorts of things such as spare parts, chain cable of small sizes, replacements for engines—well, anything, almost, that you can think of. And these figures are the best estimate that can be made of what those requirements will be during the next period of time. Now, this estimate was expected to carry us through to—

"Mr. TABER. February 28?

"Admiral ROBINSON. About 6 months; that is right, February 1942.

"Mr. TABER. Now you have in there a table of the money that you have requests for during this 5-month period?

"Admiral ROBINSON. Yes, sir; that is true; but, at the rate those requisitions are increasing, this figure would be too small."

IV. TREASURY

The Treasury spot-purchase fund is \$187,000,000. Before the Senate, Mr. MACK stated that it was to cover those items which could not be specified in any detailed list, such as miscellaneous chemicals, raw materials, etc. Mr. MACK testified at page 112:

"Mr. MACK. These lists of requirements identify, to the extent possible, those items which could be specifically named; and generally identify all other needs. Necessarily with such a large range of purchases it was difficult to get specific information as to particular items in all cases. However, the information was made as specific as possible and, of course, those items that are referred to as 'spot,' or items that are not specifically detailed, would be covered by requisitions calling for specific items and, of course, would clear through the Division of Defense Aid Reports, for approval."

On page 113 of the Senate hearings, he made the very important point that before any portion of the spot purchase fund is used, a formal requisition must be submitted by the foreign government, and be approved both by the D. A. R. and the O. P. M., so that although the amount is not broken down by items in the appropriation, it nevertheless receives very careful and detailed scrutiny before any part of it is spent. This, of course, would apply to all items of this kind.

Mr. MACK also testified with respect to this item, at page 241 of the House hearing, as follows:

"Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. This is a contingent fund to cover what may come along?

"Mr. MACK. All kinds of purchases that they cannot now identify; that is right. For

example, military developments, losses from the bombing of factories in England, and loss of ships at sea that necessitate replacements."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am sorry to have detained the Senate so long. The bill, as it seems to me, should not have taken so long as it has. If we are going to stand by the lease-lend program, we should not destroy it and hamstring the officials of the Government by failing to appropriate the money necessary to enable them to go ahead and carry out the plan. It ought to be carried out. I believe two or three Senators have said they would vote against the bill. I hope they will change their minds and vote for it in the interest of their country, and, if any shall vote against it, I hope they will be precious few.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I shall vote for the pending bill. I believe in the philosophy of the lend-lease legislation, possibly for reasons which are entirely different from those entertained by others. There is no Member of this body, I am sure, who more fervently dislikes the philosophy of the Hitler government than I do; there is not a Member of this body or of any other body—and I say this with due deference to certain persons who are extremely vocal—who believes more earnestly in democracy than I do; there is not anyone in the country who has greater faith in the system of government of the United States than I have. I am one of those who do not believe that it is treason to be for the United States first. I still think, so far as philosophies of government are concerned, that true democracy is the best form and that those who believe in the United States first are wise.

I shall vote for this proposed legislation because I feel that possibly the results which can be obtained from it may keep this country out of war.

Mr. President, I shall not vote for this bill for the reason that I believe that Russia is a godly nation, for I do not so believe. I shall vote for the bill not because I believe that any one can go to Moscow, mount a soap box and express any opinion whatsoever, but because I at least am convinced that any one who may be fighting Hitler and the things for which he stands is doing that which is in keeping with the desires and wishes of the people of our country.

I have gone along, and shall continue to go along, with the domestic policies of the administration so far as they have been enunciated and have been carried out domestically since before Chicago. I believe in the sincerity of purpose, the honesty of purpose, and the integrity of the efforts of the administration in carrying out its international program so far as Latin America is concerned. I do not believe in its philosophy so far as European politics is concerned. But, nevertheless, I shall vote for this proposed legislation.

While I am on my feet, while it may not be pertinent to the topic of discussion, nevertheless, I think it pertinent to what many Americans are thinking to say that the United States and the people of the United States have had

dealings with Russia heretofore. There are citizens in 46 States of the Union, including the State which I have the honor in part to represent in this body, who have dug down in their own pockets in order to make loans to the people of Russia and the Russian Government.

I know the pending bill has nothing whatsoever to do with such loans; but I believe at this moment, while the Congress is appropriating billions of dollars which will go for the benefit of maintaining the existing government of Russia, that those citizens in my State and in 45 other States of the Union may know what is contemplated with reference to that debt so far as this Government is concerned.

I had not given much attention to the particular matter until some 3 or 4 days ago when a citizen of this country, who I believe is interested in the United States first and the other countries of the world next, though having due regard for international good will and a desire to get along with our neighbors, called it to my attention. He wrote me a letter which, notwithstanding the fact, as I understand, that the pending bill has nothing to do with the debts owed by Russia to citizens of this country, I think might well be placed in the RECORD so that the American people may know that there are some who recall that years ago when the government of Russia was in trouble, at the instance of the advice of officials of this Government some of our citizens invested their money in Russian bonds. Therefore I ask, with all due indulgence, that the clerk of the Senate may read the letter which has been addressed to me with reference to this particular matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the letter will be read.

The legislative clerk read the letter, as follows:

DALLAS, TEX., October 14, 1941.

H. R. 5788

HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Member, Appropriations Committee,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CHAVEZ: This statement is made in behalf of the holders of a substantial amount of the bonds which were issued and sold in the United States by the Imperial Russian Government in the year 1916. These bonds are payable in American gold dollars and were sold in the country with the assistance of our Government, which was then aiding Russia in its war against Germany. Most of these bonds are still held by the original purchasers in 46 of the 48 States, including New Mexico.

Please be assured that my clients are not opposing the passage of H. R. 5788 which permits aid to the Soviet Government in its defensive war against Hitler, nor are we asking that the pending bill be amended so as to afford relief to the bondholders, who according to accepted principles of international law are creditors of the Soviet Government, irrespective of the fact that the Soviet Government has not recognized its obligation as debtor.

In order to explain the suggestion which will be made in this statement it is necessary to describe briefly the indebtedness of the Imperial Russian Government to the United States and its nationals, as follows:

(a) Debt to the U. S. Government (approximately) -----	\$375,000,000
(b) (1) Gold Dollar Bonds (1916) sold in the United States with cooperation of the U. S. Government, to assist Russia as one of the Allies in the war against Germany and other Central Powers.-----	75,000,000
(2) Supplemental loan (1916-17) by American banks for same purpose, and likewise at the instance of our Government, evidenced by Treasury certificates.-----	15,000,000
(Approximately) -----	90,000,000
(c) Miscellaneous claims arising from Soviet confiscation or appropriation of American property, unliquidated and in many instances not yet legally established, and Russian bonds originally floated in other countries and thereafter acquired by American nationals.-----	(¹)

¹ Amount undetermined.

When the Soviet Government was recognized by the United States in 1933, the Litvinoff Assignment and contemporaneous correspondence between President Roosevelt and Mr. Litvinoff shows that the settlement of these items of indebtedness was postponed and the pending negotiations were interrupted, and that the action then taken was preparatory to final settlement. For 8 years the American creditors have been waiting for the Soviet Government to recognize (or for our Government to require its recognition of), the indebtedness, which recognition should be followed by negotiations with the Soviet Government for the settlement of the indebtedness. American creditors are powerless to negotiate any settlement with the Soviet Government until our Government has resumed the negotiations. This situation is distinguished from that of some of the South American bonds which have been in default. Those countries recognize the indebtedness, which makes possible negotiation by the American citizens who are bondholders. From time to time they have made interest concessions and adjustments; but we cannot negotiate with the Soviet Government until it recognizes the debt. I shall not stress further the fact that the indebtedness of Imperial Russia is the debt of the Soviet Government, according to all precedents of international law, and I am certain the State Department will advise you that it has long since reached this conclusion.

Doubtless, the responsible officials of the United States in 1933 decided that cordial relationship between the peoples of the two countries would be assured or improved if a discussion of the indebtedness were postponed temporarily. At that time, due to stressful economic conditions, doubtless it was advisable for the administration to try the experiment. While I feel our State Department has always been eager to have this troublesome matter adjusted, no effective steps have been taken in the past 8 years to improve the condition of the creditors of the Soviet Government. Even though the Soviet Government has not been pressed by American creditors, the record shows our trade with the U. S. S. R. has not been highly satisfactory. While this is no time to con-

sider effects on commerce, I have an idea that the composite American businessman will never have the confidence essential to whole-some trade with the Soviets until the Government recedes from its position that when a government changes hands through revolution its indebtedness is extinguished. Nor will that composite businessman be overenthusiastic in extending aid to such government. When the American businessman acquires a piece of property he takes it subject to the preexisting mortgage and he feels that when a revolutionary party takes over the assets of a government the successor government is bound to recognize and pay previously incurred indebtedness.

Inferentially, the Congress would consider recognition and settlement of this indebtedness as important: A reading of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the passage of the Johnson Act preventing loans to defaulting nations (House, Apr. 4, 1934; Vol. 78, pt. 6, p. 6049, et seq.) shows rather conclusively that the excepted authorization for our Government and its corporations to make loans to foreign governments would not have been granted if assurances had not been given at that time by the State Department and the only agency which could then make such loans (Export-Import Bank) that no loans could be made to the Soviet Government, "unless and until the Government shall submit to the President of the United States an acceptable agreement respecting the payment of the Russian indebtedness to the Government of the United States and its nationals."

In every subsequent act of Congress affecting authority of the Export-Import Bank it has inserted a provision which would have prevented a loan to the Soviets or to any other government in default to the United States Government, so there is no indication of a change in the attitude of Congress.

It is unnecessary for me to rationalize the attitude of the Congress in making aid available to the Soviet Government at this time. It can be justified either as a direct means of defending the people of this country against prospective attack by Hitler, or on the more generous ground that we are assisting the democratic state of Great Britain in its defense by aiding the Soviet Government, its ally. I realize that American aid is not being rendered to assist the Soviet Government in the propagation of its doctrine. Nevertheless, the aid contemplated will be of substantial assistance to the Soviet Government. While we are helping ourselves we are rendering aid to the U. S. S. R. which may be essential to its continued existence.

Is it out of place at the moment to reflect on the fact that many of the holders of the 1916 issues of Russian bonds and Treasury certificates bought them under patriotic pressure generated in Washington when we were trying to defeat Kaiserism without exposing ourselves to bullets? Many of the original holders of these bonds are still paying taxes to support our Government. They are willing to be taxed again if we can help Russia defeat Hitlerism, but wonder why our Government cannot assure them that the interrupted negotiations of 1933 have been resumed. They wonder whether our Government is now in position to obtain assurances from the Soviet Government that this indebtedness will be respected and settlements negotiated. They wonder why the Soviet Government would not be glad to give the President assurances justifying his telling the Congress and the American creditors that the indebtedness has been recognized, and that negotiations will be concluded with dispatch, having due consideration for the present serious involvement of that country.

Probably the United States would not care to press the Soviets for other than recognition of the debt to the United States Government, having in mind similar forbearance in reference to the indebtedness of

Great Britain, but a payment or settlement of the \$90,000,000 obligation to our nationals should be arranged, and some agreement made in respect to the group of unliquidated claims when they are properly established. The last Congress granted authority for the State Department to set up a commission to determine the claims against the U. S. S. R., but there has been no necessity for implementing the authority yet.

For 8 years I have been representing some of the holders of the 1916 issues of bonds, and in the event negotiations are instituted with bondholders, I will represent a substantial part of such indebtedness and will continue to cooperate fully with the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council.

Appreciating the necessity of speed if the proposed aid to the Soviet Government is to be effective, I have refrained from requesting, or even suggesting, that relief to the American creditors be made a condition precedent. Nor have I requested that a reference to the indebtedness to our nationals be made in the pending bill; but I am hopeful that the Appropriations Committee will decide that it is to the best interests of the United States and of the Soviet Government for the interrupted negotiations of 1933 to be resumed immediately. Having so concluded, I am hopeful that the committee will make some reference to the fact in its report to the Senate. Perhaps the committee will feel that in all fairness negotiations leading to a settlement of the indebtedness of our nationals will be resumed as promptly as possible and will either commend such course to the proper officials of our Government, or will express the inference that such steps will be taken by such officials as a corollary to the extending of the aid and credits authorized by this and other pending legislation. If no such steps should be taken by the committee, due to the fact that the subject matter is possibly extraneous, I think the attention of the Senate should be invited to the situation.

Congress is making available to the President a vast sum of money which, in his discretion, may be used for the defense of Russia. It is reasonable to suppose that such aid is needed and will be given. Possibly you and others in the Senate will feel that while our President and his administrators are dispensing this aid the opportunity will be presented for the Soviet Government to assert its willingness to resume, as soon as present emergent conditions will permit, the interrupted negotiations of 1933.

In behalf of American creditors holding a substantial amount of the indebtedness affected, I wish to thank you for the consideration you may give these suggestions.

Yours very truly,

JOHN D. MCCALL.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, it is not the purpose of the Senator from New Mexico or of anyone else, so far as I know, to have the fact that Russia at the present time owes millions of dollars to American citizens in any way interfere with the pending legislation. It is not the purpose to interfere in any way whatever with the taking effect of the lend-lease bill. I believe, however, that now, when Russia is in need, and when the people of the United States are so willing to go into their own pockets in order that the Government of the United States may help Russia, it is only proper that the debt which Russia owes to the people of the United States should be brought to the attention of the country.

That is the only reason why this question has been raised by me. I hope that after the duration, after the things which are desired and expected are brought about, our Government will not

forget that even years ago the people of my State and other States were taxing themselves in order to maintain the present Russian Government, and that it is only proper that our own Government in dealing with international affairs, and particularly with Russia, should say, "There are some people in New Mexico and Pennsylvania to whom you owe some money. What are you going to do about it?"

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I find myself embarrassed no end to discover that friends of mine, on the general issue of staying out of war, do not view some of the features of the pending bill as I do. For example, I find in those provisions of the bill extending aid to South American republics a great deal to be praised, and for what I understand to be the goals aimed at, I think the price being paid is small enough.

Respecting the aid for agriculture which the bill carries, I cannot for the life of me see why, with industry protected as it is protected in its wartime contracts, there cannot be a degree of protection afforded the American farmer, who is asked to respond to what are considered defense needs, and needs in keeping with the accepted program of aiding the Allies.

When the arms embargo was repealed by Congress, there could no longer be objection to a policy of making our production available to Britain and certain other countries at war. It will be remembered that at that time the assurance was complete that the repeal would find Britain both able and willing to carry her own supplies away from our shores without jeopardizing our own security against war, and that she was well able to pay for what she bought from her own resources of securities in America. There would never need be further altering of our laws of neutrality, which forbid loans and credits to nations at war. Large were the assurances then that we would not go further, that we would never convoy, we would never arm our merchantmen, we would never let our ships get into the war zones, we would never move off the cash-and-carry basis.

But it was not long after repeal of the embargo that we got the story of how Britain's resources were exhausted, how we must give Britain the aid she needed, just in supplies, on the lend-lease basis. It would not get us into war, it would not cost much. And this was as far as we would go. So, in part, we went off the cash-and-carry basis and adopted the lend-lease policy.

After Congress had adopted this policy there could no longer be valid objection brought against aiding Britain, so long as that aid was kept within the laws providing for it, and so long as the aid was at a cost within reason. I have not objected to aid to Britain under the lend-lease. I have objected to the manner in which it has been administered, particularly as respects the manner in which we have been caused to feel under obligation to see that the aid in the way of supplies reached Britain. Convoys and escorts were contrary to the understanding of Congress when it enacted the lend-lease law. And I have objected to

the easy way in which we have been caused to let flow the billions of dollars which this program is costing us. It is a flow, not of dollars, which we do not have, but a flow of borrowings which must some day be met by ourselves, our children, and their children.

The pending lend-lease appropriation of \$6,000,000,000 is the second within 7 months. It will make a total of \$13,000,000,000 in our support of the lend-lease policy. We have been put very definitely on notice that a third lend-lease appropriation will be expected in February. Sooner or later it will be evident that the United States is underwriting the wars of the world with the credit of unborn Americans.

Thirteen billion dollars may no longer stagger some imaginations. Not so many months ago a half billion dollar appropriation to meet the needs of hungry and cold Americans was deemed by some among us to constitute a dire threat to our solvency and our future. Today 25 times that amount to aid a foreign country does not invite even the blink of an eyelash.

But thirteen billion remains a lot of dollars. It happens to be nearly 13 times as many dollars as there have been minutes of time since the day of Jesus Christ. To maintain our Government from 1789 to 1933 cost \$71,000,000,000, from 1933 to date that cost in appropriations and authorizations has been \$75,000,000,000, more in 9 years than in the preceding 144 years.

The United States Chamber of Commerce is authority that the combined Federal, State, and local taxes next year will constitute a per capita tax of \$180 upon all Americans, and that the per capita tax upon the people of Great Britain is approximately \$176. The figures would seem to support those who have been crying that this war in Europe is really our war after all. According to these Chamber of Commerce figures, our American tax is now 25 percent of the national income, while Britain's tax is 22 percent of the national income.

Food which we send to Britain under the lend-lease program sells in Britain for less than the price at which the same commodity sells in America.

Canada, at war, conscripts her sons for 4 months of military training, and each Canadian conscriptee is guaranteed against service abroad, except as he volunteers for it. Here, in our own country, not at war, the period of conscription is 30 months.

We provide for great volunteer drives to collect aluminum essential to our defense, while Britain advertises aluminum for sale.

We close factories and put unemployed on the streets for want of supplies of raw material considered essential to our defense, and then send the material to Britain to be sold back to us in the form of nonessential souvenirs.

Mr. President, I have before me a photographic reproduction of a letter sent by B. Herr's Stores, of Greenwich, London, under date of July 28, 1941, addressed to the president of a specialties company doing business in New York City. With the letter came advertisements of a new device which this British company had produced to afford pro-

tection to those who were called upon to fight fires. The advertisement is most interesting, revealing how a sort of guard which fits over the arm above and below the elbow enables the fighter to go forth and escape the heat from the flames. It reveals how glad this British company would be to sell some of this fire-fighting apparatus in the United States. It reveals what splendid steel has been used in making the shields, and then goes on to offer the shields in miniature, yet in steel, for sale as souvenirs in the United States—this, mind you, while we deny to American industry the supply of steel which would enable them to continue their normal peacetime operations as manufacturers.

Mr. President, there is an old hymn that runs "Sometime, somewhere, we'll understand."

For my own part, I think I understand now what it is we are riding to.

So long as these frightful inconsistencies remain I cannot join in draining Americans of today and of tomorrow of these billions of dollars in resources, money, and credits. I shall vote "no" on this \$6,000,000,000 appropriation of aid to Britain, even while I continue to wish that she may endure and Hitlerism may fall. I feel that when the future of America and 131,000,000 Americans is in conflict with the possible future of Britain, there is only one choice I can make, and that choice will be found in my vote on the pending issue.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I have no disposition to detain, and under no circumstances will I detain, the Senate from voting on this important measure for more than a very few minutes. There is so much of bad that we hear, and so many of our failures are brought to our attention, that I thought it might be appropriate to refer to at least a few of the good things, a few of the fruits which are beginning to appear in view of the policy which this Government, with growing unity of the people, has followed in the last few months.

I think I do not violate any confidences in saying that in recent hours I have heard one of the most outstanding opponents of the administration's policy in this country, a former ambassador of the United States abroad, a man who has had peculiar opportunity to observe world conditions, say that unquestionably, in his opinion, had it not been for the aid which the United States has given to Great Britain and to the enemies of Hitler in the last few months, Great Britain would have succumbed to Hitler's assault, and would today be a conquered country under Hitler's heel.

In a newspaper which I have on my desk, the Washington Evening Star, there is published the record of a debate in the House of Commons, in which the Foreign Minister, Mr. Anthony Eden, makes the statement that a few months ago Britain had hardly two divisions completely armed and equipped. We know that a very large part of the equipment which is going to strengthen the forces of Britain, which have by their very existence retarded Hitler's attempted conquest, have come from the United States of America. We therefore are entitled to look back upon those

months intervening since March of this year with satisfaction and pride that we had the courage and the vision to take the course we took at that time to make the United States the arsenal of democracy in the earth, and to throw the flood of American production across Hitler's path believing that it would mean his eventual destruction.

In the Washington Evening Star, on page A-21, I read the following, which took place in the debate in the House of Commons, which also gives us some comfort for the future, dark and dreary as it is:

In his lengthy report on Russia's position and her needs, Beaverbrook said Stalin's chief cry was for tanks; that the Russian Premier regarded the war as one of tanks; and that the nation capable of building the most motors would win.

I quote further:

"Needless to say," Lord Beaverbrook commented, "Mr. Harriman was pleased because his country is outstanding in motor production."

A little further along on the same page, and referring to the same discussion, the following appears:

"But Stalin also thought that the war would be decided eventually by the tank and airplane in coordination, and that when complete coordination of the tank and aircraft had been developed on a common front the war might be settled."

How well, therefore, does that corroborate the judgment and the hope of this country that we could accomplish a double purpose—defeat Hitler and keep America out of war. That is the reason we adopted the policy of lend-lease. That is our contribution to Hitler's destruction.

It is all the more imperative, therefore, that we shall not stint in what we do in pursuance of this policy. Every time we withhold a tank, every time employers or workmen retard the production of an airplane, every time a single obstacle, from whatever source it may come, retards or diminishes the flood of America's material or machines, the man, the woman, the citizen, the official, the organization that is responsible strikes a blow at the heart of America and threatens America's peace.

Therefore I merely wanted to express my humble opinion, which I believe is the opinion of the Senate and of the country, that in formulating these defense appropriations which come in the category of lend-lease, let us err, if we err at all, on the side of too much rather than too little. What would a few billion dollars, if that be necessary, mean toward keeping this country at peace and crushing the threat of Hitlerism against our country and our world?

I have been a little afraid, therefore, that we thought too much about keeping the expense down, and that in not taking a chance on having factories idle at the conclusion of the contracts which they now have, we were overcautious. The issue is America's peace or war. And how much is America's peace worth? How many billion dollars is one American's life worth, Mr. President?

The Committee on Appropriations is a splendid committee. Its members

have worked well and very diligently in bringing the pending measure before the Senate. I compliment them and the Senate upon the fact that had I not presented these remarks at this time, no doubt even by now the Senate would have passed the bill. That gives me the encouragement about which I wished to speak. I have no doubt that no Senator on this floor questions what the action of the Senate will be with respect to the pending appropriation.

When in March the Senate passed the first appropriation measure under the Lend-Lease Act, providing \$7,000,000,000, the vote was 67 to 9. I hope there will be no more opposition at this time.

Mr. President, I believe I see, therefore, a growing unity in America, a growing singleness of purpose. I think all around us we see the evidence of that stimulating sentiment.

The President of the United States has broken all precedents and put the Army and the Navy in the hands of gentlemen of opposite political faith from his own. I believe no one will deny that at least 75 percent of the men operating the defense agencies in Washington today are not of the political faith of the President and the dominant political party in this country. I think that is well. The appeal has been to America, and not to a party or to a group.

I think the thanks of the country go out to Mr. Wendell Willkie and to the fine attitude and leadership which he has exhibited in this great crisis. I know I have been impressed by the great array of leaders in the opposition party who in the last day or so have declared themselves with Mr. Willkie, not only in support of the President's policy, but even in advance of the President's position in resisting Hitler.

I hope that within the next day or two a great mayor of an opposite party from mine will be reelected the mayor of the great and first American city, New York, so that he may continue his magnificent service to America.

I am glad, therefore, to see these growing evidences of American unity, to note that we are putting our shoulders together behind the wheel, stinting no money and no efforts. I hope employer and employee, official and citizen, men and women of all parties, of all races and religions, will the more uniformly get behind this program, because I believe the evidence now speaking to us convinces us that through it, effectively carried out, we can accomplish our dual purpose of defeating Hitler and saving the peace of America.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, if the pending bill were to present to us simply and solely the issue that was presented to us when the original lend-lease bill was before us, and the appropriation implementing it, we would have a situation which many of us could sustain and support. There are a good many of us who voted for the appropriation which was passed consequent upon the adoption of the lend-lease bill, even though we had opposed the policy represented by the lend-lease bill itself.

This particular measure, however, is going to call upon Congress to place its

seal of approval upon an undeclared war. From March 1941 down to the present time, over the period when we have invested Iceland, over the period when we are now called upon to maintain our troops there, we necessarily must supply them; we necessarily must send ships into that area; we must necessarily, the moment we pass the pending appropriation bill, endorse and ratify all the steps thus taken upon which the Congress had never previously been called upon for its approval.

Mr. President, it is not simply a question of dollars and cents, even though \$590,000,000 of the original vast appropriation has been spent. It is not simply a question of dollars and cents, even though simply \$3,000,000,000 remain uncommitted at the present time. It is not a question of dollars and cents on the basis that not a 5-cent piece of this appropriation money can be spent before 1943. The point, Mr. President, is that by appropriating at this time, under this bill, we shall be ratifying a course of conduct never submitted to Congress or adopted with its approval.

On that basis, and with the thought that there exist yet other points than those mentioned so ably by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TART], and which have commended themselves to me, I feel that in principle I shall be bound to vote against this appropriation, and I so state for the RECORD.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Davis	Murray
Aiken	Doxey	Norris
Andrews	Ellender	Nye
Bailey	George	O'Daniel
Ball	Gerry	O'Mahoney
Bankhead	Gillette	Pepper
Barbour	Glass	Radcliffe
Barkley	Green	Rosier
Bilbo	Guffey	Russell
Brewster	Gurney	Schwartz
Bridges	Hatch	Shipstead
Brooks	Hill	Stewart
Brown	Holman	Taft
Bunker	Hughes	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Okla.
Butler	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	Langer	Truman
Capper	Lodge	Tunnell
Caraway	Lucas	Vandenberg
Chavez	McFarland	Van Nuys
Clark, Idaho	McKellar	Wallgren
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Walsh
Connally	Maloney	White
Danaher	Murdock	Wiley

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. I understand that if present he would vote as I am about to vote. Therefore, I am at liberty to vote, and I vote "yea."

Mr. THOMAS of Idaho (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. I understand that if present he would vote as I am about to vote. Therefore I am at liberty to vote, and I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. On this vote the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are paired. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] would vote "yea", and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] would vote "nay."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. My colleague, the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE], is necessarily absent. I understand that if present and voting, he would vote "yea".

Mrs. CARAWAY. My colleague, the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER], is unavoidably absent. I understand that if present and voting he would vote "yea."

Mr. GILLETTE. My colleague, the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HERRING], has been called from the city. I am informed that if present and voting he would vote "yea."

Mr. ROSIER. My colleague, the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], is detained on public business. I understand that if present and voting he would vote "yea."

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] is paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS]. If present, the Senator from Vermont would vote "yea", and I am advised the Senator from North Carolina would vote "nay."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are necessarily absent. If present both Senators would vote "yea."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] is necessarily absent.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are absent from the Senate because of illness. I am advised that if present and voting the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] are detained on important public business. I am advised that, if present and voting, the Senator from Nevada would vote "yea."

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senators from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH and Mr. PEACE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], the

Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent.

I am advised that, if present and voting, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. PEACE], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] would vote "yea."

I am further advised that, if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 59, nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—59

Adams	Doxey	Murray
Allends	Ellender	Norris
Bailey	George	O'Daniel
Ball	Gerry	O'Mahoney
Bankhead	Gillette	Pepper
Barbour	Glass	Radcliffe
Barkley	Green	Rosier
Bilbo	Guffey	Russell
Brewster	Gurney	Schwartz
Bridges	Hatch	Stewart
Brooks	Hill	Thomas, Idaho
Brown	Holman	Thomas, Okla.
Bunker	Hughes	Thomas, Utah
Burton	Lodge	Truman
Byrd	Lucas	Tunnell
Capper	McFarland	Vandenberg
Caraway	McKellar	Van Nuys
Chavez	McNary	Wallgren
Connally	Maloney	White
Davis	Murdock	

NAYS—13

Aiken	Johnson, Calif.	Taft
Butler	La Follette	Walsh
Clark, Idaho	Langer	Wiley
Clark, Mo.	Nye	
Danaher	Shipstead	

NOT VOTING—24

Austin	Kilgore	Smathers
Bone	Lee	Smith
Bulow	McCarran	Spencer
Chandler	Mead	Tobey
Downey	Overtton	Tydings
Hayden	Peace	Wagner
Herring	Reed	Wheeler
Johnson, Colo.	Reynolds	Wills

So the bill (H. R. 5788) was passed.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. ADAMS, Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. NYE, and Mr. LODGE conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I had intended to speak on the lend-lease appropriation bill which has just been passed. I have been engaged all day in the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I came to the floor, but not in time to speak before the roll call started. I therefore ask unanimous consent that I may insert in the Record at this point two editorials which I wrote for the Progressive magazine on the subject of this second lend-lease appropriation. While they do not by any means cover the ground which I intended to cover in the preparation which I had made to speak upon this measure, they do in some part indicate my reasons for voting in the negative.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the editorials will be printed in the Record.

The editorials are as follows:

[From the Progressive of September 27, 1941]

ANOTHER BLOW AT DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA—ADMINISTRATION'S NEW LEND-LEASE BILL IS ANOTHER MOVE TO STRIP CONGRESS OF POWER TO CONTROL NATION'S PURSE STRINGS, WILL PILE UP BACKLOG OF UN-FILLED ORDERS

(By Senator ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr.)

Six months of lend-lease operations have been completed. The President has submitted the second report to Congress and followed it by a formal request for an additional appropriation of almost \$6,000,000,000.

Although it is glossed over with optimistic hopes for the future, the report by the chief advocate of the policy is an admission of a cold, brutal fact: The lend-lease program to date is a dismal failure. It is a fact that the much-publicized and much-promised "aid to the democracies" under the lend-lease program has made good on its promises only to the extent of \$190,000,000 worth of exports, while shouting and promising in terms of billions.

"I told you so" is no comfort to anyone; but anyone who rereads the lend-lease debate will discover that the present facts are precisely in accord with the predictions made by those who opposed the bill. It was contended then and borne out now that aid and defense are matters of production (not appropriation), and that optimistic promises and appropriations are a mirage until appropriations can be translated into guns and ships and planes and tanks.

It was contended then and borne out now that American promises of aid implied by the Lend-Lease Act were rash and could not be kept without delaying our own defense production or stripping our own defenses.

LESSON HAS NOT SOAKED IN

Apparently the lesson has not soaked in. Another six billions is now requested in appropriations—meaning merely more allocations and more orders to be superimposed on the present backlog of industrial orders which is already so gigantic that only about 40 percent of the present appropriations for defense will be expended by July 1942.

On the basis of the Treasury's own estimates, about \$31,000,000,000 of defense moneys already appropriated by Congress will remain unspent at the end of the fiscal year, July 1942.

If Congress passes the proposed lend-lease appropriation, \$37,000,000,000 will remain unspent, for the Treasury Department estimates that only about one-half of the present lend-lease appropriation will go out of the Treasury by the end of the present fiscal year.

NEW ORDERS OUTFRUNKING SHIPMENTS

According to the Department of Commerce, the index of new orders in manufacturing has been outrunning shipments every month since June 1940, and in recent months by as much as 20 percent.

In June 1940, a Department study showed \$135 of unfilled orders for every \$100 of shipments. The most recent monthly bulletin of the Department reports that backlogs in the durable-goods industries are almost three times those of a year ago.

The report observes further that future expansion of industrial production will be at a slower pace, that most of the slack in capacity has already been taken up, and that raw-material problems and other frictions within the economy will be heavy brakes in the future.

FOR YEARS INTO THE FUTURE

It is senseless, therefore, to smother big business, which has received most of the

contracts to date, with orders that cannot be started or completed for months or years ahead.

How can these facts be reconciled with the pending request for additional billions in appropriations? The administration's answer is given in terms of "allocations" that have been made. This is no answer at all. It is an attempt to project a program for years into the future with no further congressional control over expenditures.

The lend-lease reports use a complicated terminology that is easily misunderstood. The consecutive stages of expenditure are allocation, obligation, expenditure, transfer, and export.

The allocation is merely the approval of a requisition; the obligation is the letting of a contract; the expenditure is the completion of a contract, but not necessarily the completion of the defense article; the transfer is the transfer of title—it is a United States defense article up to this stage; and the export is actual shipment.

REAL BOTTLENECK IS PRODUCTION

Out of every dollar that has been appropriated for lend-lease (disregarding the \$1,300,000,000 available from prior appropriations), approximately 90 cents has been "allocated," 51 cents "obligated," 6 cents "expended," 4 cents "transferred," and 3 cents "exported." The impression has been given by some, who point to the 90 cents out of every dollar that has been allocated, that production will be interrupted unless a supplementary appropriation is immediately forthcoming.

The argument is spurious. In the first place, the real bottleneck is production. The backlog of orders now on hand is insurance against any break in defense production for many, many months ahead; and only about one-half of present lend-lease appropriations have reached the "obligated" or "order" stage.

As far as allocations are concerned, that is an arbitrary intermediate step that is meaningless. It can be done in a comparatively short time and is subject to constant change depending upon production progress.

NEW BILL SILENT ON REPAYMENT

The first report, for example, boasted that more than four and one-fourth billion dollars were allocated in 74 days. A comparison of the first report with the second report shows clearly that the allocations for individual items have been subject to considerable revision, downward as well as upward.

Report No. 2 is completely silent with reference to section 3 (b) of the Lend-Lease Act, which provides that the President shall negotiate terms and conditions for security and repayment of lend-lease aid. Report No. 1 said simply, "Work has been started on agreements to fix terms and conditions."

Report No. 2 found it very convenient to classify labor costs of "military and naval bases" (location: unknown) under the appropriations for "agricultural and industrial commodities." Similarly, the costs of "outfitting vessels" and "training of personnel" were charged to the same appropriation item. Why? The report fails to explain, but it is obvious that the item which was put into the bill to appease agricultural interests has become a convenient drawing account for purposes other than originally intended.

ANOTHER MOVE TO STRIP CONGRESS

The lend-lease program to date has afforded the democracies little more than promises on which it has not performed. The administration and reporting of lend-lease activities is characterized by the same type of subterfuge that has characterized all of the administration's foreign policy.

It is obvious that our own defense efforts are directly in competition with production efforts for lend-lease. More emphasis on lend-lease production can be achieved only at the expense of our own defense production.

It will only pile up the backlog of unfilled orders.

The conclusion is inescapable that the present request for another six billions for lend-lease is another move to strip Congress of its power to control the purse strings. It strikes another blow at democratic government here at home.

[From the Progressive of October 25, 1941]

Shocked by the bloody carnage of the war in the Old World, we are prone to forget the financial costs of the holocaust.

In 2 years of the present war Great Britain has paid out about \$22,800,000,000 in direct expenditures for war. In addition, the rest of the Empire has contributed about \$4,000,000,000 to the war effort. At the end of the present fiscal year the direct expenditures of all the British Empire, excluding American lend-lease supplies, will have reached perhaps more than \$35,000,000,000. Of that amount, Canada will have supplied, roughly, about \$2,500,000,000 (in addition to the repatriation of Canadian securities to accumulate sterling balances); Australia and New Zealand another \$2,000,000,000, and South Africa and India somewhat over a billion dollars.

The United States became a financial participant in the European war with the passage of the Lend-Lease Act. The \$7,000,000,000 appropriation last March was the first down payment. Our expenditure will be almost doubled by the pending \$6,000,000,000 appropriation, and on top of all of this we are told another huge bill is to be submitted in a few months.

Appropriations cannot be compared directly with expenditures, but it is clear that the United States is rapidly becoming one of the major financial underwriters of Europe's war.

Actually, within a few months, the United States—at peace—will be spending more money, for its own defense equipment and lend-lease materials, than Great Britain—at war—will be spending. It is true, of course, that our population is much larger and our capacity much greater, but the actual magnitude of our spending is not commonly appreciated. In September, Great Britain spent about \$1,600,000,000 in her war effort. The United States in the same month spent about \$1,400,000,000 for defense and lend-lease, and the outlay is expected to reach \$2,000,000,000 per month by the end of the present fiscal year.

To anyone who argues "this is our war," these sums of United States expenditures may not be alarming; but to that substantial body of opinion who utterly reject that premise, these sums pose the question, "What is the future obligation we are entailing, what is the total burden we are accepting under this policy?"

There is evidence, for example, that our generosity will result in a per capita tax load for our citizens heavier than that imposed on those we are befriending. Domestic problems are relegated to the background. Our own defenses receive secondary consideration. More concern is shown for the needy in Britain than the needy in our own country.

In the second lend-lease appropriation bill is an item of \$1,000,000,000 for food for Britain. The Secretary of Agriculture testified to the House committee that this amount was intended to take care of the food requirements of 10,000,000 people until next March, with a certain part of the expenditure running until the end of 1942.

There is some doubt whether or not such a stupendous quantity of food can be procured from American agricultural production within that time. Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States, has publicly stated that the United States may be "forced to ration vital food supplies" under this program. But, assuming that the billion dollars lasts until next October—a full year—

the United States will have supplied an annual average of \$100 per person for food.

A comparison of this figure with food expenditures in the low-income families in the United States shows that tens of millions here are unable to spend that amount for food. A few months ago Congress refused to vote adequate funds for the surplus commodities stamp plan under which the food expenditures for a large group of Americans are in effect increased from an average of about \$55 per person per year to \$80 per person per year. Now the administration and Congress apparently will provide \$100 per person per year for food for 10,000,000 in the British Isles.

Some interventionists have argued that we should contribute a large share to the war effort abroad to the end that, assuming victory, we may play a major role in the peace and then police the world thereafter. The argument must be rejected. The costs of maintaining an adequate defense are small compared with the costs of full partnership in war and full partnership in policing the world.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that on October 21, 1941, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 377. An act to repeal sections 512, 513, 514, 515, as amended, of the Revised Statutes; sections 1 and 3 of the act approved February 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1147); and section 3744, as amended; sections 3745, 3746, and 3747 of the Revised Statutes; and

S. 1698. An act to amend the act reorganizing the administration of Federal prisons.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS TO REPORT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess or adjournment of the Senate the Committee on Foreign Relations may be authorized to report proposed legislation which it is considering.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair). Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

STATEMENT BY PETROLEUM COORDINATOR HAROLD L. ICKES ON RETURN OF AMERICAN TANKERS

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, there has just been handed to me a release from the office of the Petroleum Coordinator which I have not had a chance to read in its entirety, but which I should like to announce in part to the Senate, and ask that it be printed in the RECORD at this point in connection with my remarks. I am sure it will be of special interest to the Members of the Senate. It reads in part as follows:

Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense Harold L. Ickes today announced that he had reached an agreement with representatives of the British Government, as the result of which 25 additional oil tankers are to be returned to normal American service by November 30.

The return of the tankers will make possible the removal of restrictions on the use of gasoline now in force in the 17 East Coast States, Coordinator Ickes said. Accordingly, he said, he has recommended to Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities of

the Office of Production Management, that the restrictions be lifted at once.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut? The Chair hears none, and the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The statement is as follows:

Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense Harold L. Ickes today announced that he had reached an agreement with representatives of the British Government, as the result of which 25 additional oil tankers are to be returned to normal American service by November 30.

The return of the tankers will make possible the removal of restrictions on the use of gasoline now in force in the 17 East Coast States, Coordinator Ickes said. Accordingly, he said, he has recommended to Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities of the Office of Production Management, that the restrictions be lifted at once.

The tankers to be restored to normal service will be assigned to the east coast. They will be released from the "shuttle service." They will be in addition to the 15 tankers covered in the Coordinator's announcement of October 7, which the British Government is now in the process of releasing from the shuttle service. The total number of ships to be released from this service and restored to normal operations, therefore, will be 40.

In addition to recommending to Mr. Nelson that the limitation order on the use of gasoline be lifted, Coordinator Ickes withdrew his recommendation to the oil industry that filling stations on the east coast remain closed from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. This limitation, he said, is no longer necessary because of the removal of restrictions on dealer volume. In effect, this removes all restrictions on gasoline in the east-coast area. Action by the individual dealers as to closing hours will be a matter for their own decision.

Coordinator Ickes said:

"The restoration of the 40 tankers has enabled us to reach the goal toward which the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator has been striving since this summer—the removal of gasoline restrictions which were necessarily invoked on the east coast.

"The many steps taken by the Office of the Coordinator, together with the outstanding cooperation and help given by the oil industry on all fronts, brought a rapid improvement in the general east coast oil situation. On top of this improvement, the effective aid given the British has enabled the release of tankers. The restoration of these vessels will mean that we will be able to maintain a better supply of petroleum on the east coast as long as the ships can be kept in normal service.

"I have, therefore, requested the Director of Priorities to remove the limitations now in effect.

"It is my hope that our people will exercise good judgment in the use of gasoline and oil. We have made real gains since early summer, and with the exercise of common sense regarding the use of petroleum and its products, we ought to be able to maintain our gains and prevent any losses."

Release of the ships will be provisional, Coordinator Ickes said. If the British petroleum situation changes materially so as to require renewed tanker aid, the returned ships may have to be reassigned to the shuttle service. (The shuttle service involves the hauling of oil from Caribbean and Gulf coast ports to points north of Cape Hatteras by American-flag tankers. From these points it is reshipped to England and the British Empire in British or foreign-flag vessels.)

Coordinator Ickes said that the return was made possible because of major improvement in the general British oil situation which was brought about by the rapid application of

the American tanker and petroleum program. Because of the efficiency of the American aid, and because of improvements brought about by American arrangements, he said, the objectives of the British oil program were realized a substantial time ahead of the anticipated date.

Negotiations concerning the return of the tankers were conducted by Coordinator Ickes with Mr. R. I. Metcalfe, chairman of the Tanker Advisory Committee of the Ministry of War Transport of the British Government, who came to Washington from London for the purpose, and with Sir Arthur Salter, head of the British Merchant Shipping Mission in the United States. The Coordinator made public the following statement given him by Sir Arthur Salter, and the Coordinator's response:

Statement of Sir Arthur Salter:

"In the spring, the British Government appealed to the United States Government to give tanker assistance in order to rebuild the oil stocks in the United Kingdom to a satisfactory level. In response to this appeal a large number of tankers were quickly supplied. It was, of course, clearly understood by both sides that when this vital, but temporary, object of rebuilding had been achieved, the tankers allotted for the purpose would be returned.

"It had been expected that this would be possible toward the end of this year. A reduction in the losses during the late summer, and certain other favorable factors, however, accelerated the rebuilding of the stocks. As the Oil Coordinator announced on October 7, the British Government informed him that they felt able to begin a return of the vessels at once. Fifteen have already been so nominated for release this month. In continuation of the same policy, a further 25 vessels are being selected for release, subject to any new developments in the war situation, in the course of November.

"The hazards of war are, of course, uncertain, and while the present improvement now makes the return of tankers possible, the British Government is confident that if the need again arises it will be met by similarly prompt and generous assistance.

"The British Government desires to take this opportunity of expressing its deep appreciation to the United States Government, the oil industry, and the American public, whose interests and amenities have been affected, for the assistance which has in a few months raised the oil supplies of Great Britain to their present level."

The Coordinator's letter:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE PETROLEUM COORDINATOR FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE,
Washington, October 23, 1941.

Sir ARTHUR SALTER,
British Merchant Shipping Mission,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR ARTHUR: I acknowledge your letter of October 23, with regard to the return to us of 25 tank ships provided heretofore to meet your urgent requirements for petroleum stocks.

Your expressions of thanks to the American people for the assistance so rendered are appreciated, but I know it is and has been the earnest desire of our citizens that Great Britain should be extended every possible aid in its valiant efforts.

That it is impossible to predict the future in terms of your need for tank ships or other facilities, I can well understand, and I assure you that should new and unforeseen developments later require the return to you of the tank ships you are now delivering to us, or of additional ones, we shall be prepared promptly and without hesitation to supply

them to you in keeping with our aid-to-Britain policies already well known to you.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Petroleum Coordinator for
National Defense.

The 25 tankers will be assigned to the east coast run as quickly as they are released. The assignment and the use of the vessels will be worked out by the Tanker Control Board. The Tanker Control Board was organized in August to deal with allocation and use of tank ships. It is under the chairmanship of the Deputy Petroleum Coordinator, and is made up of representatives of the Coordinator's office, the industry, the Navy, and the Maritime Commission. It is anticipated that the ships will be able to move a large volume of oil, as the average tanker has a capacity of about 90,000 barrels.

The diversion of American-flag tankers to the shuttle service, as part of the aid-to-Britain program, began last spring. Later, still more ships were transferred to the shuttle movement, but the exact number was never officially announced. The substantial reduction of shipping facilities that resulted brought about a deficiency of petroleum supply on the east coast. To meet this deficiency, the curtailment program of the Petroleum Coordinator was inaugurated, with restrictions placed on the use of gasoline.

The return of the tankers has now made possible the lifting of the restrictions.

SUSANNAH SANCHEZ

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1708) for the relief of Susannah Sanchez, which was, on page 1, line 6, to strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$1,500."

Mr. BROWN. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House. The motion was agreed to.

AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL CO.,
INC.—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BROWN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3121) for the relief of the Automatic Temperature Control Company, Incorporated, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment: In lieu of the figures "\$3,312.16" insert "\$3,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,
JAMES M. TUNNELL,
ARTHUR CAPPER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
EUGENE J. KEOGH,
THOMAS D. WINTER,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

FRED SPENCER—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BROWN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3774) for the relief of Fred Spencer, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment: In lieu of the figures "\$3,258" insert "\$3,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,
JOSEPH ROSIER,
ARTHUR CAPPER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
W. A. PITTENGER,
LOUIS J. CAPOZZOLI,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

VALIDATION OF CERTAIN PAYMENTS—
VETO MESSAGE

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States:

To the Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 1251, "To amend Private Act Numbered 446, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved July 2, 1940, and for other purposes."

The effect of this bill would be to validate payments made during 1933 and 1934 to or on behalf of Hugh S. Johnson while Administrator of the National Recovery Administration, in the amount of \$1,868.61, and on behalf of his secretary, Miss F. M. Robinson, in the amount of \$57.19, for transportation and travel expenses in excess of amounts authorized by statute or regulation, and payments to Second Lieutenant Kilbourne Johnston in the amount of \$3,355, representing a \$5 per diem in lieu of actual expenses while he was assigned to duty with the National Recovery Administration at Washington from July 18, 1933, to June 30, 1935. The disbursing officers making such payments were relieved from liability therefor by Private Act No. 446, approved July 2, 1940, but that act did not relieve the payees from their indebtedness to the United States.

It seems to me that the proposal for the relief of Lieutenant Johnston stands upon a different ground from that of the other two proposals, and is distinctly objectionable, because the records clearly indicate that he was not in a travel status, either as an officer of the Army or as an employee of the National Recovery Administration, since he remained at his Washington post of duty during the entire period for which he was paid the travel and subsistence per diem, and during which he also received, of course, his Army allowances for quarters and subsistence.

I regret that, for the reasons indicated, I do not feel justified in approving the bill. I would be glad to give my approval to a bill which would provide the relief proposed for Hugh S. Johnson and his secretary, Miss F. M. Robinson.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 23, 1941.

SOUTH DAKOTA WHEAT GROWERS ASSOCIATION, INC.—VETO MESSAGE

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States:

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5788

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 23, 1941

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
5 defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and
6 June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, namely:

7 TITLE I—DEFENSE AID

8 SEC. 101. To enable the President, through such depart-
9 ments or agencies of the Government as he may designate,
10 further to carry out the provisions of an Act to promote the

1 defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and
2 for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor,
3 the following sums for the following respective purposes,
4 namely:

5 (a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise,
6 of defense articles, information and services, for the govern-
7 ment of any country whose defense the President deems vital
8 to the defense of the United States, and the disposition
9 thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection there-
10 with, as follows:

11 (1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts,
12 and materials, including armor and ammunition and com-
13 ponents thereof, \$1,190,000,000.

14 (2) Aircraft and aeronautical material, including
15 engines, spare parts, and accessories, \$685,000,000.

16 (3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and
17 other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories,
18 \$385,000,000.

19 (4) Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, in-
20 cluding the hire or other temporary use thereof, and
21 equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories,
22 \$850,000,000.

23 (5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, sup-
24 plies, and materials, \$155,000,000.

25 (6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, pro-

1 duction, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise
2 carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941,
3 including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and
4 operation of such facilities and equipment, \$375,000,000.

5 (7) Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and
6 articles, \$1,875,000,000 (1): *Provided, That no part of the*
7 *moneys appropriated in this Act shall be expended for the*
8 *purchase of agricultural commodities which have not been*
9 *grown or produced in the United States, its Territories or*
10 *possessions.*

11 (b) For testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfit-
12 ting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working
13 order any defense articles for the government of any country
14 whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of
15 the United States, including services and expenses in con-
16 nection therewith, \$175,000,000.

17 (c) For necessary services and expenses for carrying
18 out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941, not specified
19 or included in the foregoing, \$285,000,000.

20 (d) For administrative expenses, \$10,000,000.

21 (e) In all, \$5,985,000,000, to remain available until
22 June 30, 1943.

23 (f) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be
24 additional to, and consolidated with, the appropriation for
25 the same purpose contained in sections 1 (a), 1 (b), 1 (d),

1 and 1 (e), respectively, of the Defense Aid Supplemental
2 Appropriation Act, 1941: *Provided*, That, with the excep-
3 tion of the appropriation for administrative expenses, not
4 to exceed 20 per centum of any such consolidated appropria-
5 tions may be transferred by the President to any other of
6 such consolidated appropriations, but no such consolidated
7 appropriation shall be increased more than 30 per centum
8 thereby.

9 SEC. 102. The President may, from time to time, when
10 he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize
11 the head of any department or agency of the Government,
12 to enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles,
13 information, or services for the government of any country
14 whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of
15 the United States, to the extent that such government agrees
16 to pay the United States for such defense articles, informa-
17 tion, or services prior to the receipt thereof and to make such
18 payments from time to time as the President may require
19 to protect the interests of the United States; and, upon
20 payment of the full cost, the President may dispose of such
21 articles, information, or services to such government: *Pro-*
22 *vided*, That the total amount of the outstanding contracts
23 under this section, less the amounts which have been paid
24 to the United States under such contracts, shall at no time
25 exceed \$600,000,000.

1 SEC. 103. Any defense article procured pursuant to
 2 this title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the
 3 use of such department or agency of the United States as
 4 the President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of
 5 to a foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the
 6 President the defense of the United States will be best
 7 served thereby.

8 SEC. 104. This title may be cited as the "Defense Aid
 9 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942."

10 TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

11 LEGISLATIVE

12 (2) SENATE

13 *To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from*
 14 *the appropriation for Salaries of Officers and Employees*
 15 *of the Senate, fiscal year 1942, the necessary amount to in-*
 16 *crease to \$3,300 per annum, beginning September 1, 1941,*
 17 *and so long as the position is held by the present incumbent,*
 18 *one of the clerkships in his office at \$2,640 per annum pro-*
 19 *vided for in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for*
 20 *the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.*

21 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

22 (3) *For payment to the widow of Lawrence J. Connery, late*
 23 *a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, \$10,000.*

24 (4) *For payment to the widow of Lee E. Geyer, late a Repre-*
 25 *sentative from the State of California, \$10,000.*

1 For payment to the widow of Edward T. Taylor, late a
 2 Representative from the State of Colorado, \$10,000 ~~(5), to~~
 3 ~~be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.~~

4 ~~(6)~~ *The three foregoing appropriations to be disbursed by the*
 5 *Sergeant at Arms of the House.*

6 Reporting committee hearings: For an additional amount
 7 for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than
 8 special and select committees, fiscal year 1941, \$1,500.

9 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for
 10 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal serv-
 11 ices, fiscal year 1941, \$25,000.

12 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
 13 Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner
 14 from Puerto Rico, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and
 15 subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
 16 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, \$800.

17 ~~(7)~~ COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FEDERAL
 18 EXPENDITURES

19 *To enable the Committee to Investigate Federal Expendi-*
 20 *tures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601*
 21 *of the Revenue Act of 1941, to remain available during the*
 22 *existence of the committee, \$10,000, one-half to be disbursed*
 23 *by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half by the Clerk*
 24 *of the House upon vouchers approved by the chairman of*
 25 *the committee.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency Management, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which the appropriation under this heading in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941 (Public Law 150) is available and subject to the provisions and limitations thereof, \$10,000,000, such sum to be allocated for the purposes of carrying out the functions of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

(8) OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1222 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 576), a commissioned officer on the active list of the United States Army may be appointed to the office of Federal Works Administrator without loss of or prejudice to his status as such commissioned officer, and when so appointed he shall receive, in addition to his pay and allowances as such commissioned officer, an amount equal to the difference between such pay and allowances and the salary prescribed by law for the office of Federal Works Administrator.

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed (9) \$500,000

1 \$900,000 additional of the funds of the United States Housing
2 Authority established by the United States Housing Act,
3 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available
4 for the fiscal year 1942 for all necessary administrative ex-
5 penses of the Authority in carrying out the provisions of
6 said act, including the objects specified under this head in
7 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and ex-
8 penses in connection with the transfer of household goods
9 and effects as provided by the act of October 10, 1940
10 (Public, 839, 76th Cong.), and regulations promulgated
11 thereunder.

12 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

13 For an additional amount for scientific research, techni-
14 cal investigations, and special reports in the field of aero-
15 nautics, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
16 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
17 Act, 1942, and including the purchase of cafeteria equip-
18 ment, \$1,162,575: *Provided*, That the limitation under said
19 heading for personal services in the District of Columbia is
20 hereby increased to \$245,170.

21 For an additional amount for continuing the construction
22 and equipment of additional laboratory buildings and research
23 facilities at Langley Field, Virginia, \$261,425, to be avail-
24 able until expended.

25 The limitation of \$10,000,000 upon the total cost of

1 construction and equipment for the Ames Aeronautical
 2 Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, specified in the Third
 3 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1939, is hereby increased to
 4 \$16,207,500.

5 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

6 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 7 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 8 specified under this head in the Labor-Federal Security
 9 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$14,385: *Provided*, That the
 10 limitation of \$118,620 upon the amount which may be
 11 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is
 12 hereby increased to \$127,220.

13 Arbitration and emergency boards: For an additional
 14 amount for arbitration and emergency boards, fiscal year
 15 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
 16 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$55,000.

17 (10) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 METROPOLITAN POLICE

19 For an additional amount for pay and allowances of
 20 officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, in
 21 accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to fix the salaries
 22 of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park
 23 Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of
 24 Columbia" (43 Stat. 174-175), as amended by the Act of
 25 July 1, 1930 (46 Stat. 839-841), including uniforms and

1 equipment, fiscal year 1942, \$117, 570, to be paid from the
2 general revenues of the District of Columbia; and for an
3 additional amount for the expenses necessarily involved in
4 the police control, regulation, and administration of traffic
5 upon the highways, payable from the special fund created
6 by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a tax on motor-
7 vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for
8 other purposes", approved April 23, 1924, and the Act
9 entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue for the District
10 of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved August 17,
11 1937, fiscal year 1942, \$19,000, which amount shall be
12 transferred to the appropriation contained in the District of
13 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1924, for pay and allowances
14 of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force; in
15 all, \$136,570.

16 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 Farm Labor Statistics: For all necessary expenses to
19 enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently or in
20 cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government,
21 State, municipal, or other appropriate agencies, to collect,
22 compile, analyze, summarize, interpret, and publish farm
23 labor statistics, including not to exceed a total of \$18,000 for
24 personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
25 1942, \$250,000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropri-

1 ated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to
2 the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Agri-
3 cultural Economics", not to exceed \$37,000, of which sum,
4 so transferred, not to exceed \$7,000 may be expended for
5 personal services in the District of Columbia, which sum of
6 \$37,000 shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said
7 appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department
8 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942.

9 Emergency Dehydration Investigations: For all neces-
10 sary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to con-
11 duct investigations for the improvement of production, dis-
12 tribution, quality, and nutritive value of dehydrated foods,
13 fiscal year 1942, \$144,000.

14 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 Diseases of animals: For an additional amount for dis-
17 eases of animals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects speci-
18 fied under this heading in the Department of Agriculture
19 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$16,500.

20 Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount for
21 inspection and quarantine, fiscal year 1942, including the
22 objects specified under this heading in the Department of
23 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$16,500.

24 Meat inspection: For an additional amount for meat
25 inspection, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified

1 under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Approp-
2 priation Act, 1942, \$375,000.

3

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

4

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5

Drug and related plants: For an additional amount for
6 drug and related plants, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
7 jects specified under this heading in the Department of Agri-
8 culture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$17,000.

9

FOREST SERVICE

10

Forest products: For an additional amount for salaries
11 and expenses, Forest Service, forest products, fiscal year
12 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
13 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
14 ~~(11)\$150,000~~ \$217,500.

15

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING

16

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17

Agricultural chemical investigations: For an additional
18 amount for agricultural chemical investigations, fiscal year
19 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
20 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
21 \$20,000.

22

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

23

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24

Insects affecting man and animals: For an additional
25 amount for insects affecting man and animals, fiscal year

1 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
 2 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
 3 \$5,000.

4 Insect-pest survey and identification: For an additional
 5 amount for insect-pest survey and identification, fiscal year
 6 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
 7 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,
 8 \$6,000, of which not to exceed \$5,100 may be expended for
 9 personal services in the District of Columbia.

10 Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount for
 11 foreign plant quarantines, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
 12 jects specified under this heading in the Department of Agri-
 13 culture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$11,500.

14 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 Home economics investigations: For an additional
 17 amount for home economics investigations, fiscal year 1942,
 18 including the objects specified under this heading in the De-
 19 partment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$20,000,
 20 of which not to exceed \$19,000 may be expended for per-
 21 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

22 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

23 Administrative and operating expenses: For an addi-
 24 tional amount for administrative and operating expenses, Fed-
 25 eral Crop Insurance Act, as amended by the Act entitled "An

1 Act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act", approved
2 June 21, 1941, including the objects specified under this
3 heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,
4 1942, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$3,000,-
5 000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby,
6 the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropria-
7 tion for the Office of the Solicitor, Department of Agriculture,
8 the sum of \$19,460, which shall be in addition to the sums
9 transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions
10 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942:
11 *Provided further*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby,
12 the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropria-
13 tion "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
14 nomics", not to exceed \$21,380, which shall be in addition
15 to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the
16 provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
17 Act, 1942.

18 BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

19 For an additional amount for general administrative pur-
20 poses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
21 this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
22 Act, 1942, \$10,000.

23 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

24 To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through such
25 agencies of the Department of Agriculture as he may desig-

1 nate, to carry out the functions vested in him or in said
2 Department by the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119),
3 there is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Water
4 conservation and utility projects," contained in the Interior
5 Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,500,000, to be
6 available until expended: *Provided*, That out of the funds
7 made available herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may
8 make allotments or transfers of funds to the Office of the
9 Solicitor and to the other agencies of the Department which
10 perform functions under the said Act of October 14, 1940
11 (54 Stat. 1119).

12 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

13 PATENT OFFICE

14 Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services
15 in the Patent Office in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
16 1942, \$48,000.

17 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

18 Operation and administration: For an additional amount
19 for the general operation and administration of the Bureau,
20 including the objects specified under this head in the "De-
21 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", and for
22 the purchase of land adjacent to the Bureau, fiscal year 1942,
23 \$10,420: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of all funds
24 available to the National Bureau of Standards by appropria-
25 tion and transfer may be expended for payment of part-time

1 or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or
2 elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be con-
3 tracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion,
4 at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person
5 so employed.

6 Testing, inspection, and information service: For an addi-
7 tional amount for testing at the National Bureau of Standards,
8 including the objects specified under this head in the "Depart-
9 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", and the instal-
10 lation of electric wiring in the concrete test track at the Public
11 Roads Administration proving ground near the District of
12 Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$53,500.

13 Research and development: For an additional amount
14 for research and development at the National Bureau of
15 Standards, including the objects specified under this head in
16 the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942,"
17 fiscal year 1942, \$15,950.

18 Standards for commerce: For an additional amount for
19 developing standards for commerce, including the objects
20 specified under this head in the "Department of Commerce
21 Appropriation Act, 1942," fiscal year 1942, \$18,540.

22 The limitation prescribed in the "Department of Com-
23 merce Appropriation Act, 1942," on the amount which may
24 be expended for personal services in the National Bureau of

1 Standards in the District of Columbia, is hereby increased
2 from \$1,905,000 to \$1,961,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

5 Minidoka project, Idaho: For continuation of construc-
6 tion, \$75,000, from the reclamation fund, special fund, fiscal
7 year 1942, to remain available until expended.

8 For continuation of construction of the following projects
9 in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be
10 expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same
11 manner and for the same objects as specified for projects in
12 the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, under
13 the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal year 1942, to
14 remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under
15 the reclamation law:

16 Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington, \$6,000,000;
17 and Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$750,000; in all,
18 \$6,750,000.

19 Advances to Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon
20 project: For an additional amount for the construction of the
21 Boulder Dam and incidental works in the main stream of
22 the Colorado River at Black Canyon, fiscal year 1942,
23 \$1,750,000, to remain available until advanced to the Colo-
24 rado River Dam Fund.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Strategic and critical minerals: For an additional amount for scientific and economic investigations of strategic and critical minerals in the United States or its Territories or insular possessions, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000, including the purchase of office equipment for use in the District of Columbia; and the limitation of \$35,000 on the amount which may be expended for services in the District of Columbia under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby increased to \$45,000.

BUREAU OF MINES

Investigation of ~~(12)bauxite~~ *bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay* deposits: For all necessary expenses for investigations, including laboratory research and procurement of materials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of occurrence, and quality of bauxite ~~(13)~~*and alunite ores* ~~(14)~~*and aluminum clays* in order to determine domestic sources of supply; to explore and develop on public lands and, with the consent of owners, on private lands, deposits of such ores ~~(15)~~*and clays*, including geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and mining structures and appurtenances; including not to exceed \$33,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), exchange as part payment for, operation, mainte-

1 nance and repair of motor-propelled vehicles; professional and
 2 scientific books and publications; printing and binding; pur-
 3 chase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be re-
 4 quired for the protection of employees while engaged in their
 5 work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the
 6 appropriation Contingent Expenses, Department of the In-
 7 terior, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until June 30,
 8 1943, \$415,000, of which amount \$70,000 (including not
 9 to exceed \$17,500 for personal services in the District of
 10 Columbia) shall be made available to the Geological Survey
 11 to carry out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided*,
 12 That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Di-
 13 rectors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, is
 14 hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other
 15 contributions from public or private sources offering to co-
 16 operate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation,
 17 and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other de-
 18 partments or agencies of the Federal Government, States and
 19 State agencies, and other organizations: *Provided further*,
 20 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be con-
 21 strued to apply to this appropriation.

22 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

23 Legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska: For an addi-
 24 tional amount for legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska,
 25 fiscal year 1941, \$749.39; and the limitations in the appro-

1 priation contained under this heading in the Interior Depart-
 2 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, are hereby amended to read
 3 as follows: "For salaries of members, \$21,600; mileage of
 4 members, \$9,081.60; salaries of employees, \$5,140; printing,
 5 indexing, and binding journals, stationery, supplies, printing
 6 of bills, reports, and so forth, \$14,927.79; in all, \$50,749.39."

7 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 For an additional amount for salaries, Administrative
 9 Division, fiscal year 1942, ~~(16)\$50,000~~ \$100,640.
 10 ~~(17)~~*For an additional amount for salaries, Criminal Divi-*
 11 *sion, fiscal year 1942, \$75,000.*

12 (18)DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

13 WOMEN'S BUREAU

14 *Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all ex-*
 15 *penses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to carry out*
 16 *the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the*
 17 *Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's*
 18 *Bureau", approved June 5, 1920, as it relates to employ-*
 19 *ment of women in industries under the national-defense pro-*
 20 *gram, including personal services in the District of Columbia*
 21 *and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable*
 22 *to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for*
 23 *contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and*
 24 *binding, fiscal year 1942, \$40,600.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1942: For an additional amount for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions applicable to the appropriation under this heading in the "Naval Appropriation Act, 1942," \$120,996,000.

(19)BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: The appropriations heretofore made under this heading are hereby made available for the following public works and public utilities at a cost not to exceed the amount stated for each project, respectively:

Overhead structure near Moore Dry Dock Company, Oakland, California, \$260,000.

Improvement of Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Los Angeles, California, \$140,000.

The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all public works and public-utilities projects provided for the Navy Department in this Act regardless of location: Provided, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority

1 *of this provision shall not exceed 6 per centum of the esti-*
2 *mated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined*
3 *by the Secretary of the Navy.*

4 NAVY DEPARTMENT

5 (Salaries in the District of Columbia)

6 The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropria-
7 tion Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of two
8 additional employees in the Office of the Secretary of the
9 Navy, at salaries per annum in excess of \$5,000, but not in
10 excess of the appropriate rates established in accordance with
11 the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

12 The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous Ex-
13 penses" in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended,
14 is hereby further amended to read as follows: "That no part
15 of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department
16 or Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942,
17 or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be avail-
18 able for the employment of a greater number than twelve
19 thousand civilian officers and employees in the Navy Depart-
20 ment proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of specific
21 appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided."

22 The paragraphs in this title under the caption "Navy
23 Department" may be cited as "Title IV, Naval Appropria-
24 tion Act, 1942".

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$835,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State, fiscal year 1942, including, in addition to the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile, \$140,000, of which there may be expended not to exceed \$28,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange, and repair thereof.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

SALARIES, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

The appropriation for salaries of ambassadors and ministers contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, shall be available for the salary of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Iceland, at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal

1 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head
 2 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,
 3 \$1,000,000.

4 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Serv-
 5 ice: For an additional amount to enable the President to
 6 meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and
 7 Consular Service, including the objects and subject to the
 8 limitations specified under this heading in the Department of
 9 State Appropriation Act for 1942, \$1,000,000.

10 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, ET CETERA

11 For an additional amount for United States contributions
 12 to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, fiscal
 13 year 1942, as follows: (1) To meet the contribution of the
 14 United States to the Inter-American Indian Institute, under
 15 the convention providing for the creation of the Inter-Ameri-
 16 can Indian Institute, signed November 29, 1940, \$4,800;
 17 and (2) to meet the contribution of the United States to
 18 the Inter-American Coffee Board, under the Inter-American
 19 Coffee Agreement, signed at Washington, District of Colum-
 20 bia, on November 28, 1940, \$8,000, to remain available
 21 until September 30, 1942.

22 For the expenses of organizing and holding in the United
 23 States meetings of the national directors of the meteorological
 24 services of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, and of
 25 Regional Commissions III and IV of the International

1 Meteorological Organization, fiscal year 1942, as authorized
 2 by and in accordance with Public Law 125, approved June
 3 24, 1941, \$14,500, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

4 COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

5 The appropriation "Cooperation with the American Re-
 6 publics," contained in the Department of State Appropriation
 7 Act for 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of
 8 actual transportation expenses in the United States and
 9 abroad and not to exceed \$10 per diem, in lieu of subsistence
 10 and other expenses, to citizens of the other American repub-
 11 lics as specified in said appropriation under such regulations
 12 as may be promulgated by the Secretary of State.

13 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

14 COAST GUARD

15 Office of Commandant: For an additional amount for per-
 16 sonal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942,
 17 subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
 18 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$118,000.

19 Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay
 20 and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the
 21 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
 22 Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, which appropriation
 23 is made available for actual expenses of officers and cadets
 24 and quarters and subsistence of enlisted men on shore patrol,
 25 emergency shore detail, and other detached duty, or cash

1 in lieu thereof, \$6,000,000, and the limitation of \$51,621
 2 under this head in such act as modified by the Second
 3 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, on the amount which
 4 may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, con-
 5 tentment, and health of enlisted men is hereby increased to
 6 \$69,008.

7 General expenses: For an additional amount for general
 8 expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 9 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Approp-
 10 riation Act, 1942, as amended, which appropriation is made
 11 available for the reconditioning, equipment, and actual neces-
 12 sary expenses of operation of vessels acquired by the Coast
 13 Guard under authority of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and
 14 Reserve Act of 1941, \$432,640.

15 Construction of vessels and shore facilities: For an addi-
 16 tional amount for construction of vessels and shore facilities,
 17 Coast Guard, including the objects specified under this
 18 head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942,
 19 ~~(20)\$18,621,745~~ \$20,557,745, to remain available until ex-
 20 pended, of which amount \$346,745, together with the unobli-
 21 gated balance of the no-year appropriation "Special projects,
 22 vessels, Coast Guard," shall be available for constructing or
 23 purchasing and equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels
 24 for the Coast Guard, ~~(21)\$1,936,000~~ shall be available for
 25 the construction of a training station on a site to be donated

1 *to the United States Government by the State of Connecticut,*
 2 *and \$4,250,000 shall be available for construction or purchase*
 3 *of motorboats and small yachts and for the reconditioning*
 4 *and equipment of motorboats and small yachts acquired by*
 5 *the Coast Guard through purchase or gift or under authority*
 6 *of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941, and*
 7 *not to exceed 4 per centum of said (22)\$18,621,745 \$20,-*
 8 *557,745 shall be available for administrative expenses in*
 9 *connection with the accomplishment of the purposes thereof,*
 10 *including personal services in the District of Columbia.*

11 Establishing and improving aids to navigation: For an
 12 additional amount for establishing and improving aids to
 13 navigation and other works, \$436,200, which sum shall be
 14 available for all expenditures directly relating thereto.

15 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
 17 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
 18 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
 19 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
 20 States by force or violence (23): *Provided, That for the*
 21 *purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie*
 22 *evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate,*
 23 *and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the*
 24 *overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or*
 25 *violence: Provided further, That any person who advocates,*

1 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
2 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
3 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
4 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
5 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
6 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
7 or both: Provided further, That the above penalty clause
8 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
9 provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the “Second Supple-
11 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.”

Passed the House of Representatives October 10, 1941.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments October 23, 1941.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 23, 1941

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

93827



SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1942 AND 1943

OCTOBER 27, 1941.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5788]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 16, and 18.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, and 22; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$175,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed, insert \$60,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8, 19, and 23.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

ALVA B. ADAMS,
CARTER GLASS,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
GERALD P. NYE,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5788) entitled "A bill making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: The Senate inserted a limitation on lend-lease appropriations prohibiting the use of any of the funds for the purchase of agricultural commodities which have not been grown or produced in the United States, its Territories, or possessions. This limitation has been eliminated as the result of conference agreement. Since the enactment of the Lend-Lease Act no agricultural commodities have been purchased outside the United States from lend-lease funds. The Senate proposal was all restrictive and would not have permitted any exception whatsoever no matter what the critical circumstances might be. There should be latitude in the use of the funds to meet emergencies. A shortage in the domestic supply of some particular commodity, a lack of vitally needed merchant-ship cargo space, or some other unforeseen contingencies might require limited purchases of particular commodities near the country we are aiding. Considering the highly emergency nature of the entire lend-lease operation the conferees deemed it advisable to continue the present status of a settled administrative policy to purchase domestically produced agricultural commodities with the necessary latitude in the appropriations for the President to meet extraordinary conditions if and when they arise.

No. 2: Makes provision for an employe of the Senate in the manner proposed by the Senate amendment.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, relating to the House of Representatives: Makes provision for the beneficiaries of two deceased members of the House.

No. 7: Appropriates \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate, for expenses of the Joint Committee to Investigate Federal Expenditures.

No. 9: Authorizes the use of \$900,000 of the funds of the United States Housing Authority for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$500,000 of such funds as proposed by the House.

No. 10: Strikes out the appropriation of \$136,570, inserted by the House, for 100 additional members of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia.

No. 11: Appropriates \$175,000, instead of \$217,500 as proposed by the Senate and \$150,000 as proposed by the House, for the forest products laboratory of the Department of Agriculture.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15: Makes the appropriation of \$415,000 to the Bureau of Mines for the investigation of bauxite also available for investigation of alunite ores and alumina clay.

No. 16: Appropriates \$50,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$100,640 as proposed by the Senate, for the Administrative Division of the Department of Justice.

No. 17: Appropriates \$60,000 instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate, for salaries in the Criminal Division, Department of Justice.

No. 18: Strikes out the appropriation of \$40,600, inserted by the Senate, for salaries and expenses of the Women's Bureau.

Nos. 20, 21, and 22: Appropriates \$1,936,000 to the Coast Guard for the construction of facilities of a temporary type for a training station for petty officers. The station will be located on land donated by the State of Connecticut at Avery Point and the Committee is advised by the Commandant of the Coast Guard that, barring unforeseen circumstances, the facilities to be provided by the appropriation will meet the needs during the present emergency.

The conference committee reports in disagreement the following amendment of the Senate and as to each of these the managers on the part of the House will move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and agree to it:

No. 8: Authorizing an officer on the active list of the Army to be appointed to the office of Federal Works Administrator.

No. 19: Providing for naval public works as follows: \$260,000 for an overhead structure near the Moore Dry Dock Co., Oakland, Calif., and \$140,000 for the improvement of Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Calif.

No. 23: The House bill, section 301, provides that no part of any appropriation contained in the act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. The Senate amendment provides for giving effect to this prohibition by use of affidavits and the imposition, following conviction for violation, of fine and imprisonment, or both.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.



Guide, we pray, this assembly in its important trust of service in this hour. Protect the lives of the Members of this body and all in public office and give Thy care to their families.

Guide our Nation that right relations may obtain within our borders and toward all other nations of earth. Bless especially all agencies working for right understanding and for permanent peace in the world.

Our Father, on this Navy Day we remember the men who are in our ships afloat and in harbor. We pray for them and their families and the nation they represent.

In Christ's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, October 23, 1941, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5788. An act making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ADAMS, Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. NYE, and Mr. LODGE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1508. An act to provide for the pay of aviation pilots in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes;

S. 1701. An act to provide for pay and allowances and mileage or transportation for certain officers and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve and retired officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps; and

S. 1708. An act for the relief of Susannah Sanchez.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3121. An act for the relief of the Automatic Temperature Control Co., Inc.; and

H. F. 3774. An act for the relief of Fred Spencer.

SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL-DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS—LEND-LEASE

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table H. R. 5788, an act making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, JOHNSON of West Virginia, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have two requests: First, that I may have permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a brief article by Russell Fraser.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

NEW ALUMINUM PLANTS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, the recent contract entered into between the Government and the Aluminum Corporation of America provides for the construction, by Alcoa, with Government funds, of three aluminum plants and several alumina plants. Facts regarding this contract brought out before the Truman committee make it impossible to see how its effect can be other than to leave Alcoa in an even stronger monopolistic position than it was in before in spite of the fact that every cent of money expended will be public money. The reason given for proceeding in this way is, of course, that, due to greater experience, Alcoa is supposed to be able to get these plants built quicker than anybody else could do. But there is not one word in this contract requiring Alcoa to complete construction within any given period of time whatsoever. The very thing, therefore, which is given as the reason for this astonishing arrangement is not in any way assured by the terms of the contract. I simply take this occasion to ask why.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RAMSAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next after the completion of the legislative program for the day and following any special orders heretofore entered I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MINE LABOR AND THE DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, John L. Lewis defies the right of the

United States Government to have national defense unless his Constitution-breaking, un-American program of force and coercion is accepted. He says he will not permit men to work on our defense program if his demands are not granted.

This challenge cannot go unaccepted, and it amounts to this:

Is constitutional governmental authority going to prevail, or is the "fifth column" and saboteur program going to prevail in this country?

We all know the statements of our President about the appeasers in Europe, and we know how he feels about them. Knowing this, is the President of the United States going to continue to let his officials, whoever they are and all of them, continue this program of appeasement of socialistic, communistic, racketeering C. I. O. labor leader saboteurs, who would destroy the defense program of the United States? This defiant program is placed squarely before us.

If the President of the United States will adopt the policy, here and now, that under the Constitution of the United States free men have the right to work without the permission of Mr. Lewis or anybody else, I think I bespeak the sentiment of 95 percent of the people of the United States, and of this Congress, that we will back him up in this policy if it takes the whole United States Army to enforce it.

This policy of appeasement should be stopped now and a strong policy adopted. We might just as well handle this now, because eventually we are going to have to handle it. My opinion is that if this test is made, it will be found that the great rank and file of patriotic men and women, in both labor and industry, will be on his side and the side of America, and not on the side of the saboteurs, who, by their sabotage, are helping the dictators.

These officials, all appointed by the President, should cease their weak-kneed mealymouthed appeasement appeals and tell this subversive group that we are going to have a defense program, even if it does interfere with their support of the Axis, and to either get to work or get out and make way for patriotic, constructive American labor to complete a real defense program for this country.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial entitled "Honor Your Bill of Rights," which recently appeared in the San Francisco Examiner.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a brief editorial and also a telegram.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a radio address I delivered on

last Saturday on the subject of our national defense.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I have three requests to submit: First, to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an analysis of the Argentine-trade agreement treaty by Dr. John L. Coulter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER] may have permission to extend his own remarks and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FUNDAMENTAL FACTS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to extend and revise my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in the pulling and hauling, in the contradictions and confusions, in the alibis and the evasions, in the cross purposes of self-seekers and the cross purposes of administrators, it would seem advisable that the attention of the American people again be directed to some fundamental facts.

One fundamental fact is that the first requisite to going into war is an adequately trained and adequately equipped army, and an adequately trained and adequately equipped navy, the former of which we do not have and cannot have until the million and a half men at present in our Army camps are given at least enough modern equipment with which properly to train. It is madness, of course, to plunge headlong into a war without an adequately trained and equipped army and without an adequately trained and equipped navy, and yet we are being taken step by step into the most horrible war this world has ever seen. How anyone can justify the neglect to properly arm our own forces is more than any informed person can understand.

The effort of the war propagandists has been not only to smear those who would counsel caution and preparedness, but the obvious plan of the proponents of war is to reduce the question in the minds of the American people down to a choice between not going to war and thus becoming slaves of a foreign dictator, or going to war and carrying the four freedoms to the ends of the world, neither of which is possible.

It is an amazing fact, and an amazing phenomenon of modern propaganda methods that the United States of America today is ringing from coast to coast and from Canada to the Mexican line with the unfounded assertions of the war protagonists that Hitler will soon be on his way over here, so to speak, to reduce

our coastal cities to dust, to kill, to subjugate, and enslave our people, if we do not plunge in and stop him somewhere in Russia. It might be well at this time to remind the American people that Mr. Hitler and his brutal hordes have not yet crossed over the 23 miles of English Channel.

Despite the utmost efforts of both administration spokesmen and special-interest advocates who want immediate war, 3,000 miles of stormy Atlantic Ocean is still a fraction wider, for the purposes of military invasion and expeditionary forces, than 23 miles of choppy English Channel.

It still remains a fact which the American people should keep clearly in mind, and that is that according to every military and naval authority worthy of the title it requires a minimum of 7 tons of equipment, supplies, and so forth, per man to send an expeditionary force anywhere across any sea. It still remains a fact, which the American people must not lose sight of, that, despite the fancy figuring and the foxy arguments of the war advocates, it is not possible, as Gen. Smedley Butler once bitingly said, to dump army tanks off ships 50 miles at sea and say to them, "Swim ashore and meet me on Broadway."

It is still a wholesome fact which may bring some measure of peace to the hearts of our bewildered people to recall that no longer ago than last January an outstanding—the most outstanding—general in the American Army told a congressional committee that if he had a trained and equipped army of 450,000 men, with an adequate complement of airplanes of the proper kind and all other modern equipment, that no combination of hostile nations—even though they controlled the seas—could successfully land an army corps on our shores.

The policy decided by the Congress, under the White House lash, has been for lend-lease aid to Britain. That aid has now been extended to Russia and such other nations as the administration may have decided to help without disclosing the facts to the American people. Since that is the policy, all good Americans will abide by it. That is the American way. But it must be understood that that is a far different question from sending our navy boats as convoys into the war waters. That is a far different question from sending armed merchantmen, loaded with contraband of war, into belligerent zones. That is a far different question than the proposal the protagonists of war are preparing to slip up on the American people when they think the time is ripe—another American Expeditionary Force.

No humane person condones the utter and unspeakable brutalities of Hitler. By the same token, no humane person can condone the brutality of the Stalin dictatorship toward its own intellectuals and clergy, or toward brave little Finland or helpless Poland, either.

Of course, the thing in the back of everybody's mind is that we should use Russia to crush Hitler. If we can, well and good. That would be one creditable act which could be written down to the credit of Joe Stalin in the midst of his

long and bloody record of atrocities although it is done solely for the protection of Soviet Russia and not for the purpose of helping the embattled democracies. And the American people must be on guard that Mr. Stalin is not built up into a propaganda hero in this country, as a great Christian crusader for the cause of democracy. Joe Stalin and the Russians are fighting today because Hitler and his gang piled into them, and gave them no other choice. It is well for us to remember that Mr. Stalin made common cause with Hitler and double-crossed England not so long ago. Few people would trust him not to do it again.

All of this is to say that aid to England, help to Russia, all of the lend-lease materials that have been sent abroad or can be sent abroad will not offer a shadow of an excuse for the failure thus far, and any failure in the future, adequately to train and properly equip our own armed forces. All of this is to sound a word of caution about plunging headlong into a two-ocean war with a one-ocean navy and an army untrained and unequipped.

The first and most essential place in which unity must be established is in the management and direction of the defense and lend-lease activities, and in the ranks of the workers in the defense and lend-lease activities.

A prerequisite to unity in this Nation on this question involves something beside mere words and gestures. There must be straightforward forthrightness on the part of the administration as to its policies and its purposes. There must be confidence on the part of the people of America in the individuals who are named by the President to administer the vast power and colossal sums of public money in the defense effort. There must be confidence that these powers and these incomprehensible sums of money will be used for the defense of this country; of constitutional representative government; of free press; of free speech; of free enterprise; of—most importantly—freedom of religion. In short, that these powers and these billions will be used to maintain the Bill of Rights exactly as it is in the Constitution of the United States today. When the American people are assured of this fact, sectional lines, class lines, party lines, religious lines, social lines will all melt away and disappear. We will then be a united American people. As a united American people, we are unconquerable.

That confidence can be established only by the administration. It should proceed forthwith to take such actions and to adopt such policies as will leave no doubt in the minds of the American people that their faith and their confidence in their Government will be neither betrayed nor misplaced.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a brief editorial from the New York Times of yesterday entitled "No Peace With Hitler."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address I delivered on Saturday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial which appeared in the Emporia Gazette on October 20, 1941.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address delivered by me last night.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein certain excerpts from a book entitled "The Case of Austria."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement by the National Cotton Council of America entitled "Here Are the Facts."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a special article written by Bulkley Griffin in relation to price control.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a brief editorial from the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I further ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address by David Amato.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a letter from the President of the United States, and I further ask that my statement be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an article appearing in this morning's press.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, an item in this morning's press is an astonishing statement of spendthrift administration. The heading is "Defense publicity grows into complex \$10,000,000-a-year enterprise. Ten million dollars a year of the taxpayers' money is being spent to publicize the New Deal methods of procedure in government. It extends to every department of government. This article is very illuminating and ought to be read by those interested in economy in Government appropriations. The contrast between desired economy and actual extravagance of the New Deal methods is too striking to need comment. It reads as follows:

[From the Washington Post of Monday, October 27, 1941]

DEFENSE PUBLICITY GROWS INTO COMPLEX \$10,000,000-A-YEAR ENTERPRISE

(By James B. Reston)

The United States Government has developed in the last 15 months a vast uncoordinated defense information service which will cost more than \$10,000,000 in the current fiscal year.

This service is being run by an army of 1,436 newspaper reporters, clerks, poets, stenographers, psychologists, cartoonists, and song writers, whose object is to inform the people of this country of the requirements, objectives, and progress of their defense effort and to remind the enemies of this country that it is concerned in the war.

It is a unique experiment. It sprawls all over this country, extends into the English countryside, and carries its message all over the world. It is run by nobody in particular and by several hundred Government officials in general, and its actions are bound to affect the whole course of the national effort.

Eight Government agencies are chiefly concerned with defense information, as distinguished from the nondefense information which is handled by 26 other press agency departments.

The eight are the War, Navy, Treasury, and State Departments, the Office of Emergency Management, and the Selective Service System, the offices of the Coordinator of Information, and of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Superimposed on these press departments is the new Office of Facts and Figures, headed by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, who was appointed last Saturday to the task of correlating defense information.

A survey of the activities of the defense information sections shows that the Navy Department has the largest personnel.

Lt. Comdr. R. W. Berry, who runs this service, has under his indirect control 211 employees. The indirect unit is working on a 1941-42 budget of \$75,000, which does not pay for any of its salaries or any of its main press, radio, or motion-picture projects. The general opinion is that it is an efficient, careful organization with an annual expense nearer \$1,000,000.

The War Department's organization under Brig. Gen. A. D. Surles, has 259 employees. It also is working on a \$75,000 budget, with all salaries coming out of other funds available to Secretary Stimson.

The State Department and Selective Service System press units have personnel of eight and nine, respectively.

The Chief of the State Department's Division of Current Information is Michael J. McDermott, who is generally recognized as one of the most able press officers in Washington. He has recently assumed the additional task of laying down the broad policy to be followed in broadcasts to foreign countries.

His budget for the last fiscal year was \$110,113, and the selective-service estimate for this year is \$30,000.

The two most active information departments are at the Treasury and the O. E. M. Charged with presenting the defense-bond program to the Nation, the Treasury has increased its normal staff of about 10 to 59 and has also added 43 persons in Washington and 132 throughout the 48 States.

The Treasury Division's allotment for 1941-42 is \$3,343,085, the largest amount for any information group. But this appropriation has had the effect of bringing money back into the Treasury.

The services of top-flight song writers like Irving Berlin have been acquired gratis; free time has been given as required by radio companies; four regular programs have been produced over Nation-wide chains, and both newspaper and motion-picture company owners have cooperated.

Actually, the Treasury Department has branched out from the narrow aim of selling bonds to the broader field of creating public morale.

The O. E. M. press division, under Robert W. Horton, deals with such technical questions as the supply of machine tools and the shortage of strategic materials. Horton put trained newspaper reporters in each of his key agencies with instructions to obtain information that would be not only intelligible to experts but also understandable to the public.

In one month his 220 helpers issued 197 hand-outs and distributed 3,960,000 mimeographed pages. It has spent \$40,000 producing transcriptions for about 375 radio stations which were induced to run off records explaining to the public the problems in "tooling up" for national defense.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GRANT of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I have heretofore received permission to insert in the RECORD an address by David Lilienthal. I am advised by the Public Printer that it exceeds the two pages allowed under the rule. I ask unanimous con-

sent that notwithstanding that it may be inserted in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a very beautiful poem written in memory of our late friend and colleague, Lawrence J. Connery, of Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 325), as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. JERE COOPER, a Representative from the State of Tennessee, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

Resolved, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of the Honorable JERE COOPER as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. COOPER assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. McCORMACK administered the oath of office to the Speaker pro tempore.

THE LABOR SITUATION

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, as regards the labor situation, official Washington is betraying America and writing the death warrant of constitutional government and the capitalistic system.

In the do-nothing policy which has been adopted, the Government has become a coconspirator with the racketeers in the setting up of a labor despotism in this country. John Lewis holds every branch of the Federal Government in Washington in his vest pocket. He has again become the strong man of the Nation, though not so usable, so sinister and so dangerous as Sidney Hillman, who seems to have been anointed as the fair-haired boy of the administration.

It all admittedly makes a sham and a pretense out of all our preparation for war. The minds of the informed public are filled with distrust and their hearts are as cold as the sweat of death.

Mr. Speaker, there is but one thing that can save America—save it against itself—and that is an aroused public sentiment; and I want to appeal to the people to wake up, to witness what is being done to them and take a hand in repelling this attack being made upon them by putting guts in the bellies and iron in the blood of those that represent them in Washington.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own re-

marks in the RECORD and to include therein an article from the Dairy Record, published in St. Paul, Minn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a New Year greeting by Col. Hopson Owen Murfee, secretary of the Edmund Burke American Memorial Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5903) to amend the United States Housing Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I shall not object, because I think the bill is meritorious and very much needed immediately. When the bill was first introduced it was thought by some that it created a revolving fund and thereby increased the amount of money which the U. S. H. A. would have available for lending purposes. This bill does not increase the amount of money which the U. S. H. A. may loan. This is merely to authorize a refunding of these bonds and other obligations without having the refunded bonds debited against the total amount which the U. S. H. A. may issue, as I understand it. I have been convinced by Mr. Bell and other members of the committee that that is the purpose and that the refunding is within the ceiling of \$800,000,000, and therefore I have no objection.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I may say that this was not primarily asked for by the United States Housing Authority, but by the Treasury. They say that the faith and credit of the Treasury of the United States is involved, because if they do not secure this authority some of these refunding obligations will be in default and it is necessary to have the legislation passed by the 1st of November.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 20 (a) of Public No. 412, approved September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 888, 898), as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 20. (a) The Authority is authorized to issue obligations in the form of notes, bonds, or otherwise, which it may sell to obtain funds for the purposes of this act. The Authority may issue such obligations in an amount not to exceed \$800,000,000, exclusive of any obligations which may be issued for refunding purposes. Such obligations shall be in such forms and denominations, mature within such periods not exceeding 60 years from date of issue, bear such rates of interest not exceeding 4 percent per annum, be subject to such terms and conditions, and be issued in such manner and sold at such prices as may be prescribed by the Authority with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 16, and 18.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, and 22; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$60,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8, 19, and 23.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

ALVA B. ADAMS,
CARTER GLASS,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
GERALD P. NYE,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5788) entitled "A bill making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: The Senate inserted a limitation on lend-lease appropriations prohibiting the use of any of the funds for the purchase of agricultural commodities which have not been grown or produced in the United States, its Territories, or possessions. This limitation has been eliminated as the result of conference agreement. Since the enactment of the Lend-Lease Act no agricultural commodities have been purchased outside the United States from lend-lease funds. The Senate proposal was all restrictive and would

not have permitted any exception whatsoever no matter what the critical circumstances might be. There should be latitude in the use of the funds to meet emergencies. A shortage in the domestic supply of some particular commodity, a lack of vitally needed merchant-ship cargo space, or some other unforeseen contingencies might require limited purchases of particular commodities near the country we are aiding. Considering the highly emergency nature of the entire lend-lease operation, the conferees deemed it advisable to continue the present status of a settled administrative policy to purchase domestically produced agricultural commodities with the necessary latitude in the appropriations for the President to meet extraordinary conditions if and when they arise.

No. 2: Makes provision for an employee of the Senate in the manner proposed by the Senate amendment.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, relating to the House of Representatives: Makes provision for the beneficiaries of two deceased Members of the House.

No. 7: Appropriates \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate, for expenses of the Joint Committee to Investigate Federal Expenditures.

No. 9: Authorizes the use of \$900,000 of the funds of the United States Housing Authority for administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$500,000 of such funds as proposed by the House.

No. 10: Strikes out the appropriation of \$136,570, inserted by the House, for 100 additional members of the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia.

No. 11: Appropriates \$175,000, instead of \$217,500 as proposed by the Senate and \$150,000 as proposed by the House, for the forest products laboratory of the Department of Agriculture.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15: Makes the appropriation of \$415,000 to the Bureau of Mines for the investigation of bauxite also available for investigation of alunite ores and alumina clay.

No. 16: Appropriates \$50,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$100,640 as proposed by the Senate, for the Administrative Division of the Department of Justice.

No. 17: Appropriates \$60,000 instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate, for salaries in the Criminal Division, Department of Justice.

No. 18: Strikes out the appropriation of \$40,600, inserted by the Senate, for salaries and expenses of the Women's Bureau.

Nos. 20, 21, and 22: Appropriates \$1,936,000 to the Coast Guard for the construction of facilities of a temporary type for a training station for petty officers. The station will be located on land donated by the State of Connecticut at Avery Point and the committee is advised by the Commandant of the Coast Guard that, barring unforeseen circumstances, the facilities to be provided by the appropriation will meet the needs during the present emergency.

The conference committee reports in disagreement the following amendments of the Senate, and as to each of these the managers on the part of the House will move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and agree to it:

No. 8: Authorizing an officer on the active list of the Army to be appointed to the office of Federal Works Administrator.

No. 19: Providing for naval public works as follows: \$260,000 for an overhead structure near the Moore Dry Dock Co., Oakland, Calif., and \$140,000 for the improvement of Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Calif.

No. 23: The House bill, section 301, provides that no part of any appropriation contained in the act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates,

or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. The Senate amendment provides for giving effect to this prohibition by use of affidavits and the imposition, following conviction for violation, of fine and imprisonment, or both.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this conference report is submitted to the House on the part of the conferees without a dissenting vote.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York, the ranking minority member of the committee.

Mr. TABER. The items involved are all deficiency items. None of them relates to the main body of the Lease-Lend Act.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true. None relate to the lend-lease section of the bill. The few minor items presented for the consideration of the House pertain exclusively to deficiency items and do not affect the title of the bill devoted to lend-lease appropriations.

Mr. TABER. The largest one is an increase for the Coast Guard of about \$2,000,000?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Approximately \$2,000,000 for a Coast Guard training station. The few other items are largely technical and administrative.

Mr. Speaker, the bill comprises two titles—title I and title II.

Title I relates to the lease-lend items. The lend-lease provision is reported without amendment, and in that respect follows the precedent established in the consideration and disposition of the authorization bill, H. R. 1776, and the first supplemental bill, H. R. 4505, appropriating \$7,000,000,000 under that authorization. Both bills were concurred in by the Senate without amendment, thereby obviating the necessity of a conference between the two Houses, and this bill would likewise have been sent to the President without conference had it been limited to the lend-lease appropriations. The celerity and unanimity with which the authorization bill and the two sup-

plemental appropriation bills submitted under its provisions—and especially the agreement of the managers on the part of the two Houses on the pending bill—bespeak the unanimity of purpose of the House and Senate and the steadfastness of purpose of the American people in the prompt and effective prosecution of the national-defense program which this bill so adequately implements.

There is no need for a conference or for this conference report so far as title I, embodying the lend-lease items, is concerned. But, as has been indicated by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], there were a few minor Senate amendments to title II, carrying the deficiency items, which made it necessary to send the bill to conference.

The amendments added by the Senate increased the bill by \$2,063,170. In conference the Senate receded from amounts totaling \$148,740 in title II and the House agreed to a net addition in that title of \$1,914,430. This latter sum is occasioned primarily by provision for a training station for petty officers of the Coast Guard at Avery Point, Conn. An estimate of \$3,000,000 was considered earlier in the session for a permanent station of this character on land to be donated by the State of Connecticut and for which the State would pay \$85,000. The committee rejected the request for the permanent station but upon presentation of a reduced estimate of \$1,936,000 for temporary construction on the same donated site has reconsidered the matter and agreed to the Senate amendment. The committee is advised that the proposal as now adopted will meet the needs during the emergency.

No other changes of prime consideration are involved in the conference report. Three amendments are reported in technical disagreement and will be explained as they are taken up.

While the Senate made no change in title I appropriations referring to lend-lease, an amendment added by the Senate prohibited the use of any of the money for the purchase of agricultural commodities not the growth or production of the United States, its Territories, or possessions. Since enactment of the Lend-Lease Act no agricultural commodities have been bought outside the United States from lend-lease funds. The Senate amendment was so restrictive that it would not have permitted any emergency action whatsoever to be taken. It was conclusive and absolute. Lend-lease appropriations are emergency appropriations dealing with a highly mobile situation. A shortage in the domestic supply of some particular commodity, a lack of vitally needed merchant-ship cargo space, or some other unforeseen contingency might require limited purchases of some particular commodities near the country we are aiding. This action might have to be taken upon very short notice. Considering the emergency nature of the entire lend-lease operation, the conferees deemed it advisable to continue the present status of a settled administrative policy to purchase domestically produced

agricultural commodities with the necessary latitude in the appropriations for the President to meet extraordinary conditions if and when they arise.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. A number of Members have asked me why I did not insist upon the provision with reference to 100 additional police for the city of Washington. I may say that I appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations on Friday morning and made a statement. The Superintendent of Police was there. The subcommittee has agreed to report the resolution which was passed unanimously by this body, which will contain an item for 100 additional policemen for the city of Washington. For that reason I think it would be a mistake to insist upon the House calling upon the Senate to agree to the House provision.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my good friend from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. There has also been some provision for some military police in Washington, has there not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Not in this bill.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. If this condition of lawlessness and these outrages against white women by Negro criminals in this District continues, I think we ought to have military police here to protect the white women from such brutality.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Supplementing what the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] has said the item to which he refers, and which was originally incorporated in the bill on his recommendation, was eliminated in conference for the reason that a bill with identical provisions, and of which he is the author, has already been passed by the House and is now under consideration by the Senate, with every prospect of prompt disposition.

I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] such time as he may require.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include therein a letter I have received from Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

COAST GUARD TRAINING STATION

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, this bill on which we are now taking final action will establish a new training station for the United States Coast Guard.

It will be located at Avery Point, Conn., in the district represented by our able colleague, WILLIAM J. FITZGERALD, whose zeal in looking after the interests of his district is well known to all of us. The

gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. FITZGERALD] has been very active in urging the establishment of this training station and very helpful to our committee in collecting and presenting information on which favorable action was predicated. In this, as in all other matters, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. FITZGERALD] has proven himself a faithful and efficient Representative of the Second Connecticut District.

The establishment of this training station has for years been a dream of Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, who with characteristic vigor and earnestness has urged the project on the ground of the economy and efficiency of concentrating into one modern, well-located training plant the training activities of the Coast Guard, now widely scattered in makeshift and ill-adapted stations.

This new station will be beautifully and advantageously located a few miles from the Coast Guard Academy, which is a fortunate circumstance in view of the close cooperation of the two institutions. The site is the home of a former prominent citizen, improved in a manner befitting a wealthy estate. The State of Connecticut has agreed to purchase the property at a cost of \$85,000 and present it to the United States Government free of cost as a site for the training station.

The original estimate for the construction of this training station, which was presented a year ago to the subcommittee that has charge of Treasury Department appropriations, for inclusion in the regular 1942 appropriation bill, called for an expenditure of \$3,000,000. It was proposed to erect expensive buildings in harmony with the fine residential surroundings. Our subcommittee took the position that buildings and improvements of such an expensive and ornate character were not necessary to effectuate the purposes of a training station and we disallowed the item. Subsequently it was presented to the subcommittee on deficiencies with the same reaction. When it was suggested that ornateness of construction was not essential to training members of the Coast Guard, the proponents of the project expressed the fear that the State of Connecticut would withdraw its offer of the site if a cheaper type of construction were substituted.

After two rejections of the more elaborate style of brick architecture, Admiral Waesche again took up the matter with the Governor of Connecticut, and under date of October 7 last the Governor advised him that the State will donate the Avery Point site to the Coast Guard, even though the cheapest and quickest emergency types of buildings were erected thereon.

With this assurance, the Coast Guard submitted a revised estimate, substituting reinforced concrete for brick construction and eliminating some of the units not considered highly essential, thus reducing the total cost of the project from \$3,000,000 to \$1,936,302.25. The breakdown of the revised estimate is as follows:

New buildings:

Barracks buildings (2 of 393,700 cubic feet at 47 cents) -----	\$370,078.00
Barracks building (1 of 358,725 cubic feet at 47 cents) -----	168,600.75
Mess building and galley (495,150 cubic feet at 49 cents) -----	242,623.50
Academic building (1 of 1,000,000 cubic feet at 47 cents) -----	470,000.00
Shop and laboratory building (1 of 400,000 cubic feet at 47 cents) -----	188,000.00
Powerhouse (1 of 200,000 cubic feet at 75 cents, including equipment) -----	150,000.00
	<hr/>
	1,589,302.25

Alterations and appurtenances:

Administration building (alterations to existing buildings) -----	12,000.00
Septic tanks, etc. -----	35,000.00
Service lines (water, power, sewers) -----	35,000.00
	<hr/>
	82,000.00

Equipment and performance charges:

Equipment -----	225,000.00
Contingencies -----	40,000.00
	<hr/>
	265,000.00

Total ----- 1,936,302.25

Your conferees have approved this revised estimate, and on this basis the new training station will be constructed.

By substituting reinforced-concrete temporary construction and utilizing present buildings on the site, with such repairs as may be necessary to make them habitable and suitable for the purpose intended, it is estimated that the construction of the training station can be completed in approximately 11 months.

The enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard has increased from approximately 10,000 to 25,000, which has greatly complicated the problem of providing training for petty officers to carry on the work of the Guard. In time of war the Coast Guard is automatically fused into the Navy, and in this period of emergency it is already about 35 percent in the Navy. Your conferees received an urgent appeal from Secretary of the Navy Knox for the establishment of this training station, in which he said:

The duties assigned the Coast Guard in the Navy plans for national defense require the immediate employment on naval duty of large units of fully trained enlisted men of the Coast Guard. As the national-defense plans develop and expand over the next several years, it will be necessary that the production of trained men in the Coast Guard keep step with the growing requirements.

In order that there be no failure or delay in meeting the requirements, it is requested that the Coast Guard undertake the necessary measures of organization and training to provide the enlisted men required for Navy duty. Since the supply of trained men in specialist ratings is far short of the needs of the armed services and civilian requirements, the Coast Guard should be prepared to give to its own enlisted men extensive periods of

specialized training in order to produce the necessary qualified men for an indefinite period.

Admiral Waesche has given his assurance that the appropriation carried in this bill will be the total amount required for the establishment of this training station; and in order that there may be a record of his assurance on that point, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following letter:

OCTOBER 23, 1941.

Hon. LOUIS LUDLOW,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LUDLOW: In reply to your letter of October 22, 1941, in which you request information concerning the item of \$1,936,000 carried in the Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942, for a Coast Guard training station to be constructed on a site to be donated to the United States Government by the State of Connecticut, I am pleased to advise you that the appropriation of this sum will enable the Coast Guard to establish a training station at Avery Point, Conn., buildings to be of reinforced concrete, temporary type, in accordance with the specifications which I forwarded to you yesterday, which will fill the needs of the Coast Guard for the training of petty officers, and, as far as possibly can be foreseen at the present time, no further appropriation will be required on account of this project during the present emergency.

Very sincerely yours,
R. R. WÆSCHE,
Rear Admiral, United States
Coast Guard,
Commandant.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 8: Page 6, line 9, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1222 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 576), a commissioned officer on the active list of the United States Army may be appointed to the office of Federal Works Administrator without loss of or prejudice to his status as such commissioned officer, and when so appointed he shall receive, in addition to his pay and allowances as such commissioned officer, an amount equal to the difference between such pay and allowances and the salary prescribed by law for the office of Federal Works Administrator."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

This is merely a provision designed to extend the statutory latitude under which the President may make an appointment to the office of Federal Works Administrator.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 19: On page 18, after line 26, insert:

"BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

"Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: The appropriations heretofore made under this heading are hereby made available for the following public works and public utilities at a cost not to exceed the amount stated for each project, respectively:

"Overhead structure near Moore Dry Dock Co., Oakland, Calif., \$260,000.

"Improvement of Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Calif., \$140,000.

"The provisions of section 4 of the act approved April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592) shall be applicable to all public works and public utilities projects provided for the Navy Department in this act regardless of location: *Provided*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority of this provision shall not exceed 6 percent of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement with the Senate amendment and concur therein.

This amendment makes available \$260,000 for an overhead structure near the Moore Dry Dock Co., Oakland, Calif., and \$140,000 for the improvement of Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Calif. Both projects are emergency items to facilitate the operation of private shipbuilding plants and Government shore establishments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment 23: Page 24, line 14, after "violence" insert "*Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri moves to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this amendment specifies procedure and penalties necessary to carry into effect the accompanying paragraph prohibiting, upon conviction for violation of provisions in the House bill, use of funds for payment of any person who

advocates—or is a member of an organization which advocates—the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence. It conforms to similar provisions in all other appropriation bills.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to make a brief statement before this bill is entirely completed and becomes law.

I signed the conference report, and I did it conscientiously, agreeing to the differences between the House and the Senate. I cannot let go unchallenged the implication contained in the statement made by the gentleman from Missouri who stated in the Well of the House that the conference report was passed unanimously, and also making some reference to the foreign policy. I want to refute that because I am not in sympathy with it nor with the bill; but I did agree on the differences between the two Houses, and that was all I was asked to consider.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the reservations and exceptions of the gentleman from Kansas are duly noted in the RECORD. However, it will be noted that the conference report, as submitted, carries in full the lend-lease bill as it passed the House and Senate, and was signed by all members of the conference committee without dissent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting an editorial from the Missouri Farmer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO SIGN BILL DURING
ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House the Clerk be authorized to receive a message from the Senate and the Speaker be authorized to sign the enrolled bill of the House (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

WORLD CITIZENSHIP

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, some of us noticed an announcement by John G. Winant, who has been sent as Ambassador to Great Britain in the custody of Bennie Cohen. Mr. Winant said that some of us were going to welcome world citizenship after this war was over.

I can see a reason for contributing funds to get rid of this Hitler menace, but why we should put ourselves in the position where the United States of America has got to support the rest of the world I cannot see, and that is what world citizenship means. It means that somebody else will tell us what we have got to do right along.

[Here the gavel fell.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that upon the conclusion of the legislative business on Thursday and any special orders previously agreed to I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the opportunity of visiting the port of embarkation and Army supply depot at New Orleans. The Army has done a magnificent job there. I have taken the liberty of preparing a brief summary of the activities there, which I ask unanimous consent to incorporate in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and insert in the RECORD, if not already inserted, an article recently written by James Morgan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address made by me in Passaic, N. J., on the subject Passaic and Navy Day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD]? There was no objection.

PREVIOUS ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a special order heretofore entered, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have two unanimous-consent requests. The first is that when the House meets on Thursday, at the conclusion of the legislative business and any other special orders, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to speak for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]? There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request with reference to next Monday, November 3.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]? There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the calendar this morning discloses a most remarkable situation. It was in my mind a few minutes ago, when the majority

leader asked unanimous consent that the Speaker might be permitted to sign certain bills, to object, then make a point of order that a quorum was not present, because the rules of the House provide that the House shall not adjourn for more than 3 days without the consent of the other body.

I notice on the calendar the request that when the House adjourns; that is, Thursday, October 23, it adjourn to meet on Monday, October 27, which is today. Then down below there is the statement that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] made the unanimous-consent request that when the House adjourns on Monday, today, it adjourn to meet on Thursday, next Thursday; and following that, that when the House adjourns on Thursday, October 30, it adjourn to meet on Monday, November 3.

Why they did not continue this request indefinitely I do not understand. Just why the majority party with the situation that exists in the country today should adjourn from day to day and refuse to bring in any legislation to remedy the trouble we are in now is past understanding on the part of the common citizens.

It was amazing this morning to note the number of Members on the majority side rise and condemn the failure of the administration to solve our labor troubles. I heard no one speak in favor of the program that is being carried on by the O. P. M., the National Labor Relations Board, the Mediation Board, Madam Perkins, Sidney Hillman, or any of the "reds" who are in the administration, and which, if continued, will continue to render production impossible. I heard no approval of that program which is being carried on and which was so vigorously condemned. Those on the majority side talk a lot against it, but they will not do anything to change it. Not a thing is done. Everyone in the country who can read and write, even those who cannot write but can read; in fact, some of those who cannot read but can just listen to the radio, know that our whole defense program is being hindered and delayed; that aid to Britain, for which the Congress has been asked and has appropriated billions of dollars, is being delayed by labor troubles. No one believes for one moment, so far as I know, that the honest, patriotic American workingman is at the bottom of this thing.

The "reds" are at the bottom of the whole destructive business, the "reds" who were encouraged last year by the President's wife when she took them over to the Dies committee, the "reds" who were encouraged by being entertained down here at the White House, the "reds" she took into her own home at Hyde Park. Those and their kind are the ones who are to blame, and in addition, a few racketeers and a few convicted, paroled criminals, and a few new dealers in the administration. So the Members of the majority side get up here day after day and talk about and condemn the whole vicious procedure, but every time an amendment is offered, and many have been offered, both by the gen-

tleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] and by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], and I have offered a few myself, to correct the situation, the majority party sees to it, through party discipline and the cracking of the party whip, that these corrective amendments are voted down. Why is that?

The First Lady of the land, as I stated this morning, made the charge that by fixing wage, labor would be sold into involuntary bondage. That might be true in a way, but it is not a whole truth. They would suffer no more than all of us if prices were fixed as provided in a bill I offered last November and again this session. It is only a half truth. As I stated this morning, she forgets. She forgets that Murphy, then Governor of Michigan, drove workmen not to their jobs but from their jobs. Murphy, with the President's consent, or at least without his objection treated Michigan workmen like slaves, only he did it in reverse. He refused to let them work instead of forcing them to work. He aided the violators of the law.

The First Lady does not condemn the practice which has prevailed during the last few years of selling American labor into bondage, or of selling labor into the hands of the racketeering union officials. We all know the Truman committee disclosed that millions of dollars were charged to the American worker for the privilege of working on various defense projects, among which were Fort Meade and Fort Belvoir. Making the American workingman, a carpenter, for instance, go out and buy a license and pay \$57.50 for the privilege of working in defense of his own country, is bondage.

Where does that idea of compelling a man to buy a license to work come from? It comes from the White House, it comes from the administration, it comes from Sidney Hillman, it comes from Madam Perkins, it comes from that whole group who are working and boring from within. They are absolutely destroying not only our preparedness program but our system of government and the country as well. The President said sometime ago that he had returned to Washington those powers which in improper hands could destroy a republic. The hands are here, but whose are they? They are improper hands sure enough.

First, we had the N. L. R. B. which misinterpreted and maladministered the law, and we have offered bills and the House voted to amend the National Labor Relations Act. It went over to the other body and was defeated over there. During this session of Congress the Members of the House have not had the courage, they have been too indolent to adopt amendments to this act. We have lacked a disposition to amend this law and put it up to the Senate during the present session. What is the matter with us? We are drawing our pay every month. We never miss that, but we just will not legislate. The minority, of course, cannot. Over here on the Democratic side I see there are one, two, three, four, five, six, seven—the gentleman over here is just going out. He holds up his hand, he is going to stay—eight, nine—there are nine Democrats here. John Lewis told

shall do extremely well if we save these freedoms for ourselves and for our hemisphere. We cannot proceed on the theory that if Britain falls, we fall too; because that formula could lead us and should lead us and our armies to the very gates of Berlin. Now, besides, such a theory is not true.

I repeat: In going beyond our present official commitments, we should move with extreme precaution. We should never neglect to balance the effects of what we may do in the Atlantic upon what may happen, as a result, in the far Pacific. Obviously, the situation everywhere is a treacherous one. Obviously, we are already in the anomalous position of being a nonbelligerent in at least one undeclared war, and we cannot expect to pass unscathed through such an enterprise. But, Mr. President, before we take the final step, I have the profound conviction that we should be sure there is no other recourse, and equally sure that it is the most effective contribution we can make to the best possible outcome of this gigantic catastrophe. If we are to take the final step into war itself, I should prefer, rather than to edge our way into it, as the pending resolution would invite, that we present to all the Axis the choice of reasonable negotiations now as the alternative to our frank, all-out entry into war, if reasonable negotiations fail.

But for myself, Mr. President, I cannot escape the conviction that we shall make by far our greater contribution to civilization, to say nothing of our own precious American destiny, if we can stay even relatively at peace. If all the lamps of peace shall be snuffed out, all round this distraught and mangled world, only God, in His infinite pity, can foretell its final fate.

I think the pending resolution needlessly and unwisely asks for war, in its implications and probable results. It will be for alien militarists to say. Already we are at the mercy of events. But here we may hasten the events. If they come, in spite of me, I shall have no thought except to win; and win we shall, even though it be a Pyrrhic victory. But just so long as America can stop short of all-out war, though scrupulously faithful to every commitment we have constitutionally made, I shall serve that objective with my heart, my mind, my hopes, my prayers, and with my vote.

SUPPLEMENTAL LEND-LEASE APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on the supplemental lend-lease appropriation bill, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5788) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses, as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 16, and 18.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, and 22; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$60,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8, 19, and 23.

ALVA B. ADAMS,
CARTER GLASS,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
GERALD P. NYE,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMETT O'NEAL,
GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TAHER,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from Colorado on what amendments the Senate receded.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senate receded on amendments numbered 1, 16, and 18. Amendment numbered 1 was the so-called Buy American amendment. No. 16 was a provision for the establishment of a personnel department in the Department of Justice. No. 18 was for an increased appropriation for the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Did the Senate conferees succeed in retaining any amendment that was inserted by the Senate?

Mr. ADAMS. I do not have the information as to the exact number which were retained, but at least 20 amendments inserted by the Senate were retained as against 3 as to which the Senate conferees receded.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In the report was anything said with respect to the reason for abandoning what we have called the Buy American amendment?

Mr. ADAMS. Nothing was stated in the conference report itself. The understanding of the conferees was that in the report of the House conferees there would be such a statement. As the Senator knows, the conferees on the part of the House make a separate statement, which is not done by the Senate conferees; that is, the House conferees submit a written statement to the House while the statements by Senate conferees are made orally on the floor of the Senate.

As a minority of the conference, I very earnestly endeavored to retain the amendment. The conferees on the part of the House were very insistent. They presented letters from administrative sources, from the Lease-Lend Administrator, and the general counsel, all of whom were very insistent upon the elimi-

nation of the provision. A majority of the Senate conferees felt that the ground which they took was sound; but under pressure from the House and administrative officials, the conferees on the part of the Senate voted to recede as to that amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from Colorado whether it is a legitimate conclusion from the action of the conferees that the appropriation which has been made for the purchase of agricultural products may be expended outside the boundaries of the United States for the purchase of agricultural products of any kind for exportation to the nations which are to be the beneficiaries of our policy?

Mr. ADAMS. There is no limitation in the law itself; but the letters which came to the conference committee gave assurance that in no case would commodities produced outside the United States be purchased if similar products should be procurable in the United States. I was unable to see why a provision to that effect should not be put in the bill, but my view was a minority view—something unusual for me, as the Senator knows.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Then, Mr. President, I take it we are to be satisfied by the promise of the executive agencies which are to execute the law, a promise as to which there is no legal obligation for them to adhere.

Mr. ADAMS. No; but I think the promise is good, even though I should like to have had it written in the bond.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very glad to have the Senator from Colorado say that. My purpose is to have it written into the RECORD here, at least. Does the Senator from Colorado believe that the promise will be carried out?

Mr. ADAMS. I think unquestionably so. From time to time the Senator and I have been interested—sometimes successfully and sometimes unsuccessfully—in efforts to prohibit and prevent the purchase of non-American products, but I think in this instance it would be a violation of the whole underlying purpose to go outside the United States to buy things which could be procured in the United States.

Let me suggest, Mr. President, that perhaps the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], who was on the conference committee, can give a more satisfactory explanation than can I.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I think the explanation of the Senator from Colorado is satisfactory. Under the first Lease-Lend Act there has been no deviation from the rule with respect to the place of origin of the articles purchased. It was not intended that under lease-lend appropriations any commodity should be bought outside the United States. But there is the possibility that a ship at sea may be destroyed and there may be urgent necessity for the immediate procurement of some inconsequential articles of food or something of that sort. That is all there is to the matter.

Mr. PEPPER rose.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Florida desires to interrupt.

Mr. PEPPER. Apropos of my friend's remarks about not having anything but the promises of the administration to rely upon with respect to this matter, I wish to give him the assurance that we good Baptist and Methodist brethren down South get a great deal of comfort from the old hymn *Standing on the Promises*.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, one of the other amendments which the Senate conferees have been obliged, perhaps I should say, to abandon, is an amendment whereby something over \$40,000 was appropriated to enable the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor to aid in the defense effort by helping to assign women workers to defense industries. It was testified that by reason of the abandonment of certain industries—as, for example, the silk industry, due to the lack of importations of silk—literally thousands of women are being turned out of their jobs. It was the recommendation of the Department of Labor that a small appropriation of \$40,000 should be made to enable the Women's Bureau in that Department to work with the O. P. M. and with other defense agencies to help in the assignment of such displaced women. To me, it seems to be very extraordinary that in this lease-lend bill, appropriating approximately \$6,000,000,000, two amendments which were added by the Senate, the sole and only purpose of which was to protect the interests of American citizens, have been abandoned.

There is a great deal of danger, Mr. President, that our hopes of increased tax revenue next March for the payment of the huge bill which is being incurred under the lease-lend policy will be greatly disappointed, because many businesses, many farmers, many workers who when the tax bill was passed were profitably employed or engaged in profitable enterprise will be reporting in March a loss instead of a profit.

I greatly regret, Mr. President, that the Senate conferees were not successful in persuading the House conferees to accept the two simple amendments for the protection of our own citizens.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I have simply to say that the Senate conferees were not able to persuade the House conferees to recede on everything. Only in three instances did the Senate conferees recede.

The Senate has now in its power the correction of the situation; the conference report can be rejected. However, as I have said, there were only 3 amendments from which the Senate conferees receded, while some 20 Senate amendments were accepted by the House conferees. Those who are familiar with the procedure of conference committees know that it is impossible to walk into a conference and have representatives of the other body step aside and recede on everything and accept everything. In the case of the amendments adopted by the Senate, the Senate conferees endeavored to support them.

I merely say to Senators that they have a recourse by rejecting the conference report; and if the three amendments are of sufficient importance to do so, it is entirely acceptable, I am sure, to the con-

ferees on the part of the Senate to reject the conference report and go back and see if either the present conferees or others may not save the amendments of the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. McKELLAR. No, Mr. President; I should not be willing to do that.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I desire to ask the Senator from Colorado if he feels that the Buy American amendment is of sufficient importance to justify an effort to prevent the approval of the conference report?

Mr. ADAMS. I am suggesting to the Senator from Wyoming that if he thinks so, he can propose that such action be taken.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am seeking the advice of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, as one member of the conference committee, I wish to say that I do not think the conference report should be rejected. I think the outcome of the conference was very satisfactory, for, as the chairman of the committee has already stated, nearly all the amendments inserted by the Senate were accepted and only three were rejected. It was the most remarkable conference of the kind I have known for a long time, and I have served on many conference committees. I hope the report will not be rejected. I do not think we ought to go any further with it, but I think the conference report should be agreed to as the best solution all the way around.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield to me?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish to ask the Senator about one of the relatively minor amendments, Senate amendment No. 11, which provided \$217,500 for the Forest Service. What was the outcome with reference to that amendment?

Mr. ADAMS. The situation with respect to that amendment was that the House had appropriated \$150,000 for forest products laboratories—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is correct.

Mr. ADAMS. And, largely at the instance of the Senator from Wisconsin, the Senate added \$67,000. The Senate conferees were forced to recede in part, but \$25,000 was provided by the conferees in place of the larger sum of \$67,000.

I may say to the Senator from Wisconsin that there was very earnest contention on the part of the House conferees against allowing any part of the additional sum.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish to take this occasion to thank the Senate Committee on Appropriations and also the conferees on the part of the Senate for the consideration which I know they gave to this matter. I appreciate it very much.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to join the Senator from Colorado in thanking the Senator from Wisconsin for his kindness in relation to the matter. The item was very strenuously objected to by a number

of members of the conference committee on the part of the House. It was suggested that perhaps the amount provided for the Senate should be divided; the conferees on the part of the House were not willing to do that; but they very magnanimously agreed to an increase of the item by \$25,000, and, under the circumstances, I regarded that as a distinct victory for the Senate conferees.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It was in that light that I expressed my appreciation. I am not at all conceding that the full amount was not justified; but, knowing the situation that confronted the conferees in conference, I wanted them to know that I appreciated their attitude, both in the Appropriations Committee and in the conference committee.

Mr. ADAMS. The conferees appreciate having a Senator approve of what they do and express himself accordingly, because that is not the usual reception conferees receive.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Colorado as to the status of the amendment affecting the United States Housing Authority?

Mr. ADAMS. After the Senate conferees had transmitted to the House conferees the argument of the Senator from Louisiana on that amendment, the House conferees receded, and the amendment was retained in the bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am glad the conferees on the part of the House saw the light.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

COMMEMORATION OF THE MEN LOST BY TORPEDOING OF THE DESTROYER "KEARNY"

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I send to the desk a joint resolution which I ask to have read, and then I shall ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 112) to provide for the erection of a memorial tablet in the National Statuary Hall of the Capitol to commemorate the memory of the men who were lost in the torpedoed United States destroyer *Kearny* was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Whereas Floyd Andrew Camp, of National City, Calif.; Lloyd Dalton Lafleur, of Beaumont, Tex.; Luther Asle Curtis, of Wilmington, N. C.; Herman August C. Gajeway, of Troy, N. Y.; Louis Dobnikar, of Cleveland, Ohio; Iral William Stoltz, of Spangler, Pa.; Sidney Gerald Larrieviere, of Lafayette, La.; George Alexander Calvert, of Gillespie, Ill.; Russell Burdick Wade, of Houston, Ala.; Harry Tull Young, of Reader, Ark.; and Dwight Floyd Pyle, of Bainbridge, Ga., members of the crew of the United States destroyer *Kearny*, lost their lives as a result of the torpedoing of the *Kearny* on October 17, 1941, while it was defending the safety of the Republic and the freedom of mankind; and

Whereas the Republic should cherish the memory of its sons who sacrifice their lives in defense of its safety and to preserve the freedom of mankind; and

Whereas commemoration of the bravery of the heroic dead of the *Kearny* will serve as



[PUBLIC LAW 282—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 460—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 5788]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEFENSE AID

SEC. 101. To enable the President, through such departments or agencies of the Government as he may designate, further to carry out the provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor, the following sums for the following respective purposes, namely:

(a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise, of defense articles, information and services, for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, and the disposition thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection therewith, as follows:

(1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof, \$1,190,000,000.

(2) Aircraft and aeronautical material, including engines, spare parts, and accessories, \$685,000,000.

(3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories, \$385,000,000.

(4) Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, including the hire or other temporary use thereof, and equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories, \$850,000,000.

(5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, supplies, and materials, \$155,000,000.

(6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, production, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941, including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and operation of such facilities and equipment, \$375,000,000.

(7) Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles, \$1,875,000,000.

(b) For testing, inspecting, proving, repairing, outfitting, reconditioning, or otherwise placing in good working order any defense articles for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, including services and expenses in connection therewith, \$175,000,000.

(c) For necessary services and expenses for carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941, not specified or included in the foregoing, \$285,000,000.

(d) For administrative expenses, \$10,000,000.

(e) In all, \$5,985,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

(f) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be additional to, and consolidated with, the appropriation for the same purpose contained in sections 1 (a), 1 (b), 1 (d), and 1 (e), respectively, of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941: *Provided*, That, with the exception of the appropriation for administrative expenses, not to exceed 20 per centum of any such consolidated appropriations may be transferred by the President to any other of such consolidated appropriations, but no such consolidated appropriation shall be increased more than 30 per centum thereby.

SEC. 102. The President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the head of any department or agency of the Government, to enter into contracts for the procurement of defense articles, information, or services for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, to the extent that such government agrees to pay the United States for such defense articles, information, or services prior to the receipt thereof and to make such payments from time to time as the President may require to protect the interests of the United States; and, upon payment of the full cost, the President may dispose of such articles, information, or services to such government: *Provided*, That the total amount of the outstanding contracts under this section, less the amounts which have been paid to the United States under such contracts, shall at no time exceed \$600,000,000.

SEC. 103. Any defense article procured pursuant to this title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the use of such department or agency of the United States as the President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of to a foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the President the defense of the United States will be best served thereby.

SEC. 104. This title may be cited as the "Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942."

TITLE II—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for Salaries of Officers and Employees of the Senate, fiscal year 1942, the necessary amount to increase to \$3,300 per annum, beginning September 1, 1941, and so long as the position is held by the present

incumbent, one of the clerkships in his office at \$2,640 per annum provided for in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of Lawrence J. Connery, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, \$10,000.

For payment to the widow of Lee E. Geyer, late a Representative from the State of California, \$10,000.

For payment to the widow of Edward T. Taylor, late a Representative from the State of Colorado, \$10,000.

The three foregoing appropriations to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

Reporting committee hearings: For an additional amount for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than special and select committees, fiscal year 1941, \$1,590.

Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services, fiscal year 1941, \$25,000.

Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, \$800.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

To enable the Committee to Investigate Federal Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941, to remain available during the existence of the committee, \$10,000, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half by the Clerk of the House upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency Management, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which the appropriation under this heading in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941 (Public Law 150) is available and subject to the provisions and limitations thereof, \$10,000,000, such sum to be allocated for the purposes of carrying out the functions of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1222 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 576), a commissioned officer on the active list of the United States Army may be appointed to the office

of Federal Works Administrator without loss of or prejudice to his status as such commissioned officer, and when so appointed he shall receive, in addition to his pay and allowances as such commissioned officer, an amount equal to the difference between such pay and allowances and the salary prescribed by law for the office of Federal Works Administrator.

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$900,000 additional of the funds of the United States Housing Authority established by the United States Housing Act, 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401), shall be available for the fiscal year 1942 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority in carrying out the provisions of said act, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and expenses in connection with the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the act of October 10, 1940 (Public, 839, 76th Cong.), and regulations promulgated thereunder.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

For an additional amount for scientific research, technical investigations, and special reports in the field of aeronautics, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and including the purchase of cafeteria equipment, \$1,162,575: *Provided*, That the limitation under said heading for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$245,170.

For an additional amount for continuing the construction and equipment of additional laboratory buildings and research facilities at Langley Field, Virginia, \$261,425; to be available until expended.

The limitation of \$10,000,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment for the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, specified in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1939, is hereby increased to \$16,207,500.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$14,385: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$118,620 upon the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$127,220.

Arbitration and emergency boards: For an additional amount for arbitration and emergency boards, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$55,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Farm Labor Statistics: For all necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently or in cooperation with other

branches of the Federal Government, State, municipal, or other appropriate agencies, to collect, compile, analyze, summarize, interpret, and publish farm labor statistics, including not to exceed a total of \$18,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$250,000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics", not to exceed \$37,000, of which sum, so transferred, not to exceed \$7,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, which sum of \$37,000 shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942.

Emergency Dehydration Investigations: For all necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct investigations for the improvement of production, distribution, quality, and nutritive value of dehydrated foods, fiscal year 1942, \$144,000.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Diseases of animals: For an additional amount for diseases of animals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$16,500.

Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount for inspection and quarantine, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$16,500.

Meat inspection: For an additional amount for meat inspection, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$375,000.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Drug and related plants: For an additional amount for drug and related plants, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$17,000.

FOREST SERVICE

Forest products: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Forest Service, forest products, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$175,000.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Agricultural chemical investigations: For an additional amount for agricultural chemical investigations, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$20,000.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Insects affecting man and animals: For an additional amount for insects affecting man and animals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$5,000.

Insect-pest survey and identification: For an additional amount for insect-pest survey and identification, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$6,000, of which not to exceed \$5,100 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount for foreign plant quarantines, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$11,500.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Home economics investigations: For an additional amount for home economics investigations, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$20,000, of which not to exceed \$19,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For an additional amount for administrative and operating expenses, Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act", approved June 21, 1941, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropriation for the Office of the Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, the sum of \$19,460, which shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942: *Provided further*, That out of the funds appropriated hereby, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics", not to exceed \$21,380, which shall be in addition to the sums transferred to said appropriation pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942.

BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

For an additional amount for general administrative purposes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$10,000.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through such agencies of the Department of Agriculture as he may designate, to carry out the

functions vested in him or in said Department by the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119), there is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Water conservation and utility projects." contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,500,000, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That out of the funds made available herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may make allotments or transfers of funds to the Office of the Solicitor and to the other agencies of the Department which perform functions under the said Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services in the Patent Office in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$48,000.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Operation and administration: For an additional amount for the general operation and administration of the Bureau, including the objects specified under this head in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", and for the purchase of land adjacent to the Bureau, fiscal year 1942, \$10,420: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of all funds available to the National Bureau of Standards by appropriation and transfer may be expended for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

Testing, inspection, and information service: For an additional amount for testing at the National Bureau of Standards, including the objects specified under this head in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", and the installation of electric wiring in the concrete test track at the Public Roads Administration proving ground near the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$53,500.

Research and development: For an additional amount for research and development at the National Bureau of Standards, including the objects specified under this head in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942," fiscal year 1942, \$15,950.

Standards for commerce: For an additional amount for developing standards for commerce, including the objects specified under this head in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942," fiscal year 1942, \$18,540.

The limitation prescribed in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942," on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the National Bureau of Standards in the District of Columbia, is hereby increased from \$1,905,000 to \$1,961,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Minidoka project, Idaho: For continuation of construction, \$75,000, from the reclamation fund, special fund, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until expended.

For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner and for the same objects as specified for projects in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal year 1942, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington, \$6,000,000; and Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$750,000; in all, \$6,750,000.

Advances to Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon project: For an additional amount for the construction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, fiscal year 1942, \$1,750,000, to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Strategic and critical minerals: For an additional amount for scientific and economic investigations of strategic and critical minerals in the United States or its Territories or insular possessions, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000, including the purchase of office equipment for use in the District of Columbia; and the limitation of \$35,000 on the amount which may be expended for services in the District of Columbia under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby increased to \$45,000.

BUREAU OF MINES

Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits: For all necessary expenses for investigations, including laboratory research and procurement of materials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of occurrence, and quality of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clays in order to determine domestic sources of supply; to explore and develop on public lands and, with the consent of owners, on private lands, deposits of such ores and clays, including geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and mining structures and appurtenances; including not to exceed \$33,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), exchange as part payment for, operation, maintenance and repair of motor-propelled vehicles; professional and scientific books and publications; printing and binding; purchase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be required for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation Contingent Expenses, Department of the Interior, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943, \$415,000, of which amount \$70,000 (including not to exceed \$17,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia) shall be made available to the Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Directors of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying

out the purposes of this appropriation, and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States and State agencies, and other organizations: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska: For an additional amount for legislative expenses, Territory of Alaska, fiscal year 1941, \$749.39; and the limitations in the appropriation contained under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, are hereby amended to read as follows: "For salaries of members, \$21,600; mileage of members, \$9,081.60; salaries of employees, \$5,140; printing, indexing, and binding journals, stationery, supplies, printing of bills, reports, and so forth, \$14,927.79; in all, \$50,749.39."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For an additional amount for salaries, Administrative Division, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000.

For an additional amount for salaries, Criminal Division, fiscal year 1942, \$60,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1942: For an additional amount for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Navy, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions applicable to the appropriation under this heading in the "Naval Appropriation Act, 1942," \$120,996,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: The appropriations heretofore made under this heading are hereby made available for the following public works and public utilities at a cost not to exceed the amount stated for each project, respectively:

Overhead structure near Moore Dry Dock Company, Oakland, California, \$260,000.

Improvement of Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Los Angeles, California, \$140,000.

The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all public works and public-utilities projects provided for the Navy Department in this Act regardless of location: *Provided*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority of this provision shall not exceed 6 per centum of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

(Salaries in the District of Columbia)

The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of two additional employees in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, at salaries per annum in excess of \$5,000, but not in excess of the appropriate rates established in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous Expenses" in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows: "That no part of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be available for the employment of a greater number than twelve thousand civilian officers and employees in the Navy Department proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of specific appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided."

The paragraphs in this title under the caption "Navy Department" may be cited as "Title IV, Naval Appropriation Act, 1942".

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$835,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State, fiscal year 1942, including, in addition to the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile, \$140,000, of which there may be expended not to exceed \$28,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange, and repair thereof.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

SALARIES, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

The appropriation for salaries of ambassadors and ministers contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, shall be available for the salary of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Iceland, at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,000,000.

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For an additional amount to enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this heading in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942, \$1,000,000.

CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, ET CETERA

For an additional amount for United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1942, as follows: (1) To meet the contribution of the United States to the Inter-American Indian Institute, under the convention providing for the creation of the Inter-American Indian Institute, signed November 29, 1940, \$4,800; and (2) to meet the contribution of the United States to the Inter-American Coffee Board, under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed at Washington, District of Columbia, on November 28, 1940, \$8,000, to remain available until September 30, 1942.

For the expenses of organizing and holding in the United States meetings of the national directors of the meteorological services of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, and of Regional Commissions III and IV of the International Meteorological Organization, fiscal year 1942, as authorized by and in accordance with Public Law 125, approved June 24, 1941, \$14,500, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The appropriation "Cooperation with the American Republics," contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of actual transportation expenses in the United States and abroad and not to exceed \$10 per diem, in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, to citizens of the other American republics as specified in said appropriation under such regulations as may be promulgated by the Secretary of State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COAST GUARD

Office of Commandant: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, subject to the conditions specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$118,000.

Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, which appropriation is made available for actual expenses of officers and cadets and quarters and subsistence of enlisted men on shore patrol, emergency shore detail, and other detached duty, or cash in lieu thereof, \$6,000,000, and the limitation of \$51,621 under this head in such act as modified by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, on the amount which may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, contentment, and health of enlisted men is hereby increased to \$69,008.

General expenses: For an additional amount for general expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, which appropriation is made available for the reconditioning, equipment, and actual necessary expenses of operation of vessels acquired by the Coast Guard under authority of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941, \$432,640.

Construction of vessels and shore facilities: For an additional amount for construction of vessels and shore facilities, Coast Guard, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$20,557,745, to remain available until expended, of which amount \$346,745, together with the unobligated balance of the no-year appropriation "Special projects, vessels, Coast Guard," shall be available for constructing or purchasing and equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels for the Coast Guard, \$1,936,000 shall be available for the construction of a training station on a site to be donated to the United States Government by the State of Connecticut, and \$1,250,000 shall be available for construction or purchase of motorboats and small yachts and for the reconditioning and equipment of motorboats and small yachts acquired by the Coast Guard through purchase or gift or under authority of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941, and not to exceed 4 percent of said \$20,557,745 shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with the accomplishment of the purposes thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia.

Establishing and improving aids to navigation: For an additional amount for establishing and improving aids to navigation and other works, \$436,200, which sum shall be available for all expenditures directly relating thereto.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942."

Approved, October 28, 1941.

